"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications are generally fair during the day and colder.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,205. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market—Narrow but buoyant.

Wheat, 88⅝; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7 5-16.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday refused to take up a substitute for the Labor Commission bill. The Indian Appropriation bill was amended and passed at the night session. The House passed the Monetary Commission bill with an amendment providing for the appointment of special envoys to secure the co-operation of European Governments in the proposed conference.—Page 5.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly yesterday decided to adjourn over next week. The Senate determined to remain in session. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced that he would enforce the rule against the presence of unauthorized persons on the floor of the Senate. Bills to prohibit the use of river ice were introduced.

FOREIGN.—In his testimony yesterday, Cecil Rhodes said that in supporting the agitation which led to the Jameson raid, he sought the union of the South African colonies. Ras Alula, the Abyssinian chief, is dead. In Bow Street Court, Latimer R. Jones was formally surrendered for extradition to New York on the charge of forgery. In the House of Commons an inquiry was made as to the disposition of the Alabama claims award. An uprising occurred in Manila. Two hundred rebels were killed. In Crete, the Moslems, under the impression that they have the support of the powers, are taking the aggressive and threaten vengeance on the "Christian dogs."—Page 9.

Page 1.

The choice of a Senator in Kentucky is said to be between Holt and Yerkes.

Iverson Bowen died Thursday in Hart County, Ky., aged 107 years.

An Idaho legislator has made affidavit that he was bribed to vote for the election of Senator Heitfeld.

The Newport News Company is in financial straits, and mismanagement is alleged.

Reports of a heavy yield of gold in the placer fields of Peru are exciting Colorado miners, many of whom are emigrating.

A bill which has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature to repeal the mechanics' lien law is causing excitement.

Mark Hanna left Cleveland for Washington yesterday. It is thought he will be sworn in as a Senator March 4.

A St. Louis bride-elect would not agree to raise her children in the Catholic faith, and as a consequence the engagement was broken.

Page 3.

The Colorado legislative committee which investigated the Leadville strike shows that both sides are to blame.

The State Art Association met in Broklyn yesterday, with 100 members present. Col. John Y. Culyer made an address.

William J. Bryan's New Haven box office receipts are still held under Mr. Norcross's attachment. The case will be tried in April.

Richard Watson Gilder warmly praised President Cleveland at the Dickinson College alumni dinner. His words were applauded.

Mrs. John Delaney yesterday playfully snapped an old pistol at Mrs. A. M. Brennan. The weapon discharged, killing Mrs. Brennan.

The Coeur de Leon Commandery held a special service last evening at the Church of the Beloved Disciple. Bishop Potter made the address on the history of the order.

William Jennings Bryan lectured on "Money" at Carnegie Hall last night to an audience of about 1,000. There was considerable enthusiasm, and the speaker was warmly received.

A monument is to be erected in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, to mark the resting place of the bones of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution. Sculptor Macmonnies has offered to make the design free of charge.

Controller Eckels last evening addressed the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. He scored the inflationists and said that monetary difficulties must be solved before confidence can be restored.

The Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company has ordered its Treasurer and Director, Loyal S. Nye, who was sent to Colorado to look after its interests, to cease doing business for it. The cause is said to be that he drew seven drafts, amounting to $1,000, which the officers say were unauthorized.

Page 4.

A peculiar lawsuit and family quarrel have arisen from the work of revising the late Emily Dickinson's poems.

The State Civil Service Commission yesterday approved several amendments to the regulations governing appointments in New York City.

The bark Persia was abandoned in a sinking condition on Feb. 19, Capt. Gjortsen and sixteen sailors being taken off by the Mohawk, which reached port yesterday. Two sailors were lost in the storms which lasted without cessation nearly a month.

Josephine Matter was held for trial for larceny. She stole from her employer articles practically valueless, and he was so strongly convinced that she was a kleptomaniac that he did not want to press the charge, but the Magistrate thought otherwise.

A public hearing was given at the Mayor's office on the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River. Gen. Collis presented the so-called "horseshoe" plan, which found many advocates. This was antagonized by those who want a direct approach. Mayor Strong decided he would visit the site before voting, and the hearing was closed without any action having been taken.

Page 5.

Edward M. Grout, in a lecture before the Manhattan Liberal Club, advocated the municipal ownership of public franchises.

The cloakmakers held twenty-five meetings on the east side last night to arrange for presenting their demand for increased wages.

Fragments of money orders stolen from the mail pouches rifled between here and Albany disclose the fact that Florist J. L. Childs of Jamaica, L. I., lost heavily by the robbery.

In a speech before Good Government Club X last night, Capt. F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, explained some of the workings of the department.

It was reported at Montreal yesterday that the Dominion Government had requested the Vatican to appoint a Papal Ablegate for Canada.

Hi Wang, said to be the first Chinese pauper ever received at the Kings County Almshouse, has refused the aid of his countrymen. He has no queue and therefore does not want to go back to China.

The Senate yesterday again discussed Cuban matters, though the pardon and release of Sanguilly deprived the "jingoes" of much ammunition. The Aguirre and Ruiz cases were referred to, but no definite action was taken.

Page 9.

The absence of Nordica, Melba, and Eames has killed the opera business in Chicago.

The Professional Woman's League for the first time entertained men at its annual meeting yesterday. Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry read a paper on woman's duties to men.

The tableaus held in the Concert Hall at Madison Square Garden were admired by a large and fashionable audience. The posing was perfect, lights worked well, and all went off smoothly. A large sum was realized for charity.

Page 12.

Burglars entered John D. Rockfeller's residence, near Tarrytown, and, while at work, were fired upon by the butler. They escaped without the plunder they had counted upon.

Page 13.

Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta received a letter from Gen. Juan Rius Rivera, who succeeded Gen. Maceo in Pinar del Rio, in which the writer claimed that Gen. Weyler's last campaign was a great failure and that he himself might be able soon to take the offensive. This was the first news of that campaign, from Cuban sources, received here since Maceo's death.

Page 14.

William Dorn, charged with burglary, made an audacious attempt to escape from Essex Market Police Court.

The Mayor approved the bills providing for a new Hall of Records and for bond issues to pay for a new Appellate Court House and park improvements.

Superintendent Attwood of the Dock Department objected to the proposed new ferry between Market Street and Brooklyn, and the Aldermen reached no decision on it.

The funeral of Augustus W. Cruikshank, at the Collegiate Church, in West End Avenue, was attended by many friends. The body was taken to Woodlawn Cemetery by Masons of Morton Lodge.

At a meeting of the Fire Board, the Commissioners severely condemned the action of Roosevelt Hospital authorities in sending a woman who was severely burned to Bellevue Hospital, instead of taking the case themselves.

A mass meeting of citizens is to be held at the Real Estate Exchange Monday afternoon to make a strong and emphatic protest against the enactment of the Finn Stoop-Line bill. Merchants yesterday reiterated their denunciations of the measure.

A letter from the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to Police Commissioner Parker was made public, in which the clergyman says that he believes that the Commissioner is responsible for the absence of the promised gain in efficiency in the Police Department. Mr. Parker declined to make any present answer to the letter.

The Bowery, Mulberry Street, and a number of the charitable institutions which work among the poor of this city were inspected yesterday by the senior class of Yale divinity students, who were in the city, under the guidance of Prof. Blackman. The party called on Mayor Strong, Col. Waring, and Theodore Roosevelt. They celebrated the Harvard-Yale reconciliation when visiting the latter by yelling for both universities.

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BRIBED TO VOTE FOR HEITFELD.

An Idaho Legislator Makes Sensational Charges in an Affidavit.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A special to The Tribune from Boise, Idaho, says affidavits have been prepared and more, it is said, will be secured, to show that the election of Senator Heitfeld was brought about by corrupt methods.

The most sensational of these affidavits is made by Representative Joines of Elmore County, who swears that he was bribed to vote for Heitfeld.

MINERS RUSH TO PERU.

Reports of a Heavy Yield of Gold Excite Colorado People.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 26.—Ernst P. Dargin, a well-known mining engineer, and a party of Cripple Creek miners, left Denver last night for New York, where, March 10, a steamer will be taken for Mollenco, Peru.

As soon as Mr. Dargin lands, the journey inland will be made to the fields near Lapaza, where an American wrote recently to a Philadelphia syndicate that the placer fields were literally covered with gold. The Philadelphians spread the news broadcast, and the immigration from Colorado is a result. Mr. Dargin is interested with the Philadelphia men.

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Indications of a Split in the Democratic Party.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—In a few days the Virginia campaign for the Democratic nomination for Governor will be fully open. The friends of Major J. Hoge Tyler of Pulaski already have come out with a formal announcement of the fact that their champion is in the field. The same good offices it is expected will soon be performed for him by the well wishers of J. Taylor Ellison, Chairman of the State Committee. There are other aspirants in the background, who are waiting for something to turn up before determining their course in the contest.

Major Tyler stands largely for the free-silver element. On the other hand, Chairman Ellison, his most formidable opponent, was a gold man in the last campaign on principle, but when pressed to do so, assumed the direction of his party's affairs and made a splendid fight.

It is admitted that the State Convention will come out boldly in its indorsement of the platform adopted at Chicago. This course will prevent all hope of the Virginia Democrats getting back a large portion of the men who left them last year on the financial and other issues made by the National Convention. Some of the most conspicuous of this class, including men who occupy the highest official positions in the States, have, it is understood, declared their purpose not to abide by such declarations or support the men nominated on such a platform.

PAID OFF THE PRESIDENT.

Treasurer Morgan Has Remitted Cleveland's Salary for February.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—United States Treasurer Morgan sent a modest-looking package to President Cleveland about noon to-day. It was an official envelope, containing a Treasury warrant in his favor for $4,166.67, being Mr. Cleveland's last month's salary as President of the United States. It was taken to the White House by George L. Larson, a messenger in the Treasurer's office, and delivered to Mr. Crook, the disbursing officer at the White House.

The President receives his salary of $50,000 per annum in monthly installments of $4,166.66 2-3. In order to make the monthly payments come out even, he is paid $4,166.67 for each of three months, and $4,166.66 for each of the remaining nine months. The outgoing President receives the salary of the office up to midnight of March 3, and the salary of the incoming President begins at that hour. This arrangement was made many years ago, because the Treasury Department does not recognize any fraction of a day in the payment of salaries.

President Cleveland has been paid his salary to March 1, on an "accountable warrant," and his salary for the first days of March will be paid on what is known as a "settlement warrant," showing that he has received $200,000 for his four years' term of office. Mr. Cleveland holds the smallest warrant ever issued by the Treasury Department. It amounts to 1 cent, and was issued to him to cover balance due on his salary for the month of June, 1895. He has never cashed this warrant, and will probably hold it as a curiosity.

MOSLEMS TAKE COURAGE

Assume the Aggressive in Crete Under the Impression that They Have the Support of the Powers.

AN ATTACK ON CHRISTIANS.

Ismail Pasha, the New Governor, Gives No Heed to the Admonitions of the Foreign Admirals—Great Excitement in Athens.

CANEA, Feb. 26.—Most of the foreign warships that were lying in the harbor here have left and gone to Suda Bay, where there is a better anchorage. It is likely, however, that their presence here will again be required, as the situation has become more critical than ever before, and it would not be surprising if a conflict should occur.

In one respect the interposition of the powers has had a bad effect, in that it has led the Moslems to believe that Europe is back of them in their combat with the Christians. As a result there were this afternoon 8,000 Moslem fighting men, besides the Turkish soldiers, all heavily armed, parading the streets of the city and demanding the blood of the "Christian dogs" who have dared to question the right of the Turks to rule them. The combined forces that have been landed by the several powers number only 800 men, and it is believed that without the aid of the warships they would prove of no avail in preserving order in the city.

The popular passion has been added to by Ismail Pasha, the acting Governor, who has circulated false stories to the effect that the Greek troops are mutilating Moslem children. The Governor knows these stories to be untrue, and, apparently, his only object is to create among the Moslems deeper hatred of the Christians and to further excite the desire for revenge. He is carrying matters with a high hand, and it is likely that the powers will have to intervene to check his ardor in behalf of the Turks.

Accompanied by an armed body of Turks, Ismail left Canea to-day, and occupied strategic positions in the vicinity of the city, from which he attacked the Christians, causing serious losses to them. The commanders of the warships remaining in the harbor protested to the Governor against his breaking the armistice, but the protest was unheeded. The Admirals commanding the foreign fleets have been notified of Ismail's action, and there is much speculation as to the course they will pursue.

INDIGNATION IN ATHENS.

The People Favor Resisting Demands of the Powers.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—The popular indignation against the great powers shows no sign of waning, and if the people had their way they would fight with arms in their hands against the combined forces of Europe in defense of their right to protect the Christians in Crete. It is not alone among the people that this feeling prevails. Parliamentary and official opinion strongly favors resistance to the demands of the powers.

The joint note addressed to the Greek Government has not yet been delivered, and the delay is unexplained. Only the Russian, Austrian, and German Ministers have been instructed by their Governments concerning the note.

It is reported that one of the powers has withdrawn from the concert. If this is true, it will leave matters in status quo, and will break up the concert, the efforts of which have been directed to overawing Greece by threats.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Greek firm doing business in London has received a telegram from Athens, saying that King George of Greece has accepted the demand of the powers for the withurawal of the Greek troops and warships from Crete.

IS THE CONCERT BROKEN?

Russia Said to Have Undertaken to Coerce Greece.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard and the Berlin correspondent of The Daily News comment upon a dispatch from St. Petersburg to a news agency here which claims to semi-officially describe Russia's attitude on the Cretan question.

The dispatch says that Russia has ordered Greece to recall her fleet and all her troops from Crete within three days.

Other stringent measures are announced, and the powers, except Great Britain, are named as being ready to co-operate in their enforcement. The opinion in Vienna and Berlin is that unless the dispatch is apocryphal, the so-called unanimity of the powers is a mere farce.

CRISPI'S VIEWS.

Opposes Intervention Except to Aid the Oppressed.

ROME, Feb. 26.—A mass meeting was held at Palermo to-night for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Cretan Christians in their efforts to rid themselves of Turkish rule. Among the messages received was one from ex-Prime Minister Crispi, who, after expressing his approval of the object of the meeting, said:

"It was due to Great Britain that Garibaldi, in 1860, was not hindered in landing in Sicily. To-day the case is identical. If the powers intervene it ought to be for the liberation of oppressed nations, and never to maintain a state of barbarism living on incendiarism and assassination."

THE GREEK ARMY.

A Nominal Peace Strength of Thirty Thousand Men.

From The London Times.

In view of current events in Eastern Europe, a glance may be taken at the present strength and condition of the Greek Army, which has recently been noticed at some length in the German military papers. It will not be out of place to recall the fact that last December the King sent a special message to his Prime Minister dwelling on the necessity of reorganizing the army. With that object the King proposed the formation of a permanent camp near Thebes, and the calling out of the reserves, so that an army of 12,000 men efficient in all particulars might be ready to take the field at a moment's notice. The King's message concluded as follows: "I hope that these measures will enable us to attain the object pursued during so many years while the Hellenic Army has been diverted from its principal aim. I feel the need of recalling it to the only occupation worthy of its mission. The realization of my strongest desire, which is the constitution of an army worthy of its mission, will be inaugurated by the establishment of a permanent camp, which I confide to the care of my Government." One deduction may be safely drawn from that message. The military position of Greece was not satisfactory in the eyes of its sovereign last December, and it is quite impossible for it to have made much real progress in the brief interval.

The nominal peace strength of the Greek Army is set down at 30,000 men, and it has been assumed on the faith of official returns that it could be increased on the outbreak of hostilities to 80,000 men, while the reserve numbers another 100,000. Some years ago the peace strength was reduced to 27,000 from motives of economy, and on examination it would be found that these totals give an exaggerated view of Greece's military strength. The permanent force is divided into 27 infantry and 9 Jäger battalions, 3 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons each, 8 field, 8 mountain, and 4 garrison batteries, and 3 engineer battalions. As the troops are only armed with Gras and Chassepot rifles—of which there is a grand total of less than 160,000 in store and in the hands of the troops—they would be at a disadvantage when pitted against troops armed with magazine rifles; but the artillery consists of Krupp breech-loaders, and there is a very large supply of cartridges in the arsenals. The weak point of the Greek Army is the reserve, the greater part of which is practically untrained, for the period of forty days' training every two years is purely nominal, and has never been strictly enforced. It is believed that two-thirds of the reserve have never been trained at all. The establishment of a permanent camp at Thebes was intended as a first step toward the more efficient training of the reserve, but sufficient time has not elapsed to give the experiment a fair trial. The kingdom is divided into three military districts—Larissa, Missolonghi, and Athens. Four infantry battalions, one cavalry regiment, and the bulk of the artillery are quartered at Athens. There is an equally strong garrison at Larissa, but with these exceptions the regiments are usually quartered in single stations. The deficiencies of the Greek Army come under the heads of armament, mobility, and an untrained reserve. For defensive operations they would prove less glaring than if the army were subjected to the strain of an offensive campaign beyond Greek territory.

TO REPEAL A LIEN LAW.

A Measure Which Is Causing Excitement in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—A bill has been introduced repealing the mechanics' lien law. Its author says that he did so at the request of several Circuit Judges, who complain that the present law is worthless.

Mechanics' associations, however, are excited over the measure, which they fear will deprive them of one of their bulwarks. Protests are pouring in from trades and labor assemblies all over Illinois, who say that to repeal the law "would be to reverse that policy of enlightened legislation which has progressed during the ast 100 years, and has ripened to lien laws in every State in the Union, among which the State of Illinois stands at the head with the most just and equitable lien law in existence."

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. LEE.

Must Exercise Caution to Prevent Further Friction.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—It is understood here that Secretary of State Olney has instructed Consul General Lee to act with caution in his dealings with the Spanish authorities and to spare no effort to avert further friction with them.

By Spaniards here this is taken to mean that Gen. Lee, to meet the approbation of his superiors in office, must not be as persistent as he heretofore has been in pressing for a recognition of the rights of American citizens.

It is rumored that the reason why Gen. Lee still holds his post is that he has been induced to do so by private intimations from a high Republican that he will be supported by the incoming Republican Administration in upholding American rights and honor.

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY SUIT.

A Newport News Corporation in Trouble Through Mismanagement.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 26.—On the petition of James Bahen and others of this city, Judge Lamb of the Chancery Court today issued an order restraining the Newport News Company from disposing of any of its property.

This corporation was chartered in 1891, for the purpose of acquiring and improving lands in the thriving town of Newport News, the Eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. The President of the company is Mr. Lewis H. Blair, a well-known financier of this city. Others interested are among the best-known business men here. A large quantity of land was bought at Newport News and developed.

This company is quite well known in New York, and capitalists of that city are among those who have invested in lands there. The petition alleges that the affairs of the company have been grossly mismanaged. This persons connected with its affairs deny.

CREED PREVENTS A WEDDING.

A St. Louis Bride-elect Would Not Yield to Catholic Views.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—Edward Corby, a prosperous tea merchant residing in the fashionable West End, is not a benedict today because Miss Birdie Doyle, his fiancée that was, refused to pledge the pastor of St. Alphonsus's Catholic Church that she would "raise her children in the Catholic faith."

Mr. Corby is a devout Catholic and Miss Doyle is a loyal Methodist. The nuptials were to have been solemnized last evening. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Corby called at the Doyle home, on Dayton Street, and presented her ultimatum, requiring that the then prospective heirs of the then prospective Mrs. Edward Corby be raised as Catholics. Miss Doyle suggested with some impatience that the wedding be postponed, and Mrs. Corby without further ado declared it off altogether. This announcement was made to the guests when they assembled at the Doyle residence.

PLACE FOR MR. HEPBURN

He Is Recommended to Mr. McKinley as His Secretary of the Interior.

NEW YORK IN THE CABINET.

Col. J. J. McCook's Refusal of that Portfolio Said to Deprive Him of All Chances of a Position—The Advice of Influential Republicans.

A dispatch received here last night from Canton, Ohio, says:

"There is no longer any question that Col. J. J. McCook of New York has absolutely declined to accept any position in the Cabinet except Attorney General, and that he has been informed that no other place is open to him.

"It was the impression this morning that New York would not be represented in the Cabinet, but influential Republicans have been telegraphing to-night recommending A. B. Hepburn for Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. Hepburn was formerly Comptoller of the Currency, and is now President of the Third National Bank of New York.

COL. McCOOK'S DECISION.

He Wants No Cabinet Position Except as Attorney General.

Col. John J. McCook will not enter the Cabinet of President McKinley as Secretary of the Interior. If he should accept any Cabinet position it would be that of Attorney General.

The first of these announcements was made yesterday by a friend of Col. McCook, who added that the decision had been made after several consultations between Col. McCook, Senator-elect Platt, and prominent New York Republicans. When Major McKinley asked Col. McCook some time ago to enter the Cabinet no portfolio was mentioned. Major McKinley's letter offering the Interior portfolio was received by Col. McCook several days ago, and it is understood that the reply was couched in the most positive language. Col. McCook declined yesterday, however, to explain the nature of his communications with Major McKinley, or to discuss any phase of the question of his appointment to the Cabinet.

Varying interpretations are put upon this latest Cabinet incident by the Republicans who are interested in securing representation for the State. When the rumor of Col. McCook's declination became known to the friends of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, the announcement that the Brooklyn man was still in the field for a Cabinet place promptly followed. His friends hope to see him get the Post Office Department, expecting to see the Interior portfolio go to a Western man.

NO OFFICE FOR WHITELAW REID.

His Health Is So Poor He Wishes to Remain in Private Life.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 26.—It is understood that Whitelaw Reid would have been asked to accept a place in the Cabinet or a foreign embassy but for his ill health. It is said that Mr. Reid and his friends think it would be imprudent for him to undertake official work in his present condition.

Major McKinley within a fortnight gave up the idea of appointing Mr. Reid to office, and thereupon wrote him a letter expressive both of his regard and appreciation, and of the deep regret that for the present at least, he could not have the advantage of his association and co-operation in the affairs of administration.

Major McKinley is improving rapidly in health. He took a long walk to-day, and did a considerable amount of work. The only caller who saw him was an old friend, ex-Congressman John Little of Xenia, Ohio.

McKENNA IN McKINLEY'S HANDS.

Will Take Whatever Place in the Cabinet Is Offered Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Judge McKenna left for Washington this afternoon. He expects to arrive on the afternoon of March 3 and upon the following day will enter upon the duties of his office.

"I am in Major McKinley's hands," he said, "and am ready to do my part with either the Interior Department or the Attorney Generalship as may suit his convenience. If the selection is left to me, however, I shall take the latter office."

HANNA OFF FOR WASHINGTON

Thinks He May Be Absent from Cleveland for Some Months.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 26.—Mark A. Hanna, his wife, and two daughters left for Washington this afternoon. Before leaving Mr. Hanna said:

"I do not know how long I will remain in Washington. It all depends upon future developments. I may not be back for several months."

It is probable that Gov. Bushnell will forward the papers appointing Hanna to fill out Mr. Sherman's term and that the National Chairman will be inducted into office on March 4, when Mr. McKinley's Cabinet appointees are confirmed.

Hanna Sees Two Donkeys.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—R. Pitcher Woodward, who is riding a donkey from Brooklyn to San Francisco on an election bet, called on Mark Hanna yesterday. After an exchange of a few pleasantries, Mr. Hanna inscribed his name directly under that of Mayor McKisson in a big book.

Dined at the Brazilian Minister's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Brazilian Minister and Mme. de Mendonca entertained at dinner this evening Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. F. Foulke, Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly, Mr. Morelor, Mr. Brandas, Mr. and Mrs. Maris de Mendonca, and the Misses de Mendonca.

Capital Punishment in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 26.—Representative Salamans has introduced a bill to abolish capital punishment. The bill grew out of the consideration of Merriam's bill to have all executions in the State penitentiary and limit their publicity.

The Charter for the Greater New York.
Full text in Brooklyn Eagle Library. Price 10 cents. Sent by mail and sold by leading newsdealers.—Adv.

MUST REMOVE THEIR HATS.

Women Prohibited from Wearing Them in Louisville (Ky.) Theatres.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Both branches of the City Council have passed an ordinance prohibiting women from wearing hats in theatres and public halls.

Mayor Todd will sign it to-morrow.

UNDERTAKER DIES ALSO.

While Preparing a Body for Burial, John M. Wood Drops Dead.

MILFORD, Mass., Feb. 26.—Fred F. Pettingill, the Boston and Albany Railroad agent here, died suddenly to-day of apoplexy.

John M. Wood, the undertaker, while preparing Mr. Pettingill's body for burial, dropped dead of heart disease.

SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON.

Senate Passes a Bill Conferring the Elective Franchise on Women.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Feb. 26.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill for an amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise on women, the question to be submitted at the next general election in November, 1898.

As a bill of similar purport has already passed the House, there is every reason to believe this bill will be agreed to by the House without serious opposition.

FIGHTING IN MANILA STREETS.

Two Hundred Rebels Killed by Spanish Troops.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Madrid says the Government has received information that a sudden uprising occurred in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, yesterday.

The insurgents made an attack upon the quarters of the Spanish carbineers and carried them by storm. Fighting then began in the streets, and was prolonged for several hours.

The Spanish troopers were finally victorious, and by nightfall all disorder had been suppressed.

When the fighting ceased the corpses of 200 rebels were lying in the streets.

BOWEN LIVED 107 YEARS.

Thirty Years an Invalid and a Yearly Victim of Grip.

MUNFORDVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Iverson Bowen, the oldest citizen of Hart County, died three miles south of Hammondsville yesterday at the age of 107 years.

Bowen's age is not questioned, as he was born in 1790, and it is on record at Campbellsville that he voted for James Monroe for President in 1816.

Bowen had been an invalid for thirty years, and had fallen a victim to the grip every year since its first appearance. Grip was the cause of his death. He leaves a large number of descendants, many of whom reside in this county.

BOSTON WOMEN FIGHT A THIEF.

He Gets Such Rough Treatment that He Is Obliged to Run.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Helen McDougall of 43 Tileston Street, and her sister, Winnie Curtis, were in East Boston visiting friends on Thursday night, and started for home after 11 o'clock. They got off the ferry at about 11:45 and walked up Clark Street. When near the corner of Hanover Street, a young man stepped out and blocked the way with an insulting remark. Mrs. McDougall made an indignant reply, and then the fellow snatched her purse.

A regular fight ensued, the women holding on to the fellow and replying in kind to his blows. With one of her blows Mrs. McDougall cut his lip so that he broke away in fright and ran till he was overhauled by a policeman.

BETWEEN HOLT AND YERKES.

The Choice of a Republican Senator in Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—Gov. Bradley is preparing his proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to elect a United States Senator and transact other business. The Legislature will convene March 23. Gov. Bradley will appoint a Senator March 5, the object being to have a Republican Senator from Kentucky at once, and to provide against such a contingency as another dead-lock.

It is a matter of conjecture whom Gov. Bradley will appoint. Gov. Bradley prefers Yerkes, but it is feared that Yerkes would not be the choice of the Legislature. Ex-Chief Justice W. H. Holt is said to be the one man on whom the Hunter men and the Bradley men will unite.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen, except in the extreme Northwest, where it has fallen rapidly. The area of high pressure extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, the barometer being highest over the Lower Missouri Valley

It is decidedly colder in the central valleys, slightly colder on the New England and Middle Atlantic coast, and the temperature is low, but is rising slowly in the extreme Northwest.

The weather is fair to-night, except in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and the lower lake region, where it is partly cloudy, with local snows.

The indications are that the weather will be generally fair, except possibly light local snows in the lower lake region. It will be colder on the Atlantic coast and from the lower lake region southward to the East Gulf States, and the temperature will rise slowly from the Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau.	— Times.	
	1896.	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	13	32	31
6 A. M.	15	28	29
9 A. M.	14	25	28
12 M.	18	28	31
4 P. M.	24	31	35
6 P. M.	22	28	31
9 P. M.	21	28	30
12 P. M.	20	24	26

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Weather Bureau.....28
Corresponding date 1896.....18
Corresponding date for last twenty years.34

BUSINESS MEN DINE

The Republican and Sound-Money Association Celebrates the Great McKinley Victory at Delmonico's.

STRONG LETTER WAS SENT BY MR. M'KINLEY.

He Says Our Obligations Must Be Paid in the Best Money—A Permanent Organization Effected—Speeches by Mayo Strong and Others.

Two hundred and fifty participants in the pre-election sound-money parade in this city, and a dozen or more guests who were prominent in the last Presidential campaign, assembled at Delmonico's last night to commemorate that event according to a programme planned by the Business Men's Republican and Sound Money Association.

At the conclusion of the banquet, on the motion of the delegation from the Wholesale Drug Trade, the organization was made permanent, and it was voted to give a banquet every year.

The following communication was received from President-elect McKinley:

Canton, Ohio, Feb. 23, 1897.

Hon. William L. Strong.

My Dear Sir: Kindly accept and convey to the members of the Business Men's Sound Money Association my hearty thanks for an invitation to attend your dinner on Feb. 26. It would give me pleasure to attend if other and more pressing engagements did not make that impossible. I wish for your association the greatest success in its special and very important field.

We must make good every obligation to our National creditors, expressed or implied, in the best money known to the world, at the time of payment. We cannot adopt a different policy than that of sound money, worth its face the world over, and constantly maintain every dollar of it at par without trouble and distress in the end to all our business interests and citizens. Poor money never made a country rich, and sound money will not, and cannot, make one poor. The contention between the two conflicting ideas or systems is an old one and bids fair always in some form to exist. But let us resolutely set our faces for the right, and never tire of its earnest and fearless advocacy.

Again, thanking you for your kind invitation, I am, with best wishes, Yours very truly, W. McKINLEY.

Some one called out "Three cheers for McKinley!" and all the guests arose and cheered.

"Read it again! Read it again!" called some of the guests. The applause and cheers continued for some moments.

THOSE AT THE BANQUET.

Main Feature of the Gathering Was the Patriotic Feeling Shown by the Speakers.

The main feature of the banquet was the patriotic feeling, which was shown in the language of the speakers. Patriotic songs were sung, and the decorations of the hall were in keeping with the event.

At the guests' table, on either side of Mayor Strong, who presided, sat Charles Emory Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, John Proctor Clarke, William Berri, Henry L. Einstein, Charles S. Fairchild, Gen. Horace Porter, Dr. R. S. MacArthur, and the Rev. Madison C. Peters.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, for whom a seat at the guest table had been provided, joined the party at the other tables, and ex-Mayor Hewitt and Carl Schurz, who were expected to speak, were absent. At the six general tables the following men, all of whom took some part in the parade, were seated:

G. A. Jahn,
James H. Taylor,
James W. Austen,
Gen. C. H. T. Collis,
Albert R. Shattuck,
George Batten,
Clarence W. Bowen,
J. A. Benedict,
George W. Book,
H. A. La Fetra,
G. H. Haulenbeck,
Artemus Ward,
E. A. Drake,
James D. Smith,
A. Turner,
Charles M. Foster,
J. Chambers Reid,
F. B. Thurber,
George L. Putnam,
Alfred Ray,
E. A. Treat,
C. E. Quincey,
George J. Weaver,
R. H. Halsted,
R. P. Frothingham,
William F. King,
Benjamin Shepherd,
Frank Stott,
P. Bradley Strong,
H. J. Cammann,
Col. Chas. F. Homer,
Hon. Albert Tilt,
L. C. Ivory,
C. Lambert,
Charles H. Smith,
Frank J. Rue,
Frederick Buechner,
E. R. Pick,
B. Richardson,
William C. Kimball,
W. E. Hardt,
Arnold Feldstein,
George C. Andreae,
Russell Murray,
Walter Kobbe,
Harry A. Van Llew,
E. Fred Post,
Frank Brainard,
Munroe Crane,
B. G. Coles,
Frank Commisky,
David D. Allerton,
James Dougherty,
Perry P. Williams,
Lewis H. Spence,
David C. Link,
E. C. Rice,
Leonard J. Busby,
C. W. McCutcheon,
Alfred Romer,
John V. Jewell,
G. K. Clark,
E. D. Neustadt,
Eugene H. Conklin,
F. A. M. Burrell,
Alexander Caldwell,
William B. Thorn,
William Carroll,
Lewis H. Rogers,
Edward W. Bill,
W. P. Montague,
William Read,
Edward Shethar,
Arthur B. Waring,
Henry Bissell,
Emil Rinke,
William H. Hill,
Granville F. Dailey,
J. Walter Thompson,
H. Drisler, Jr.,
E. E. Clapp,
George B. Rhodes,
Nathaniel C. Fisher,
John E. Jacobs,
T. H. Bartindale,
P. H. O'Connell,
G. T. Warren,
Lewis L. Delafield,
Alfred M. Thorburn
George T. Wilson,
George T. Patterson,
A. E. Pattison,
F. H. Lockwood,
T. T. Sherman,
James M. Varnum,
C. H. Sherrill.
J. R. Dougé,
Leonard Paulson,
Theodore F. Vail,
Arthur Sullivan,
S. M. Milliken,
W. B. Fuller,
Andrew Jacobs,
George E. Clarke
Albert Frost,
Pierre Mali,
G. C. Batcheller,
George C. Miller,
S. J. Weaver,
J. H. Lane,
James Talcott,
C. R. Shaw,
Charles H. Webb
William E. Webb
J. E. Leaycraft,
C. W. Luyster,
J. M. Libby,
William M. Ryan
James L. Wells,
George Whaley,
H. C. Blye,
C. H. Sayre,
W. J. Bogert,
Ph. Smythe,
Samuel F. Jayne,
William E. Callender,
John N. Golding,
John Winfield Scott,
C. L. Hackstaff,
A. H. Pride,
John L. Snow,
Henry E. Stevens, Jr.,
Henry E. Stevens,
Carl O. Peters,
John Shepard,
H. Fayen,
D. P. P. Cadmus,
George W. Russell,
A. S. Pitt,
G. Fessenden,
B. W. Green,
Edward R. Ladew,
John Spencer,
C. F. Wood,
A. J. G. Hodenpyl,
H. A. Treadwel'
M. L. Bowden,
A. K. Sloan,
J. B. Bowden,
Charles S. Burr,
Editor Belden,
Mr. Whitman,
Mr. Guy,
Stanley Isaacs,
B. W. Greene,
Joseph W. Gibson,

L. D. Gallison, R. S. Roberts, N. S. W. Vanderhoff, Charles A. Edelhoff, E. J. Van Sickle, E. V. Connett, C. F. Beatty, O. S. Barnum, Mr. Keator, George J. Seabury, Gen. E. L. Molineux G. A. Meyer, Col. S. W. Fairchild, C. L. Williston, William I. Walker, John E. Dwight, J. E. Young, Jr., J. G. Shaw, William S. Douglas, L. W. De Zeller, Andrew B. Rogers, S. W. Bowne, Thomas F. Main, William P. Ritchey, G. C. McKesson, Carl Merz, Clarence O. Bigelow, S. H. Carragan, Dr. H. C. Lovis, David E. Green, Jr., Whitney Lyon, A. Nannburg, E. Maynard, Charles Higgs, E. Denzer, James Rodgers, Max Ernst, Stanley B. Hill, Thomas H. Wood, John L. Baker, P. H. Fowler, Theodore Miller, Theodore Weicker, Dan Loeb, J. W. A. Gardam, A. C. Denman, Louis F. Merlan, William A. Mass, A. G. Reid, Joseph J. Matchett, E. D. Depew, Edward A. Smyre, Joseph E. March, Walter B. Tufts, Morse Burtis, Joseph Gardam, M. Rittenhouse, C. N. Fencher, E. J. Gillis, W. H. Wills, Col. B. F. Hart.

THE MAYOR'S INTRODUCTION.

He Speaks of the Great Sound-Money Parade and Congratulates Republicans on Their Victory.

Three lusty cheers were given for Major McKinley at the conclusion of the reading of his letter. Mayor Strong, catching the spirit of the moment, pulled the silk flag from under the lapel of his vest, and, waving it in the air, called for three cheers again. They were given with a will, and when the clamor at length began to subside trained voices in the balcony started the song "Columbia." In a moment 250 voices had joined in the familiar strain, the Mayor and ex-Secretary Fairchild, Charles Emory Smith, and Gen. Porter singing with the rest, while the banqueters stood and waved their silken flags. When the song was finished Mayor Strong spoke briefly of the event which the banquet commemorated.

"I congratulate you," he said, "on the success of your efforts to commemorate the magnificent pageant that the business men, without regard to party affiliation, presented to the country on the 31st day of October last.

"When the Republican Convention convened last Summer it was the general opinion that protection would be the rallying cry of the campaign. Accordingly, the convention nominated its personification, William McKinley. It was not forgotten, however, to denounce all heresies of finance and to proclaim that every dollar issued by the Government must be redeemed in gold, and all issues, whether of silver or paper, must be kept on a parity with gold.

"A Democratic Convention convened, and the declarations of its platform were antagonistic to the principles of the old Democratic Party. The nominees were equally antagonistic to the party. At the supreme moment New York took its stand. 'Rally round the flag' was cried on every corner of this city, and largely through its patriotic stand, we were able as a Nation on the night of Nov. 3, to send the message to the world that gold should be the standard of our currency."

A PHILADELPHIAN REJOICES.

Charles Emory Smith Makes a Witty Speech Praising New York for Its Work.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia was the first orator of the evening. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome, and his address, which was delivered in light vein, was punctuated with frequent applause. He started by a reference to what he said he had suspected was a recognized New York institution—the "hoochie-coochie dance." Having called it by this name, to the great amusement of the banqueters, he said:

"I am glad to find that the only 'hoochie-coochie' dance [the audience laughed again] that seems to be in view at this dinner is the one performed some months ago by the silver candidate for President.

"The only time you ever got ahead of Philadelphia," he continued, "was when you blocked a Philadelphia enterprise for several hours by stopping the Broadway cars on the day of the great parade. Philadelphians, as you all know, furnish the street-railway transit on that thoroughfare.

"But, seriously, coming from the tranquil City of Philadelphia to speak to your sound-money citizens, I owe the tribute of recognition to what this city has done for the cause. The Bible of sound money is the Bible of New York. Upon its doctrines you stood unflinchingly at a time when its antithesis threatened the utmost peril to the Nation.

New York's Creed Accepted.

"But now the Bible of New York is the Bible of the country, destined to guide its people in its future magnificent career. The part that New York has taken in this great consummation can never be forgotten or misunderstood. It is a good and just cause for this evening of felicitation. You are justified in your conspicuous happiness.

"Daniel Webster said, on an occasion similar to this, and at about this stage of the proceedings, 'Tell me what the National debt is, and I'll say it myself.' You can with more safety say, 'Tell me what the country need., and we'll furnish it.' We are told that it was the commercial interest that brought about the victory. There are people who call it a sordid and unpatriotic interest. God forbid such characterization! Commerce with us has ever followed the flag. The prince of commerce are the leaders of patriotism. It was your Chamber of Commerce that led in the rejuvenation of this Imperial city, and placed a strong and efficient reform government in power. [Applause.] The commercial instinct has carried the flag of England to the remotest corners of the globe. It carries with it a civilization kindred to our own.

We Must Have America.

"We are willing to see the commercial instinct of England carry her flag anywhere—to Africa, Asia, Australia—but not on the American Continent. [Applause.] This we have reserved for American supremacy, the domination of American influence, and the extension of American commerce. It may be that commerce hesitates in patriotic movements at times. It shrank with uplifted hands at the assertion of the Monroe doctrine two years ago, but the patriotism with which it is instinct cleared the sky and paved the way for that great general arbitration treaty which is to bring us lasting peace.

"The principle of union," said Mr. Smith, "is as vital to-day as it was in the last campaign. It is necessary to continue it to secure its lasting fruits. You co-operated then to defeat the demon of unrest. Unless you co-operate still you will be confronted again by the same danger. We have opened the vestibule but have not entered the portal. We stand on the threshold of great opportunities, but we must disarm the dragon or we may sow a new crop of dragon's teeth. It is the duty of all patriots to strengthen the hands of those they have placed in power, and in broadening the classes into masses. New York must learn to understand and appreciate the West. The West must learn to understand and appreciate New York."

More cheers and applause were given to Mr. Smith as he finished.

MR. FAIRCHILD'S ADDRESS.

He Promises the Republicans the Support of Democrats in Upholding the Country's Credit.

"It gives me great pleasure," said Mayor Strong, "to be able to introduce now one of the most liberal men in the State of New York. He is a Democrat of the old school; yet he fought alongside of me in the last campaign, and was as valiant and loyal as any Republican in the State."

He introduced Charles S. Fairchild, who was received with one of the great demonstrations of the evening. The members got up and waved flags and cheered him for several moments. In beginning, Mr. Fairchild complimented Mayor Strong as a leader of the citizenship of New York.

"When you invited me to speak to you to-night," he continued, "you said you wanted a Democrat who could speak so that Republicans would not be offended. I accepted, but when I did so I had no idea what a sacrifice my attendance would entail. But a few days ago I was honored with a platform ticket for Carnegie Hall this evening. [Laughter,] and I was obliged to say that I had a previous engagement.

"I am sorry to see omitted from the list of clubs which participate to-night the name of one which I have looked upon as my club—the one to which I made my first political speech last Fall. I mean the Commercial Travelers' Club. You have told me, however, that it is not distinctively a New York organization, being composed of men who live in all parts of the United States. I suppose it will have its dinner in Washington on the 4th of March. [Applause.]

A Guarantee of Safety.

"I have most pleasing recollections of that club. I promised to go to one of its noonday meetings during the campaign. I was feeling very badly at the time. You will pardon me when I say I felt badly when I found as a Democrat I had to help elect Mr. McKinley. [Applause.] As a citizen I was in doubt if we were going to succeed. I felt troubled—deeply troubled. I did not know whether the people of this country would recognize what I regarded as a deadly peril. I said to myself I would make a test—that I would see if the club would stand a dry, serious discussion of the great question before this country. I tried it. I never received more applause than I did when in a matter-of-fact way I enunciated what I considered the sound principles of finance. And I felt that if thousands of men would come out of the streets, away from business, in an hour like that, and listen in that way to such a discussion the country was safe.

Intelligence Guided Democrats.

"For some time after the election some of my Republican friends would kindly say to me that I had been very patriotic and unselfish in what I had done in the contest. But I replied to them: 'Do not compliment me; compliment my intelligence.' It was that which carried the great body of Democrats to the support of Mr. McKinley and contributed to the result. It was patriotism guided by the highest intelligence.

"Did you ever think what an extraordinary thing it was that the candidate of a great National party should declare as he approached this Eastern shore that he was coming to the enemy's country? I went out to New Jersey one day and I was told that from the top of one high hill I could see a country which contained 6,000,000 people, over whom this man aspired to be President.

A Monstrous Canvass.

"Think of the monstrosity of a canvass in which such a declaration could be made! And when you think of it, do you wonder [Here the speaker was interrupted by a great burst of applause and cheers] do you wonder that men of all shades of politics rallied to the one standard that gave hope of National stability, National safety, and National honor? Have you ever thought what it means to call this region, with all it has done and all that it is—to call it a region at enmity with any other part of the country?

"They talk of a system which will benefit the debtor part of this country, and say to us that we have no right to be heard on this system. They call us the oppressors of the debtors. Yet, if you will look over the last census, you will find that 27 per cent. of all the indebtedness of the whole United States is in New York. Thus, if anything is to be done to help debtors, we of New York come in for one-fourth of the benefit.

"Gentlemen, you cannot do anything to benefit the farmer of Nebraska or the miner of Montana without benefiting New York. You cannot injure any part of this country without injuring New York. We claim, therefore, a right to be heard respectfully on any of the questions that come before this country. [Applause.]

New York's Great Deeds.

"We have sustained the credit of this Government in time of need. I remember the gloomy, rainy day a few years ago when the Secretary of the Treasury came here to float an issue of $50,000,000 of bonds to sustain the credit of this Government—the first issue of bonds under the present Administration. He met bankers and business men, and they listened to him coldly. They gave little promise of support.

"When the meeting broke up the gentleman who now presides over this banquet [Mayor Strong] said 'This is a shame. Something must be done.' The next day seventeen men from your largest institutions went from office to office and bank to bank and before night the loan was taken. [Applause.] You may depend on New York always in the future as you have in the past, for here in New York is a patriotism that is as broad as the country. The credit and honor of the country have got to be sustained, and whether it be in politics or by material contributions, we will sustain them here, because we must do it. [Applause.]

Duty of Republicans.

"Now, gentlemen, for a time the burden has been confided to the Republican Party. You have a duty and opportunity such as rarely come to any party. You have difficulties such as seldom confront a party.

"There should be no differences, no strife, no bickerings over petty offices or little things. You are still in the presence of a crisis, and as you deal with it so will the country deal with you. From us Democrats—who aided you in the last campaign, and who now stand in the background, having no active work to do and asking no reward for what we have done—you need expect no factional opposition. [Great burst of applause and cheers.]

"You will have our whole support to the end that you may carry the country through the next few years, so that for the next hundred years it may be a blessing and credit, not only to our own people, but to the world."

The guests rose and cheered the speaker again and again. Some shouted, "Hurrah for Fairchild," others "We'll do it," and others "Good, good."

GEN. PORTER SPEAKS.

He Says the Parade Gave New Dignity and Meaning to the American Flag.

Gen. Horace Porter was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration of applause when he responded to the Mayor's introduction. His speech was brief, full of anecdotes and references of the flags which decked the walls on every side.

"When I was invited to attend this meeting," said Gen. Porter, "I said I would be here if the inaugural ceremonies in Washington had to be postponed. It is a scene of harmony that I would not miss. It may be like the harmony of Belfast when the Orangemen and Catholics joined together for a night and cleaned out the police, but it is, nevertheless, a good kind of harmony to enjoy while it lasts.

"It was a great parade—that sound-money demonstration in this city just before the election. It reminded me of a night in camp at the time of the war when sentinels were instructed to watch every movement on the turnpikes and report every incident to headquarters. In the night a team of commissary mules broke loose. A guard rushed to the commanding officer and said:

A War Anecdote.

"'They're coming, General.'

"'How many?'

"'I didn't count 'em, General,' said the guard, 'but from the solidity of their movement, I guess it must be the whole Confederate army.'

"That is the way with the sound-money parade," said Gen. Porter. "As I watched it pass the reviewing stand I recalled an incident of my experience some time ago. I had watched a parade pass the reviewing stand until sixteen bands had come and gone. They were all playing 'Marching Through Georgia.' The seventeenth came along playing the same tune. Gen. Sherman, who was beside me, turned to me and said:

"'Well, if I could have foreseen all this, I'll be damned if I would ever marched through Georgia.'

"The credit for the parade should not all be given to its officers. Its organizers and its rank and file should be remembered. No country has ever seen so glorious a sight. It gave a new aspect to the National banner. It was a perilous campaign. Bloody-handed Anarchy stalked at our doors, but it saw the flag and struck colors. It is more than ever the symbol of dignity, authority, and power."

Dr. R. S. MacArthur followed with a powerful patriotic address, in which he referred to the troubles in Turkey and the insults to the American flag there. His address was received with great enthusiasm.

A POLITICAL BOMB.

John Proctor Clarke Likened the Chicago Convention's Act to the Great Riot.

John Proctor Clarke of Ohio was the last speaker. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"A few years ago in Chicago a bomb was thrown by some Anarchist into the midst of a crowd of policemen and others, and while the mangled bodies lay ther on the ground there was confusion for a moment. At that moment, if the police had wavered, if they had presented anything but a stern front, the mob would have swept over them and left them torn and bleeding.(

"But after the moment of suspense a stern voice rang out: 'Steady, men. Close up ranks. Charge!' And, as the policemen closed their ranks and advanced, the cowardly mob broke and fled before them and once more the cause of law and order and freedom had triumphed over the cause of anarchy.

"A short time ago another dynamite bomb was thrown in this same City of Chicago. It was a political dynamite bomb. The honor of our country, its financial and commercial institutions, the integrity of the Supreme Court, and the rights of property were attacked. For a moment there was confusion in the land, and it seemed as though the mob would sweep on to victory.

"But in that moment the stern, clear voices of the Republican leaders were heard. They said, 'Steady, men. Close up the ranks. Charge.' Against the red flag of anarchy we raised the Starry Banner, and the great business interests of the country, the honest, loyal people gathered around it, and as they charged the cowardly mob broke and fled before them, and once more the flag that waved over Sumter and Appomattox, the flag that has raised a million defenders when it was insulted, was borne aloft unsullied."

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Seabury, for the Drug Trade, Secured the Adoption of an Important Motion.

At the end of the speechmaking the men present began slowly to arise and start out of the building, when George J. Seabury made perhaps the most important speech of the evening.

He had been delegated by the drug trade, which made a large showing in the business men's efforts last Fall, to present a resolution to make this business men's organization permanent. When he had partially succeeded in attracting the attention of the guests he said:

"Mr. President: The strength shown by the business men in the last campaign and the great work they did in preserving the country from danger makes some of us believe that this organization should not be allowed to die. It should remain and broaden its field. It should become a power for good in municipal politics, as it has been in National politics."

The remarks were almost drowned in the buzz of conversation being carried on in the hallways by those members who did not comprehend what was happening. Soon the words of Mr. Seabury, however, were being repeated all over the hall, and all the men were pushing toward him as he stood at one of the tables and endeavored to make himself heard. The business men took a decided interest in his speech, and as he explained the idea of the drugmen commendatory remarks were made.

"I move you, Mr. President," he said, in conclusion, "that this organization of business men be made permanent, and that we now decide to have a dinner every year."

Mayor Strong by this time had succeeded in getting order, though a majority of the men were standing in the aisles and near the door, and the buzz of conversation could be heard from the cloak rooms. When he put his motion there was a hearty chorus of ayes and some cheers. The band then played the "Star-Spangled Banner" while the guests went out.

SOUND-MONEY RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted at a Meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—At a special meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club this evening these resolutions were adopted:

"We demand that some safe plan be adopted whereby our legal-tender paper and silver and our silver certificates shall be slowly withdrawn and gold, gold certificates, and bank notes shall gradually take their places.

"We are opposed to any currency system whereby one party to a contract has the choice of the kind of money he shall tender when the choice is denied to the other party of the kind of money he shall accept, since recent experience shows that such a system creates distrust of money contracts.

"We sympathize with the South and West in their dissatisfaction at the lack of adequate banking facilities in their sections, and favor such legislation as will encourage the establishment and successful operation of small banks with local capital and local knowledge of credits.

"We invite all patriotic organizations of whatever kind or party, especially in those sections where financial depression has brought most suffering, to co-operate with us in an unremitting campaign for a sound financial system, under which all artificial hindrances to prosperity shall be removed."

DEFEAT OF CORNISH'S TEAM.

The Knickerbocker Polo Players Lose in the Chicago Contest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—By a score of 4 to 1 the Chicago Athletic Club's polo team defeated Harry Cornish's Knickerbocker team from New York, this evening in the big tank of the Chicago Athletic Club.

It took only ten minutes' play for the Chicago team to demonstrate its superiority. The toss for position also gave them an advantage. There were relay swimming races, tub and handicap swimming races, and other aquatic feats.

YALE-HARVARD BALL GAMES.

One Game at Cambridge and Another at New Haven.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 26.—Representatives of Harvard and Yale met here to-day to fix upon the dates for the schedule of baseball games between the two colleges.

The first game will be played in Cambridge, June 24, the second in New Haven the 29th, and if a third game is necessary to settle the question of supremacy, it will be played July 3 on some neutral ground, which has not yet been decided upon.

Pennsylvania Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of January with the same period of 1896 shows: Pennsylvania Railroad, lines directly operated—Gross earnings, decrease $238,100; expenses, decrease, $320,500; net earnings, increase, $82,400. Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated—Gross earnings, decrease $374,900; expenses, decrease, $380,000; net earnings, increase, $5,100.

Theft of a Judge's Hat.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—While the United States Circuit Court, in the Federal Building, was in session to-day, a sneak thief entered the chamber of the court and walked off with Judge Aldrich's hat. Not satisfied with this, he carried off a plate-glass mirror five feet long from the room opposite Marshal Swift's office.

Charter Commission Meets To-day.

The Greater New York Commission is scheduled to meet to-day in the Mayor's office to audit bills and clear up its business so far as it is possible to do so. The Legislature of last year appropriated $25,000 for the expenses of the commission. The bills aggregate $21,953.94. Secretary George M. Pinney, Jr., will be designated to attend all future hearings on the charter in Albany.

Fire in a Hop Warehouse.

The five-story brick hop and malt warehouse of W. H. Dole & E. L. Ferry, at 44 and 46 Pearl Street, was discovered on fire at midnight last night.

MADE IMPORTANT CAPTURE

Brooklyn Detectives Arrest a Man for Whom Inspector O'Brien Had Been Looking.

CARRIED A STRANGE WEAPON.

Entries in a Notebook Aided in Identifying Him as Having Been Connected with a Burglary in This City.

Sergts. Ruddy, Donovan, and Weiser of the Brooklyn detective force, noticing on Thursday night a suspiciously acting stranger, followed him to a saloon on the corner of Ralph Avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn. The man not reappearing, the officers entered, and made the arrest, and boarded a street car with their prisoner, bound for the Police Headquarters. On the way Detective Weiser caught the man in the act of trying to conceal an ugly-looking slungshot behind him on the seat, and took charge of it himself. At headquarters the prisoner gave his name as James Brooks, and said he was a butcher, living at 559 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city. He would state nothing further, except that he lived in Baltimore at one time and worked at opening oysters.

When the prisoner was searched there were found upon him a notebook and an oyster knife, with one edge like that of a razor and the other toothed like a saw. Dark stains were discovered on the hitting end of the slungshot. Among the entries in the notebook, many of which were in cipher, were these two:

"Mrs. L. Benita, 216 West Forty-fifth Street," and

"Brooks, 216 West Forty-fifth, twice, go at once."

A newspaper clipping also was found, with a heading, "Drugged and Left to Die." It was an account of a man who had been assaulted in front of 122 West Twenty-second Street last February, who had been robbed and stabbed. The wounds were such as would have been made by the weapon found upon the prisoner.

Chief Reynolds communicated with the New York police, and Inspector O'Brien made an investigation. The discovery was made that the description of Brooks tallied with that of a man Inspector O'Brien has been looking for, who is suspected of being concerned in the robbery of Mrs. Benita last January. She advertised her loss and offered a reward for the return of the property. A stranger called in answer to the advertisement and stated that he might be able to recover the articles for her. He did nothing, however, nor did he ever make a second call. She described the man to Inspector O'Brien, who yesterday sent Mrs. Benita over to Brooklyn, where she promptly identified Brooks as her caller.

Brooks strongly objected to the process of being photographed, to which he was subjected yesterday.

Other entries in his note book were "D. C. G., 272,417, chain long, medium locket, Marson"; "Shanley, cop, called, squared, O. K., $2,000"; "Maude Everett, no price, D neck, N. G."

Brooks was arraigned before Police Justice Walsh yesterday morning, upon the charge of carrying concealed weapons. His bail was fixed at $2,000, and the case continued.

The prompt identification of Brooks, together with the memoranda in the notebook, has convinced the police of both cities that Brooks is the man who either robbed the house himself or is one of a gang of robbers concerned in that burglary. That Brooks is thoroughly familiar with New York, even if he does not live here, is believed by the police, from the fact of his having given the number of a vacant lot as his place of residence.

When Brooks was being photographed he said: "This will be the last time you will take my picture." Whether he meant that a mistake had been made in arresting him, or that he intends to do away with himself, is a matter to be developed.

CONTEST IN JOINT GAMES.

Company I of the Twelfth and Pastime A. C. Men Compete.

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment and the Pastime Athletic Club held joint games in the armory Thursday night. There was an excellent attendance, and the visitors saw three or four exciting events.

The bicycle races were made in good time, considering that the track was not banked. There were several spills, but none proved serious. The one-and-a-half-mile run, handicap, was a pretty race. J. B. Finnamore, Pastime Athletic Club, won, but just escaped being overhauled by E. W. Hjertberg, New Jersey Athletic Club, who was penalized 20 yards. The time was 7:12 4-5.

The summaries:

60-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Wygant, New York, (12 feet); A. J. Roberts, City College, (10 feet,) second; S. H. Bijour, Knickerbocker A. C., (9 feet,) third. Time—0:06 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle, Handicap.—Won by A. S. Jungkind, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards;) W. E. Mosher, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) second; Alfred Garrigues, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:43 3-5.

150-yard-run, Novice.—Won by W. G. Dann, Twenty-third Regiment; L. Sausier, Empire Athletic Club, second. Time—0:18.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by T. B. Cannon, Catholic Club, (30 yards;) M. A. Siebhard, New West Side A. C., second, (35 yards;) G. G. Hollander, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:07 2-5.

One Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by J. Frazer, Bayonne, (45); S. Liebgold, Pastime Athletic Club, (scratch,) second; W. F. McLaughlin, New West Side Athletic Club, (40,) third. Time—7:36 3-5.

Two-mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. T. Bedell, Riverside Wheelmen, (40 yards;) W. E. Masher, Riverside Wheelmen, (60 yards,) second; W. A. Brown, Riverside Wheelmen, (30 yards,) third. Time—5:20 3-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice—Won by A. Devereaux; G. S. Oliver, Yale A. A., second. Time—1:28 2-5.

Mile and a Half Run, Handicap—Won by J. B. Finnamore, Pastime A. C., (110 yards); E. W. Hertjberg, New Jersey A. C., (penalized 20 yards,) second; M. Hayes, (100 yards,) third. Time—7:12 4-5.

Ten teams from the companies of the Twelfth Regiment took part in the eight-lap relay race. Company C won easily, with G second, and F third. The time was 2:18 2-5. The members of the winning team are R. Hutcheson, W. H. McManus, P. A. Sayles, and C. M. Cohen. Each got a big silver cup.

After the games there was dancing.

The Nilsson-Donoghue Match.

The four-mile match race between "Joe" Donoghue, ex-champion skater of the world, of Newburg, N. Y., and John Nelsson of Minneapolis, Minn., the professional champion, will be decided to-night at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The men will start for a stake of $500.

Bertillon System in Operation.

The Bertillon system for measuring and registering criminals became operative Thursday under the management of the Detective Bureau. Chief of Police Conlin effected the change by transferring the men employed in the new system to the Detective Bureau.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

8:05 A. M.—33 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Charles Raphael; damage, $150.

2:40 P. M.—14 Bayard Street; Mary Epstein; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—34 Rivington Street; Hanner Brothers' drug store; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—252 West Forty-second Street; D. Schultz, tenement; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—184 Madison Street; M. Weinstein; damage, $12.

6:25 P. M.—122 West Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. J. Appleton, dwelling; no damage.

6:25 P. M.—48 West Thirty-seventh Street; occupant unknown, dwelling; damage, $25.

6:45 P. M.—109 East Fifty-third Street; E. De Camp, tenement; no damage.

8:15 P. M.—214 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Fitzharris; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—10 Marion Street; G. W. Henderson; damage, $5.

10 P. M.—64 Fulton Street; G. Gunkill; damage, $35.

TROOPS NEEDED IN ALASKA.

THIEVERY AND MURDER COMMON AT THE GOLD FIELDS.

Dispatches to Eli Gage of Chicago Say the Rush of Prospectors Has Caused Many Disputes—Discoveries in Cloyndike Fields.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—According to Eli Gage, son of Lyman J. Gage, who has just returned from Alaska, United States troops are needed immediately to preserve order on the Yukon gold fields. Young Gage is connected with the North American Transportation and Trading Company, and as an officer of that organization will ask the new Administration to send troops to Alaska without delay.

Dispatches received by the company announce the discovery of a new gold ledge and placers very rich in high-bearing quartz. Cloyndike River, a hitherto neglected field of operation, is the scene of the latest discoveries. It is tributary to the Yukon and extends into the most rugged parts of Central Alaska.

The output at Fort Cudahy and Circle City districts during the last five years has been larger than the yields in other districts, but to judge from the contents of the dispatches the Cloyndike fields will give a greater harvest than any other region yet discovered in Alaska. Cloyndike River is prettily situated. It is hemmed in by steep cliffs, and travel down the river is very dangerous. Every miner may stake out a claim 500 feet up and down the stream, or, in the language of mining camps, from rimrack to rimrack. By common assent the discoverer of new placers is allowed 1,000 feet from bank to bank.

According to dispatches from Mr. Gage, the usual yield of gold dust a day in the new district is equivalent to $100, and no miner derives less than $12 a day. The rush of miners and prospectors has caused disputes, many of which resulted in murders. Thefts of gold and supplies are common, and summary vengeance is meted out to the culprits when they are caught. Military authority is necessary to preserve life and property.

THREATENING AN ARMENIAN.

A Boston Merchant Whose Life Appears to be in Danger.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—Hagop Bogigian, a leading Armenian merchant of this city, has been annoyed by threatening letters to such a degree that he has laid the matter before the police and asked for protection. Mr. Bogigian has not only received many letter of a disquieting nature, but one night recently he was followed by two men, one of whom accosted him with the remark, uttered in a slow, clear voice: "This is your last week to live, for we're going to kill you."

The words and the man's manner rather dazed Mr. Bogigian, but recovering himself quickly he chased the fellow into the Common, but failed to catch him. The other man, in the meantime, had disappeared. While the man who made the threat was delivering his brief but pointed message, Mr. Bogigian got a good look at him. He had a dark mustache, thick lips, black hair, and there was a pronounced stoop in his shoulders. He was fairly well dressed.

This was eleven days ago, and Mr. Bogigian still lives. "No honest Armenian can say that I have not worked for the good of Armenians in this country," said he. "This is simply an organized attempt at blackmail and extortion under threats of violence. It is a strange thing to happen in Boston, but I think these people, who are unprincipled and scheming, will find that what can be done in Turkey cannot be done with impunity here."

Mr. Bogigian translated some of the letters, and they were of an abusive and indecent character. In the last letter sent to Mr. Bogigian he was informed that it was a good thing for him that there happened to be two policemen at the corner of Spruce Street that Sunday night, as it was the intention of the men following him to dispatch him at that point.

WORK OF TEMPERANCE SPIES.

Druggists of Anderson, Ind., Were Easily Led Into a Trap.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 26.—A man claiming to be Dr. Simmons of Matthews, Ind., has caused a sensation among druggists and in liquor and religious circles. Unknown to Andersonians he has been making the rounds of all drug stores in Anderson in company with "pals," and, claiming to be a doctor, has procured drinks, it is claimed, at every drug store but one.

These drinks were red hots, high balls, whiskies straight or mixed, beer, and all other intoxicants. To-day, as a representative of the Indiana Liquor League, and, it is intimated, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, he and his friends appeared before Prosecutor Scanlan and made out 100 affidavits, requiring the arrest of twenty-three druggists. They were to be served to-night, but for some reason were not. Prosecutor Scanlan cannot be found to-night, but it can be authoritatively stated that he is closeted with some of the devoted Church workers interested in this spy work. Arrests will be made to-morrow morning.

ONE JILTED; TWO TRIED TO DIE

James Salverdio Is Dead and His Brother Under Arrest.

James Salverdio, twenty-one years old, of 1,097 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, received a letter last evening from a young woman in Philadelphia, with whom he was in love, stating that she would have nothing further to do with him. He at once went to his room and taking a pistol shot himself.

His brother, Saverio, rushed into the room, and exclaiming, "My brother is dead, and I cannot live without him," attempted to shoot himself with the same pistol. Frank Piro disarmed him, but in the struggle the lamp was upset and caused a small fire. The blaze was extinguished, and James was taken to the Kings County Hospital, where his wound was pronounced fatal. He died at 1:15 o'clock this morning. The other brother was placed under arrest, charged with attempting to commit suicide.

For St. Patrick's Parade.

The United Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York met last night at Curry's Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, to complete arrangements for the parade on March 17. William Lyman, President of the Irish National Alliance, was nominated for Grand Marshal by Michael Haggerty, who spoke of Mr. Lyman's connection with Ivory's release. This threw the audience into confusion, and cries of "We want no associates of spies" were heard. Mr. Lyman declined the nomination.

Struck by a Freight Engine.

John Collins, twenty-one years old, a laborer who lives at Wakefield, was struck by the engine of a freight train while riding on a truck near Fordham yesterday, and was so severely injured that he may die.

Silk Makers' Strike Compromised.

The strike at Relling, David & Schoen's silk mill, at West Hoboken, ended yesterday in a compromise by which the weavers receive an increase of 10 per cent. The strike began Jan. 30 last.

Poughkeepsie Race June 25.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The Harvard crew has finally settled upon June 25 as the date of the Poughkeepsie race.

Almost Blind

Was My Little Girl, Owing to Scrofula Trouble.

She was treated by physicians and sent to a hospital without being cured. We resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a week we could see a change. We continued giving her this medicine, and to-day her eyes are perfectly well; there is not a blemish on her skin and she is the picture of health." B. C. ALLEN, 221 West 61st Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

DIAZ WELCOMES AMERICANS.

Wants Them to Aid in Developing Mexico's Resources.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 26.—President Diaz received this evening the delegates of the National Editorial Association of the United States. President Diaz said:

"You may say to the men of the United States that they are welcome, thrice welcome, in Mexico, whether they come as investors or otherwise. They are men of energy, of genius, and are well fitted for the upbuilding of my country. Let them come, and they shall receive from the Government of Mexico the same protection, justice, and encouragement which are accorded Mexican citizens."

A NEW "BOSS" IN CHICAGO.

Sheriff Pease Makes Sears the Candidate for Mayor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—In the nomination of Judge Nathaniel C. Sears for Mayor by the Republican "machine" to-day, Chicago witnessed the advent of a new political boss in Sheriff Pease, whose nominee Sears is. In two years Pease has worked matters so that the whole North Side is in his control. The "machine" has fought him and has got the worst of it, and now it gladly comes to his aid and nominates his man on the first ballot, with 100 votes to spare.

Congressman Lorimer and State Treasurer Hertz were in the "deal," and the rest of the ticket bristled with the names of their henchmen.

Alderman Madden, who was thrown over by the machine in his Senatorial fight, appeared for the first time as the leader of the anti-machine forces, and, though he put up a good fight in the interest of Joseph Downey, he was outvoted two to one. E. R. Brainerd of the First Ward, who was his faithful ally at Springfield, and Perry Hull of the Third joined hands with the Alderman.

Judge Sears is a native of Ohio, and has lived here since 1877. He is on the circuit bench.

Frederick Lundin is the candidate for Clerk, Charles E. Gross for Treasurer, and Roy O. West for City Attorney.

AT THE HOTELS.

William J. Bryan of Nebraska is at the Bartholdi.

The Rev. Leighton Parks of Boston is at the Westminster.

Ex-Senator S. H. Hammond of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Holland.

The Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C., is at the Manhattan.

State Senator George R. Malby and Assemblyman S. F. Nixon are at the Metropole.

James H. Closson and James M. Harlan of Philadelphia and L. H. Dewing of Hartford are at the Plaza.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and Congressman Henry C. Brewster of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

R. G. Todd of Richmond, Va.; A. A. Biggs of Binghamton, N. Y., and Capt. M. J. Urquhart are at the Savoy.

John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa, and William A. Sutherland of Rochester are at the Gilsey.

Charles W. Turnbull of Boston, W. B. Taber of Philadelphia, and George May of Baltimore are at the Albemarle.

William H. Gwinn of Cleveland, C. E. Hartwell of Troy, and Charles Whitten of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Evans, C. C. P. Norris, Miss M. P. Norris, and Miss C. L. Norris of Philadelphia are at the Brevoort.

E. P. Wynn of Reading, Penn.; Charles N. Gordon and F. A. Lester of Chicago, and F. H. Fayant of Utica are at the Windsor.

J. S. Graeme of Albany, C. F. Walker and George Preston of Boston, and C. K. Judson of Washington are at the Grand Union.

F. H. Bacon of St. Louis, James F. Clark of Baltimore, H. C. Farnsworth of Boston, and E. W. Very of Washington, D. C., are at the Imperial.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, John F. Parkhurst of Bath, N. Y., and ex-Senator John I. Gilbert of Malone, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

Lord Westmeath of the British Embassy at Washington, Melville E. Stone of Chicago, and Senator F. W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., are at the Cambridge.

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts, Gen. Amasa J. Parker of Albany, Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army, and State Senators Joseph Mullin and Henry Harrison are at the Murray Hill.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Atherton, A. M., & Co., Scranton, Penn.; A. M. Atherton, dry goods; W. Atherton, dry goods; Astor House.

Biddle & Moulden, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Biddle, dry goods, &c.; St. George's Hotel.

Ellis, Stone & Co., Durham, N. C.; W. F. Ellis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Cohen, The, Company, Richmond, Va.; I. Cohen, dress goods and velvets, 45 Lispenard Street.

Hodges Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; G. R. Cross, hosiery and underwear; Westminster Hotel.

Homer, Le Boutillier & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. J. Duffy, upholstery goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Boyd, underwear; Westminster Hotel.

Leavel Brothers, Paris, Texas; J. L. Leavel, notions; Union Square Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Lebeck, millinery, 54 Franklin Street.

Pardridge & Netcher, Chicago, Ill.; J. Jenkins, carpets and upholstery goods, 157 Duane Street; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, 45 Lispenard Street; Gilsey House.

Reed, W., & Son, Huntingdon, Penn.; C. L. Reed, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; A. Rubel, dry goods, &c.; Union Square Hotel.

Sheridan & Graham, Spartansburg, N

MR. BRYAN DEFINES MONEY

A Lecture Delivered Before an Audience Which Only Half Filled the Hall.

SOME OF THE LISTENERS.

His Words and Stories Were Greeted with Frequent Applause—A Serenade by the Sixteen-to-One Club—Free Coinage His Subject To-night.

William J. Bryan spoke at Carnegie Hall last night on "Money." It was one of a series of lectures he is giving in different cities of the country, but his audience plainly expected a political speech, and it was not disappointed.

The audience, however, was quite small. It did not look comfortable and snug in the big hall. Hardly more than half the seats were taken on the main floor, about twenty persons were in the first tier of boxes, and not one in the second. The two upper galleries were filled, and from them came most of the cheering and applause of the evening. The stage was not crowded, there being many vacant chairs.

Perhaps the prices of admission charged had something to do with the smallness of the audience. Boxes were held at $30, the lowest price on the floor was $1, and the cheapest seats in the galleries were 75 cents each. The persons on the stage were invited guests.

Among the Listeners.

John C. Sheehan was in one of the boxes. His law partner, Edward Browne, and several ladies were with him. Another box was occupied by the "16 to 1 Club."

Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Congressman William Sulzer, Judge James Fitzgerald, Civil Justice Daniel F. Martin, Maurice Blumenthal, T. W. Cantwell, Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, Clerk John F. Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, Register William Sohmer, Col. William L. Brown, John W. Keller, James Oliver, Victor J. Dowling, James J. Martin, Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, and Alexander Troup, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Connecticut. Mrs. Mary E. Lease occupied a seat well down in front in the audience.

A dozen patrolmen and a Roundsman were stationed at the front entrance of the hall to preserve order. They had very little to do, however. Soon after 8 o'clock the few curious loungers who had congregated in front of the hall left of their own accord, and the policemen went inside the lobby to wait until the meeting was over.

Applause for the Speaker.

H. M. McDonald, President of the New York Bimetallic Association, presided, and sat on Mr. Bryan's left, while Vincent Victory, Secretary of the association, sat on his right.

About 8:30 Mr. Bryan came on the stage and was received with warm applause. He was introduced by President McDonald, who said that "there are times when words of introduction are unnecessary."

Mr. Bryan rose and was again greeted with cordial applause. He spoke easily, without notes of any kind. He began with a tribute to W. P. St. John, saying that he "missed the presence of a warm personal friend. No martyr confronted by the stake ever manifested a higher degree of moral courage; no person ever stood amid more embarrassing surroundings. He was satisfied with the approval of his own conscience." [Applause.]

"It is a satisfaction," he continued, "to those who fight for truth, to know that if victory comes, it comes because of the work done by all who have striven to advance truth. There are certain rules by which we must be guided in our actions, which are so fundamental that when once understood all questions can be solved by them. There is one rule by which all questions that relate to Government can be decided, and that rule is in the Declaration of Independence. 'All men are created free and equal.' Government ought to protect every citizen. Under every form of government there will be inequalities, not only in men, but in the possession of worldly goods; but it is the duty of a Government to protect all alike in the enjoyment of life. When, instead of this, the Government exaggerates these inequalities, the people have a right to complain. [Applause.] No just Government will enable or permit one of its citizens to injure another."

Unjust Tax Indirect Larceny.

He spoke of taxation, and said that an unjust tax law was indirect larceny. "I don't think," he said, "that all the persons who evade the tax laws by not giving in their property for taxation were not in their property for taxation were with us in the recent campaign." [Laughter.]

He told a story which, he said, illustrated a certain view of present conditions. A beggar went to farmer's house in Southern Illinois and asked for something to eat. The man said that he couldn't make enough to feed his own family, and had nothing to give to beggars. The beggar asked him if times were not getting better. "No," replied the man, although he had given his vote to secure the return of prosperity. [Laughter.] "Go down to So and So, who is a free-silver man; he is on your side and will help you." "No, Sir," replied the beggar; "you got us in this condition and now you ought to feed us." [Applause.]

"I have never claimed infallibility. I am as liable to be mistaken as anybody; but I am willing to have the money question settled by applying the principle I have quoted from the Declaration of Independence. Many imagine that the money question is too intricate for them to understand, and say that they should leave it to men who have studied it and who have handled money. This always reminds me of the farmer and the fox fable of Aesop. The fox told the farmer to leave his chickens to the foxes and look after other matters, saying: "We foxes know all about the chicken business." [Laughter.]

Money Not a Difficult Science.

"Money is not a difficult science. It is easy to understand. You must begin at the bottom and study principles, and not details. The fundamental principle is that the value of the dollar depends on the number of dollars."

He said there are monometallists, bimetallists, and nometallists, or "flatists." "The flatists believe in making paper the standard money." [Applause.]

"We must start by getting a proper definition of money, the best money, or, if I may be permitted to infringe on a trade mark—'honest money.' Whenever I use the term 'goldbug,' I want to be understood as meaning no offense. I use it with the same kindly feeling that the 'goldbug' has when he uses the word lunatic in speaking of me. [Laughter.] An honest dollar, we are told, is a dollar that loses nothing by melting. By that test the Mexican dollar is honest, for it loses nothing by melting, and when we get to the Mexican standard we can be consoled by the reflection that we have got 'honest money.' [Applause.] The true value of a dollar is its purchasing power. [Cheers.]

"I don't want an absolutely honest dollar. We want it as honest as possible, and favor bimetallism, because it will give us the nearst approach to an honest dollar.

Why He Likes Bimetallists.

"If the farmer feeds his hogs to make them fat, why will not the capitalist feed his dollars with legislation to make them fat? [Cheers.] One thing I like about the bimetallist is that he is selfish. When I meet an unselfish man, I don't know how to approach him. [Laughter.] The Sheriff is more interested than he is, if his business is run on the principle of sixteen parts of confidence to one part of money. When a man wants something for me that I don't want, and wants it the more, the more I don't want it, Iam going to see to it that he doesn't 'reach' me. [Laughter.] The gold bugs say that free silver would help them and injure us. We are willing to let them get all out of it that they can, and we will bear our sufferings with as much fortitude as they exhibited in bearing the prosperity of the last twenty years.

"If present conditions continue the time will come when the salaries of public officials will have to be cut down to fit the conditions. [Applause.] If the President's salary were paid in 50,000 bushels of wheat, instead of $50,000, he would be much more sensitive about the fluctuations of the wheat market and changing conditions. [Laughter.]

"The gold standard has been tried in England, France, and Germany, and the struggling masses have never yet approved it. We are fighting a battle between aggregated wealth and humanity, between the money power and the common people. [Long applause.]

A Prediction for New York.

"I want you to understand why New York is in favor of a financial policy that makes beggars and paupers of the people of the rest of the country. In a question of endurance, the farmers of Nebraska can hold out longer than you can. They can endure the gold standard longer than you can. When the farmers will still be able to make a living from the soil, your streets may be filled with idle and hungry men, until it will take all of your accumulated wealth to keep them from starving. You cannot afford to do this." [Long applause.]

As soon as Mr. Bryan concluded, the men on the stage gathered around him and seized his hands and congratulated him. When the press became greater, a half dozen policemen came on the stage and escorted him to the street. There were, however, only a few dozen persons around Mr. Bryan at the time.

When Mr. Bryan and his escorts appeared at the rear door of the hall, on their way out, they were greeted with cheers from a small crowd at the door. Then a brass band struck up "Old Dan Tucker." The cheers came from the members of the Sixteen-to-One Club, about a hundred of whom had gathered about with lanterns and flags.

A procession was formed, which marched to the hotel and serenaded Mr. Bryan with music, songs, and cheers.

To-night Mr. Bryan will speak again at Carnegie Hall, on the subject of "Free Coinage."

HIS ARRIVAL IN THE CITY.

An Informal Chat on Subjects of Popular Interest.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in the city yesterday noon. He came from New Haven, where he lectured Thursday night. On his trip from that city he was accompanied by Alexander Troup, Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Committee, and by Philo S. Bennett, a Presidential Elector.

A committee from the New York Bimetallic Association received him on his arrival. This committee consisted of Elliot F. Danforth, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; H. M. McDonald, President, and Vincent Victory, Secretary of the New York Bimetallic Association; M. B. Blumenthal and Dr. John H. Girden. A few persons on the street who recognized him or were told who he was gathered about the carriage, but made no demonstration of greeting or welcome.

Soon after his arrival at the Bartholdi Mr. Bryan saw the newspaper reporters. He is looking ruddy and well, and the effects of the campaign have passed away.

When asked as to conditions in the West, he said, quickly, giving the question a political bearing, entirely:

"I didn't come here to discuss the failure of the prediction about the return of prosperity. Nor have I come East to be inaugurated, although I might have a sort of claim to the Presidency. It was claimed that my defeat would mean a return of prosperity. As prosperity has not come, I must have been elected."

He smiled at this way of looking at the question.

"The outlook in the West," he added "depends upon how you regard it. People who are trying to get blood out of turnips naturally take a view somewhat different from that held by those who raise turnips." This saltly also was accompanied by a slight smile.

In reply to a question if he had followed the Lexow commission investigation of trusts, Mr. Bryan said that he had read reports of it with great interest. He thought the investigation had brought to light a number of facts that are of public importance, and expressed an opinion that the feeling against trusts is growing intenser all over the country.

"I am glad to hear it," he said, when he was asked if he had observed that the sound-money Democrats are organizing in many of the States. "We can't have too much discussion. Apparently they want a monopoly of the agitation, but they will not get it. I am in favor of agitation both by the gold men and the friends of bimetallism. It will keep men thinking, and that is just what is needed for the cause that Democracy represents."

Then smiling, he added: "I should think, however, they would be afraid that this agitation of the money question would threaten the business interests of the country."

As to Cuba he said: "In a matter of duty like this there should be but one course, and we should pursue that course without hesitation." He would not say, however, just what that course is.

When questioned about his plans for the future, Mr. Bryan said that he would go to Washington Sunday, where he will meet his wife and daughter, and that the only other engagement he had was to make a speech in Nashville, Tenn., March 10, but that he intends making addresses elsewhere.

He said that the little incident in New Haven, the attachment of his lecture receipts, had been magnified and distorted. The claim was against Alexander Comstock, who was connected with his first lecture tour, but, he said, has nothing to do with this one.

H. M. McDonald said that a luncheon will be given to Mr. Bryan at the Bartholdi today at 3 P. M. The following have been invited to be present: Senators Teller, Cannon, Gorman, and Pasco; Elliot F. Danforth, Henry George, John Brisben Walker, Hugh McLaughlin, John C. Sheehan, Judge Gaynor, Arthur Sewall of Maine, Senator Murphy, George Fred Williams, Justices Charles H. Truax, and Leonard A. Giegerich.

Mr. Bryan took dinner with W. J. Abbott.

BRYAN'S NEW LEGAL TROUBLE.

His New Haven Box Office Receipts Still Held Under the Attachment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—William J. Bryan left this morning for New York with Alexander Troup. Both were very indignant at the refusal by Lawyer Brown to withdraw the attachment against the box office receipts of Mr. Bryan's lecture here last night.

Mr. Brown said this afternoon: "Mr. Norcross, the plaintiff, was Mr. Bryan's former advance agent. He is at present manager of the 'High Roller' company in the Bijou Theatre, New York. His claim is $200, and $500 was garnisheed to cover the expenses of the trial. The writ is returnable in the Common Pleas Court the first Monday in April. There is no politics whatever in this case."

It is expected that Police Commissioner James T. Moran will represent Mr. Bryan at the return of the case at the April court session.

The receipts are still in the hands of Alexander Troup, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, who will hand them over to Mr. Bryan after the suit is settled.

Children's Bal Masque.

Mme. Henriette Tisné entertained her pupils at 433 West End Avenue last evening with a bal masque. There were dainty Watteau shepherdesses, quaintly gowned maids of Holland, demure little Puritans, and regal little maids in Court dresses, with trains, accompanied by diminutive gentlemen, garbed as Spanish Dons or courtiers of Louis XIV. They stepped a minuet with a charming stateliness and precision, and romped merrily through lanciers and waltzes. Among the patrons of the school present were Mme. Bruwaert, wife of the French Consul; Mrs. Spilman, Mrs. Brower, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Richards, and Mrs. Poillon.

Wesleyan Academy Alumni.

The New York Alumni Association of Wesleyan Academy of Wilbraham, Mass., held its second meeting last evening at the home of Miss Marion Shaller, 126 West Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. William Rice Newhall, Principal of the academy, presided. An Executive Committee and a Committee of Organization were appointed. An entertainment followed. Among those present were the Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Maynard, Dr. W. C. Goodwin, H. C. Bailoy, G. W. Carmen, E. S. Davis, C. D. V. Peek, E. F. Welch, B. G. Barton, Mrs. H. C. De Camp, the Misses MacKay, E. Pearson, C. Pearson, Boté Stevens, Prentice, and Eichbauer.

MR. NYE'S SEVEN DRAFTS

They Cause Him Trouble with the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company.

SAID TO BE UNAUTHORIZED.

He Was Sent to Colorado to Look After the Company's Interests—Now He Has Been Ordered to Do No Business for It.

There is trouble between the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company and its Treasurer and Director, Loyal S. Nye. Mr. Nye retains his corporate titles, but ironclad orders have been issued which prevent him from dealing with the funds or business of the company. The trouble came of the drawing by Mr. Nye of seven drafts which the company claims were unauthorized. The aggregate amount of them was $1,000.

The plans of the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company were fully detailed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Feb. 15. The scheme is one of the most enterprising and aggressive ventures of the Colorado Springs and Cripple Creek district, and is capitalized at $50,000,000.

Loyal S. Nye of Binghamton, N. Y., who is about sixty-five years old, and is largely known East and West as a broker and promoter, was selected to represent and look out for the company's interests in Colorado. He was elected a Director and Treasurer of the company, of which he was an original incorporator. He did not invest a dime. His reward was to be a block of stock, which is yet to be acquired by him. As the company's agent in Colorado he was to receive all his expenses. To the future was left the question of salary.

Mr. Nye started for Colorado a few days before Christmas. He was instructed to see that tunnel work was begun as soon as he arrived at the scene of the company's operations. He was provided with a letter which recognized him as authorized to draw on the company for any amount necessary for the work he was to oversee, and there was practically no limit in this particular. But it was stipulated, and the officers of the company say it was thoroughly understood, that timely notice of every draft should be sent to the company in the city, and that no draft should be made for any other than construction and operating expenses. When Mr. Nye left for Colorado the officers of the company knew that he needed $950 to save a house at Binghamton on which a mortgage was about failing due. They declined his request for an advance of this sum.

Money had been given to Mr. Nye to pay railroad fares to Colorado. It is said at the office that it had been discovered that he traveled on a pass. Soon after his arrival there came a telegram from him, announcing that he was busy filing papers in Colorado. A month later it was found that no papers had been filed. This made necessary a reincorporation in Colorado. The officers did not like this, but Mr. Nye was not interfered with. Agents of the company sent to where he was acting, reported favorably on his doings.

George H. Proctor, President of the company, said yesterday that the first real trouble arose Feb. 10, when he received a draft of $300 drawn on the company by Mr. Nye and cashed by the First National Bank of Denver. There had been no notification of the draft and no voucher was appended to it. Then came a draft of the same character for $150 drawn by David Rubidge of the Denver Standard Building and Loan Association. Presently the discovery was made that Mr. Nye had drawn seven drafts which were unauthorized, or rather prohibited, and that they amounted to the sum of $1,000.

"I have," said Mr. Proctor yesterday, "two of the drafts, the one cashed by the bank, the other by Mr. Rubidge. Each of the seven drafts was issued contrary to explicit agreement and instructions. We have not paid the two drafts presented here. I go West this week, and shall busy myself about them there.

"When the first unauthorized draft came I was outraged and my eyes were opened. The officers of the company acted promptly. S. M. Ashenfelter of Cripple Creek, an able lawyer, was directed to protect our interests. Mr. Nye was not found until Feb. 8, when we learned that he was at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs. This telegram was sent to him:

"'Letter of the 4th received. Make no contracts, draw no drafts, nor do any business for us until further notice. George H. Proctor, President Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company.'

"I am sorry for Mr. Nye, and have not for a moment given up the idea that he is an able man. Where he is now I don't know. He has not been here. We should be very glad to see him for certain reasons. The company was momentarily embarrassed, but simply because of a hitch in its credit. We are absolutely protected from Mr. Nye, although in title he will be Director and Treasurer until the end of his term. But his signature so far as the funds of the company are concerned is valueless. He cannot draw a cent, and the company has cut entirely loose from him.

"I surmise that the unauthorized drafts were made to get the money to save the house at Binghamton. I have, however, no news from that quarter, because I have not made inquiry there, so I do not know if the mortgage was foreclosed and Mr. Nye's family turned into the street."

Another officer of the company said that a private arrangement to save the Binghamton house for Mr. Nye's family had been seriously considered.

The officers of the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway Company were moved yesterday from 10 Wall Street to 27 William Street. On the door of the new quarters the name of Mr. Nye does not appear as Treasurer of the company.

HIS BINGHAMTON HOUSE.

The Old Mortgage Paid and a New One Given.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Loyal S. Nye was in Chicago yesterday, and is expected home to-night. Nothing is known here about unauthorized drafts. Mr. Nye and his family have lived here about fifteen years, and stand high in the community. About eight years ago he purchased a house on one of the principal streets for $8,500, and placed a mortgage on it for about $6,000.

The property to-day is estimated to be worth about $12,000. Less than five weeks ago the original mortgage was paid, and a new one was taken up with one of the local banks. The mortgage is understood to be about 50 per cent. of the valuation, at a low rate of interest.

Mr. Nye was never in business in this city. For a number of years he lived at Denver, Col., where he had business interests. It is said that he also owns extensive land in Texas.

Licenses from Jockey Club.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held yesterday at the office of the club, 173 Fifth Avenue. There were present J. H. Bradford, F. R. Hitchcock, James Galway, James R. Keene, and Andrew Miller. The following licenses were granted: Trainers—William Antonidus, R. Boyle, Ralph Black, Matt Byrnes, Hardy Campbell, Albert Cooper, George W. Covington, J. V. Elliott, Matt Feakes, W. B. Gilpin, Thomas J. Healy, E. F. Hughes, William Hayward, Sr., William Hayward, Jr., J. J. Hyland, William R. Jones, A. J. Joyner, James Kneale, W. H. Karrick, William Lakeland, Alfred Lakeland, B. T. Littlefield, C. Littlefield, C. Littlefield, Jr., J. E. Madden, George W. Meehan, W. R. Midgely, H. C. McCafferty, J. J. McCafferty, J. H. McCreery, James McLaughlin, Charles D. McCoy, R. M. Murray, William Oliver, J. W. Rogers, E. V. Snedeker, W. P. Burch, J. J. Sheridan, Robert Tucker, S. Trowbridge, E. Wishard, Thomas Welsh, Thomas Green, John Miller, James Sennett, R. McBride, Thomas E. Mannix, Henry Harris, Frank Regan, C. J. Kelly, Edward Feakes; Jockeys—William Forbes, Anthony Hamilton, Charles Healey, John Lambley, Harry Lewis, W. R. Midgley, J. J. McCafferty, Lester Reiff, M. Sheedy, Fred Taral, A. Waller, F. Littlefield, John Horton, Frank Nostrand, E. H. Garrison, George Simmonds, P. O'Leary. The application of Jockey M. L. Carter for reinstatement was denied.

SHOT AND KILLED A FRIEND.

Mrs. Delaney Playfully Snapped a Pistol at Mrs. Brennan.

Mrs. Annie Maria Brennan, thirty years old, was accidentally shot and killed by Mrs. John Delaney of 74 Greenpoint Avenue, Long Island City, in the latter's home, yesterday. Mrs. Brennan was helping Mrs. Delaney with her washing, and when they had finished Mrs. Delaney had an old trunk forced open. Mrs. Brennan took out a dilapidated hat, and, putting it on, danced about the room. Under the hat had been a revolver, which Mrs. Delaney picked up and playfully snapped at her neighbor. The revolver exploded and the bullet lodged in Mrs. Brennan's head. Death followed soon after Mrs. Brennan had made an antemortem statement to Coroner Strong exonerating Mrs. Delaney.

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS WORSHIP.

Bishop Potter Reviews the Order's History at a Special Service.

The Coeur de Leon Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templars, held a special service last evening at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, at Eighty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue.

About fifty Knights Templars, in uniform, were present. Among them were Commander Charles Victor Twiss; the Right Eminent Commander of State, John A. Mapes; Grand Prelate of State Cornelius A. Twing, and W. T. Dunnell of Palestine Commandery.

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Barbour, the rector, officiated, and Bishop Potter delivered a brief address, in which he reviewed the history of the Knights Templars since the year 1100. There was music by the vested choir.

VISITING ART TEACHERS.

Semi-Annual Meeting of the State Association in Brooklyn.

The semi-annual meeting of the State Art Association was opened yesterday afternoon in the Art Association rooms, in Montague Street, between Court and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn.

About 100 members were present. They were received by a committee comprising Col. John Y. Culyer, Prof. Walter F. Perry, Robert J. Patterson, Miss Catherine E. Shattuck, Louis Rouillion, Miss Dora M. Morton, Miss Emma R. Brill, Miss Susan Orr, Miss Fannie J. Cooke, Miss Bessie F. Warren, Miss Maude Gardner, Miss Kate Conklin, Miss Edna C. Fay, and Miss Lillian Burdon.

Col. Culyer made an address of congratulation, and called attention to the great progress made in the systematic teaching of drawing. Prof. Goodnough also delivered an address.

In the evening the pupils and teachers had a banquet at the Clarendon Hotel. At to-day's meeting Miss Elizabeth A. Herrick will deliver an address on Art Education in Elementary Schools.

PRISON SHIP MARTYRS.

Monument to be Erected—Sculptor Macmonnies's Generosity.

The proposition to build a monument in Brooklyn to commemorate the sufferings and heroism of the Revolutionary prison ship martyrs has found a generous friend in Frederick A. Macmonnies, the noted Brooklyn sculptor, who is now in Paris. Mr. Macmonnies has, with characteristic generosity, offered to design a symbol for the proposed monument free of charge, because of loyalty to his native city. The proposal for such a monument was first broached by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. S. V. White is one of the leading members, and already she and others of the society have raised nearly $10,000 for the purpose.

The bones of the Revolutionary martyrs now lie in an old neglected vault in Fort Greene Park. Before going to Paris Mr. Macmonnies had in mind the details of a design for such a monument, and had often spoken of it. It only needed the suggestion to bring forth the offer, which was made to Elijah R. Kennedy, a Shore Road Commissioner of Brooklyn, who saw Mr. Macmonnies in his Paris studio not long ago. Mr. Kennedy said last night that when he mentioned to the sculptor what had already been done toward erecting the monument Mr. Macmonnies showed at once his deep interest in the project, and offered the design.

"Mr. Macmonnies, to my surprise," added Mr. Kennedy, "told me that he had thought out the details of the design, and next day when I called on him by appointment, he had sketched a model in clay. His idea was that of an enormous tablet, which should face the plaza of Fort Greene from the place where the vault now is. And in bas relief upon this tablet was to be represented a great mass of prisoners in the hold of a prison ship. Mr. Macmonnies's idea this bronze tablet of gigantic proportions was to be relieved and set off with columns, stairways, and ornamental stone approaches."

THE BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Rules for the Season of 1897 Adopted —New York and Brooklyn Game Schedules.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The National League and Association of Baseball Clubs was in session again to-day. The changes in rules recommended by the Committee on Rules were adopted.

The only pronounced change is in regard to the coaching. Hereafter but one coacher will be allowed on the lines when there is only one man on a base. When more than one player has reached first base, a second coacher can go on the field and use his lungs to his heart's content.

The league decided to give President Young absolute power in the appointment of official scorers. This doubtless will affect the averages of some players, as it is intended to stop the playing of favorites by appointing men qualified to score the game without fear or favor.

After a thorough discussion of the Rusie case it was determined that the League should undertake the defense of the equity suit brought by the big pitcher in New Jersey, it being the sense of the meeting that the reservation clause in the National Agreement must be protected at any cost.

The League season will open April 22, except in Boston, where there will be one preliminary game, April 19, which is a local holiday. The champions will be in Boston the opening day; Brooklyn will play in Washington, and New York in Philadelphia. In the West, St. Louis will have the Pittsburg team for the opening day; Louisville will have Cleveland, and Cincinnati will entertain Uncle Anson's Colts.

The schedules for New York and Brooklyn games follow:

AT NEW YORK.

With Boston—July 1, 2, 3, Aug. 12, 13, 14.
With Brooklyn—May 6, 8, July 5, 5, 30, Sept. 11.
With Philadelphia—Aug. 16, 17, 18, Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 2.
With Baltimore—June 28, 29, 30, Sept. 20, 21, 22.
With Washington—April 26, 27, 28, Sept. 24, 25, 27.
With Pittsburg—May 31, 31, June 1, Sept. 8, 9, 10.
With Cleveland—June 16, 17, 19, Aug. 23, 24, 25.
With Cincinnati—June 9, 10, 11, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2.
With Louisville—June 2, 3, 4, Aug. 19, 20, 21.
With Chicago—June 5, 7, 8, Aug. 26, 27, 28.
With St. Louis—June 12, 14, 15, Sept. 4, 6, 6.

At Brooklyn—
With Boston June 21, 22, 23; Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 2.
With New York May 7, July 6, 31, Aug. 2, Sept. 13, 14.
With Philadelphia June 24, 25, 26, Sept. 24, 25, 27.
With Baltimore May 3, 4, 5, Aug. 9, 10, 11.
With Washington Aug. 4, 6, 7, Sept. 16, 17, 18.
With Pittsburg June 9, 10, 11, Aug. 23, 24, 25.
With Cleveland May 30, 31, June 1, Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2.
With Cincinnati June 16, 17, 19, Sept. 8, 9, 10.
With Louisville June 5, 7, 8, Aug. 26, 27, 28.
With Chicago June 12, 14, 15, Sept. 4, 6, 6.
With St. Louis June, 2, 3, 4, Aug. 19, 20, 21.

PRAISED MR. CLEVELAND

Richard Watson Gilder at the Dickinson College Dinner Eulogized the President.

HIS WORDS ARE APPLAUDED.

Other Speakers Also Speak of the Chief Magistrate Seconding the Editor —Those Who Attended the Banquet.

Richard Watson Gilder had warm words of praise for President Cleveland last night. He spoke at the annual dinner of the Dickinson College Alumni Association, at the Windsor Hotel, on the subject, "Our New Patriotism."

Gen. Horatio C. King presided, and at his right sat the Rev. Dr. George Edward Reed, President of the college. At his left sat the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany. Dr. Reed was the first speaker. His subject was "Old Dickinson, Her History and Her Outlook." Gen. James F. Rusling followed Dr. Reed, with the subject, "The Trustees." Then came Mr. Gilder. He spoke as follows:

"I can never account for the honorary distinction of LL. D. conferred by Dickinson upon me, the graduate of no college, except on the presumption that it was given to me in acknowledgment of my services as a high private in an artillery company that defended the city of Carlisle and Dickinson College from Confederate attack in the emergency campaign of 1863.

Having thus made what claim I could to the old-fashioned patriotism of gunpowder, may I say a good word for the kind of patriotism that seems to be the most needed in our day and country. In the first place, it seems to me that we ought as a Nation to cultivate peace with all other nations. This was good patriotism in the days of George Washington; it ought to be good patriotism in the days of Cleveland and McKinley. The most powerful protests that are heard nowadays against this kind of patriotism strangely enough come from a body once distinguished as well for its dignity as its conservatism.

The United States Senate is to-day not without dignity and conservatism, it has in it true and able men, but as at present constituted it is that branch of our National system which fills the thoughtful patriot with the most concern for the future of representative Government in these United States. The Senate will go to war at five minutes' notice; but it refuses to go to Europe even for the brief space of five years. It is the Senate that braces its back against the pressure put upon it by a Christian people in behalf of one of the greatest Christian act of all the ages—the Treaty of Arbitration. It is no wonder that the people are agitating for a method of electing our Senators that will be more likely to express the people's will.

The new patriotism aims at a condition of peace with all the world, and in all the world; it believes that Christianity is mocked by the spectacle of Christian nations in arms against each other. It believes that if America is ever to lift the sword against a foreign foe, it must not only be in a righteous cause, but with a pure heart; that he who takes up the sword to enforce his will upon another must see that his own will is right, and that his own hands are clean.

But the new patriotism has other duties than those of armed conflict; duties less splendid, but no less onerous, and requiring no less bravery; requiring bravery, I am fain to say, of a rarer order than that which shone upon a hundred battlefields of our civil war. A few panics there were, doubtless, but the soldiers were not cowards, as they themselves well proved. The roll of cowards among those who were either the blue or the gray is insignificant indeed. And there was scarce a single act of treachery among the combatants on either side.

Yes, most men will march for country and honor's sake straight into the jaws of death.

Test of Civic Courage.

But how many men in our day, when put to the test of civic courage, have we beheld turn cowards and recreants? How many political careers have we seen blighted by conscienceless compromise or base surrender? In this city and State year after year we have seen names honored by the people made use of as a shield between the people and their just wrath—and we have seen the price paid for this recreancy in the gift of places and of so-called honors. In this city and State we have seen officials elected by the people betray at once the people that elected them, and the secret of their success, by rewarding vile men for personal service through the bestowal of public office, as if it were a private hoard.

We have seen men honored in business circles, honored in the world of charities, yes, and in the churches, who, while denouncing the evils of our politics, have made secret use of corporate funds to buy from "bosses" immunity from legislative interference; thus keeping in direful activity now one and now another blackmailing political machine.

We have seen one corrupt boss after another seize like a highwayman the machinery of nomination and use it for the advancement and the enrichment of himself, his family, and his friends—while the "good citizen" assisted the crime either by failing to act at all, or by acting with cowardice; or with an imbecile and inefficient energy.

We have also seen the tremendous power of wise and disinterested effort in the domain of public affairs. We have seen brave men do notable deeds for the betterment of our country and our communities. But there must be more such men, or the evil forces will, for a while, at least, triumph in a Republic whose fortunate destiny must not be weakly taken for granted by those who passionately love their country. We must have more leaders, and we must have more followers of the right. Men who will resist civic temptation, who will refuse to take the easy path of compliance, and fight for honesty and purity in public affairs as bravely as did Robert Ross, the noble youth who was killed at the polls in Troy while defending the rights of American citizenship.

His Praise for the President.

Will you pardon me for naming one who, for friendship's sake, I have seldom named in public. But our President, Grover Cleveland, in a few days will be removed from the bitter strife of politics. To his retirement in the scholarly shades of Princeton and in the sacred precincts of one of the truest homes in all this land of homes, let us hope the poisoned fangs of partisan malice may never reach. May I not name him as a splendid example of the civic patriotism which this country to-day stands most in need of? His is a patriotism which for conscience sake can lightly throw away the chances of personal success; which for the sake of duty can again and again face popular misunderstanding with a heroism that has never been surpassed, if it has ever been equaled in the history of American statesmanship.

His honest opponents have praised him, and are praising him for this high courage; shall they keep silent now—they who near at hand have seen this man year in and out fight evil in high places and low with an untiring, a hopeful, a devoted, an unquenchable spirit; who have seem him agonize over his country in times of darkness and stress; still firm, still hoping, still laborious in days of physical suffering, when he scarce believed that God would let him live to complete the task before him?

"Shall they who know him closest not add a note to the chorus of good words that come from men of good will, whether friends or foes? Shall they not hurl back the infamous lies that have pursued his private happiness; shall they not say, here is a true man of the people; a genuine, simple hearted American, obstinate in the right, not without human error, always of pure intent; full of kind thoughts and generous deeds, the sum of which the world will never know; but above all a man who first, last, and always believes in and truly loves the country he has served with such sleepless energy and devotion? History will write his name large in the list of America's truest and greatest patriots; and in the years to come the good people of all sections and all opinions will know him for their true friend and honest and courageous defender."

Mr. Gilder was loudly applauded, especially when he praised Mr. Cleveland.

The Other Speeches.

The Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany spoke on "Our Alma Mater," and the Rev. Dr. John Y. Dobbins spoke on "Our Ladies." Then Gen. King began calling upon different guests for extemporaneous addresses. Mr. Gilder's words seemed to have furnished the cue for them.

J. R. Walkeley confined his remarks almost entirely to the approval of Mr. Gilder's speech. "I can heartily say Amen to all he uttered," he said, and he was applauded.

The Rev. Dr. John Rheay Thompson followed Mr. Walkley. Dr. Rheay spoke briefly and in a low tone, but he spoke earnestly. "I regret exceedingly," he said, "that the able and gifted editor should have seen fit to be absent from this room now. If he were present I would feel it my duty to enter my solemn protest against any attempt to embalm in history any administration which, holding before it international law and forgetting common humanity, has stood idly by and witnessed thousands of innocent people die in mountains of Armenia and in Spanish prisons."

Dr. Thompson said a few words more and sat down. Three persons applauded him. It was then Gen. King's turn. He said this country was not bound to interfere in any such struggles. "We hear much when a Christian is killed by a Mussulman, but when it is the Mussulman killed, the boot is on the other foot." Several other gentlemen made addresses in the same strain.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Terhune, Antonio Arrighi, the Rev. R. E. Wilson, J. E. Price, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Dobbins, the Rev. George A. Phoebus, R. C. Patterson, Prof. Bickle, Dr. D. M. Woolley, the Rev. Dr. John A. Roche, Prof. Henry Norton, S. R. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. M. B. Chapman, and J. H. Caldwell.

MAN WANTED IN RED BANK.

John Smock, Colored, Has an Interesting Forenoon with the Police of the Town.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 28.—John Smock, colored, had an interesting forenoon to-day with the Red Bank police. Smock had trouble with a policeman a month ago and ran away. He staid away as long as he could, but his love for home was too strong for him to stay away forever, and finally he decided to come back and take his thirty days in jail.

Arriving here this morning, he proceeded at once to the office of the Chief of Police and gave himself up.

He was arraigned, and as he expressed a willingness to stand trial and promised not to go away again, the Chief of Police became his security, and Smock walked from the office, a free man for the time being.

Inside of an hour he was dragged back to the police station by a policeman who had found him on the street and arrested him as a "wanted" man, despite his protestations that he already had surrendered to the Chief of Police.

As a matter of course, Smock was let loose again. He left the station expressing the hope that he would be let alone for the rest of the day.

He was back again two hours later in the clutches of another minion of the law.

Again he was set free, but he did not leave the station at once.

"Is they any more of 'em?" he demanded.

"Any more of what?"

"Any more ossifers. For if they is you'd better have 'em all fetched in here. I don't want to be 'rested no more."

A bit of writing was given to Smock, and he was told to show it to any policeman, Constable, Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, or Marshal who should take him by the collar. It certified that he was not to be arrested again for the offense for which he had been "wanted."

Smock had to show the certificate four times before he had his dinner.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Legal Proceedings to Determine the Right to Publish It.

Justice Roger A. Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday granted a temporary injunction in the suit brought by the Brett Lithographing Company of this city against F. Stuart Camp, George W. Turner, and others, composing the Commercial Travelers' Publishing Company, restraining the last-named company from printing, publishing, or selling in New York City or elsewhere the programme of the inaugural ceremonies at Washington on March 4.

The Brett Company, through its attorneys, Greene & Johnson, claim that for a considerable sum of money they secured the exclusive right to publish and sell the "Official Programme" from C. J. Bell, the Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the inaugural ceremonies, upon the assurance that they would be amply protected in their rights; that they filed a copy of the title page of the programme with the Librarian of Congress, and thus had acquired the copyright.

The defendants claim that they secured the right to publish their programme from A. Noel Blakeman, Chief of Staff of the parade.

On Monday, March 1, the motion to have the injunction made permanent will be argued before Justice Beekman in Part I., Special Term.

LASELLE SEMINARY WINS.

Defeat of Elizabeth A. Curry in Her Case Against the School.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—In the case of Elizabeth A. Curry versus Laselle Seminary, the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day overruled the plaintiff's exceptions.

This is an action brought to recover damages for alleged breach of contract on the defendant's part in refusing to furnish board and tuition to the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff placed her daughter as a pupil in the boarding school of the defendant corporation under a contract to leave her there to be boarded, instructed, and cared for, through the school year.

At the end of six months on Saturday, the plaintiff asked that her daughter be permitted to spend the following Sunday and Monday with her, away from the school. Up to this time the daughter had already been allowed, on application to the proprietress, to spend three Sundays with her mother, and the plaintiff's request on this occasion was denied, but she took her daughter away until the afternoon of the following Monday.

Thereupon the defendant refused to allow the daughter to remain longer in the school unless the plaintiff would accept the defendant's construction

WANAMAKER'S
Broadway, Fourth Ave. Ninth & Tenth Sts.

SATURDAY ITEMS

Each day of the week has an individual trade interest. Personal belongings attach to Saturday. The Store News is limited to such.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

Perfect tailoring combined with latest styles are features of our ready-to-wear Spring Dresses. Every detail of finish has had careful attention. The prices are popular.

At $15—Of cheviot serge, lined throughout with black taffeta silk; coats; fly front, hip pockets, and sleeves capped with black taffeta silk; skirts draped correctly, and bound with velveteen.

At $20—Of cheviot serge, lined throughout with striped taffeta silk; military style coats, no lap-over in front, caught together with heavy braid loops; skirt hangs gracefully; suits in black, green and heliotrope.

Second floor, Broadway.

CONTINENTAL BICYCLES

Our principle that all goods should be bought and sold as merchandise has reduced the prices of many goods.

Systems of selling that inflate prices to maintain advertising expenses, to pay trade losses, to sustain price combines, are our foes.

We led in the crusade that took sham prices out of Books; Sewing Machines are sold here at real value, which is about one-third company prices; and a great triumph appears in our Bicycle prices, which are one-half the corporation charges for equal qualities.

Continental Bicycles are FIFTY DOLLARS.

We have retailed many thousands. They are strictly first-class. None of the $100 Machines are better.

Continent Bicycles

Equal in strength, and practically the peer of the Continentals. Price Thirty-seven and a half dollars.

Basement.

MEN'S CLOTHING

To challenge the retail Clothing market in New York is a great undertaking. There is no better fine Clothing market in the world. Suddenly to take rank with the best in this city is success—and that's just what our Clothing store has done.

Suits of black and blue cheviots, double and single breasted sack coats, shoulders satin lined, TWELVE DOLLARS.

Three-button cutaway coats, of fine black diagonal, lined with Italian cloth; with vest to match, TEN DOLLARS.

Trousers of fine worsted, desirable patterns, carefully tailored, FIVE DOLLARS.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S SCARFS

The usual well groomed Saturday audience in our Men's Furnishing Goods Store will be entertained to-day with some new lots of Scarfs at

FIFTY CENTS.

Patterns of old English twill on satin grounds. Under the influence of this Store certain price shams are disappearing.

Broadway and Ninth street.

WOMEN'S GLOVES

The Princess May is a trade-mark that will stay. Real Kid, from the best factory in France, perfect fit, all colors—the best Gloves in America at

ONE DOLLAR

a pair. Paris price.

North of the Rotunda.

WOMEN'S SWEATERS

When you can secure a five-dollar Sweater for TWO DOLLARS, it's a good time to buy. The opportunity is here. All the desirable colors and sizes. Just the thing for bicycling or golf.

Broadway and Ninth street.

CONFECTIONERY

Our own make, and perfectly pure. The finest mixed Candies, 60c lb. Something new—Nougatine, 20c lb.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. STEWART & CO.

EDITORS MAY FIGHT A DUEL.

Bitterness Between Vandervoort and Roselle, the Populist Leaders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 26.—There is war brewing between Arthur Roselle of the Missouri Reform Press Association and ex-President Paul Vandervoort of Omaha of the National Reform Press Association.

Yesterday Mr. Roselle made a statement in regard to Vandervoort's charges, in which he characterized the latter as a wilful and malicious liar. Roselle said: "I have been expecting a challenge from Vandervoort, but so far he has swallowed my opprobrious epithets in silence. If it is a case of a duel he will find me ready."

The Pope Company in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—To-morrow the large new building of the Pope Manufacturing Company's Boston branch will be opened to the public, with a grand demonstration. This building is seven stories in height, has a riding hall 100 by 150 feet, and is fitted with new methods of attaining speed and thorough training. The cost of this structure is upward of $200,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Senate Decides to Remain in Session During Inauguration Week, but Assembly Takes a Recess.

LEXOW'S TIME IS EXTENDED.

Will Have Until March 9 in Which to Make a Report—Bills to Prohibit the Sale of River Ice—Attempt to Prevent the Presence of Lobbyists.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A resolution for the adjournment of the Assembly over next week came up immediately after the Senate met to-day. Senator Grady authorized the resolution and favored the adjournment of the Senate, which could transact little business if the other house were not in session. He offered an amendment for the adjournment of the Senate.

Senator Ellsworth opposed the amendment and supported the original resolution. Senator Grady's amendment was lost by a strict party vote of 17 to 9. The concurrent resolution was then adopted, and Senator Ellsworth gave notice that if at any time during the next week it should be found necessary for the transaction of business he would move a call of the House.

The concurrent resolution of the Assembly extending the time of the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee to submit its report until March 9 was received and seemed likely to encounter opposition when the Lieutenant Governor shut off debate by stating that under the rule the resolution went over until Monday night.

Senator Brush called attention to the fact that petitions had recently been circulated among the Senators for signatures while the Senate was in session, to the interference of the business of the Senate. He hoped that this also would be stopped.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Wieman—Providing for six Assistant District Attorneys in Kings County.

Senator Guy—Authorizing New York City to spend $150,000 in the improvement of the Spuyten Duyvil Parkway and the streets connecting the same with Broadway in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York.

Senator Davis—Prohibiting the cutting of ice for sale from any point within 1,000 feet of the outlet of any public sewer, or within the limits of a city having a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants.

Senator Martin—Creating Boards of Electrical Examiners, consisting of four persons, to be appointed by the Governor in each of the eight judicial districts of the State. Each board shall examine practicing electricians as to their competency, and issue certificates of competency, for a fee of not less than $3 or more than $10.

Senator Martin—Making it a misdemeanor for any licensed cab or coach owner to require drivers to work more than twelve hours per day within fourteen consecutive hours.

ADJOURNMENT FOR A WEEK.

The Assembly Takes a Recess for Inauguration—Lexow Committee's Time Extended.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Assembly to-day adopted a resolution for adjournment until one week from next Monday night. A concurrent resolution extending until March 9 the time for the Lexow committee to report was adopted also. The following bills were passed:

Mr. Husted—Appropriating $2,200 to compensate the Commissioner and stenographer appointed in 1896 to inquire into charges preferred against Sheriff Tamsen of New York.

Mr. McLaughlin—Providing that real property purchased with the proceeds of a pension shall not be seized for a debt contracted prior to the receipt of such pension.

Senator Martin—Providing that all police pensions in New York City shall be paid in equal monthly installments.

Senator Brackett—Providing that married women may confess judgment in an action for money due or to become due.

Senator Malby—Providing that illegitimate children may inherit where a mother dies without legitimate offspring.

Senator Brackett—Providing that the deposit of a notice in a United States Post Office box constitutes a legal service.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Saunders—Making it unlawful for pawnbrokers to charge for storage of personal property in addition to the legal rates allowed them.

Mr. T. P. Sullivan—Fixing the rate of charge for incandescent electric lights at three-quarters of a cent per lamp per hour and at four cents for arc lamps.

Mr. Corrigan—Permitting the Public Booth Construction Company to maintain booths for toilet and public purposes in cities of the first, second, and third class in the State, and providing that except when such booths are erected on private lands the company shall pay an annual rental of $10,000 per year for each booth erected.

Mr. Degnan—Providing that in the City of New York masters or other employing hydraulic and hot water fitters and supervisors of hydraulic or hot water fittings in public buildings, office buildings, factories, and other buildings, shall pass an examination and be licensed by a board of four examiners to be appointed by the Mayor thirty days after the passage of the act. The members of the board shall receive a salary of $5 each for each day of actual service, providing that the sum shall not exceed $40 per month. Those having practiced for ten years are exempted from the examinations, but they must register and obtain a license.

Mr. Brennan—Ordering the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge to sell twelve tickets for 25 cents.

Mr. J. J. Sullivan—Authorizing the Fire Commissioners of New York City to place upon the pension roll the name of any chief of battalion of the uniformed force whose term of office was ended by the passage of a law in 1873.

Mr. McKeown—Prohibiting the selling or giving away of river ice within the City of Brooklyn for family or domestic use after June 15, 1897.

Mr. Graves—Providing that the affidavit of a member of a society or association that a notice was mailed and stating date of such mailing shall be presumptive evidence thereof.

LOBBYISTS TO BE BARRED.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Will Drive Them from the Senate Floor.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Lieut. Gov. Woodruff to-day promised to clear the Senate floor of the lobbyists, the book agents, the "write-up" men, and the hundred and one other hangers-on in the Senate. He announced from his desk that on and after March 8 he would enforce the rule which was adopted last year to keep the Senate floor clear for the use of Senators. He said the rule had been so generally broken that it was impossible for him to hear what Senators were saying, because of the noise, and the nuisance had become intolerable.

The tone in which this was said indicated that the Lieutenant Governor meant precisely what he said. As soon as the session ended he sent for Sergeant at Arms Benson and told him he would insist on strict enforcement of the rule, and he promised Mr. Benson, if any of the subordinates admitted persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor, he would see that that subordinate was promptly removed.

Under the rule the only ones who may enter the chamber during sessions are the Governor and his private secretary, members and the Clerk of the Assembly. Upon cards issued by the Lieutenant Governor, the elected State officials, duly accredited newspaper reporters, the Governor's messenger, and members of Senator's families may be admitted.

This rule has been violated daily, until it has almost become a dead letter. Any politician with "a pull," all the machine leaders, men who are hired to represent corporations or individuals, and almost any one else has been upon the floor of the Senate. This has been due to the Senators themselves, who daily have given directions to doortenders to admit friends they have had in tow. The doorkeepers say they do not dare refuse such a request or order from a Senator. When each of the fifty Senators has thus helped fill the room, they have complained that business was interfered with.

Senators are wondering if Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be able to strictly enforce the rule. If he does, some men who have been here as the representatives of the Republican machine will find it a more difficult task to keep close watch of the Senators. A half dozen men are frequently here "on behalf of the organization," as they say, urging the passage or defeat of political measures, or measures which, while affecting private interests only, are represented as having the indorsement or opposition of "the organization." These men at times have established themselves in a corner of the Senate Chamber and summoned the faithful adherents of the machine to them. Members of the State Committee have taken their places beside the Senators from their districts and have watched the progress of legislation.

At evening sessions the Senate floor has at times been blocked by groups of fashionably dressed ladies, who have come to hear some acquaintance make a speech. About them have been knots of Senators and Assemblymen, chatting as freely as if they were at an afternoon tea. Sometimes the wives of officials interested in the enactment of laws or in some appointment have taken this occasion to urge upon the Senators a line of action suited to the end they have in view, and to such an extent has this sociability developed that Senators have jokingly been charged with making their dinner calls in the corners of the Senate Chamber.

The Lieutenant Governor has reserved a few of the front rows of gallery seats for the wives and sweethearts of the Senators, and the politicians he proposes to banish to the outer corridors.

The Senators profess to approve this action, and they say if the Lieutenant Governor will make good his word he will free the Senate of a great nuisance and contribute largely to the public good.

THE ANTI-TREATING BILL.

W. C. T. U. Urging Its Passage by the Legislature.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union in many counties of the State is asking legislators to support the anti-treating measure now pending in the Senate. Petitions on this subject were introduced to-day by Senators Krum, Brush, Burns, Stranahan, Raines, Ellsworth, and others. These petitions, coming from many parts of the State, are alike in their phraseology, and the Senators believe indicate an organized movement. The petitions read thus:

"Whereas, The custom of treating to intoxicating liquor is a source of great temptation, leads to habits of intemperance, is the chief cause of drunkenness, and brings the largest revenue to the saloon; and

"Whereas, In this custom lies the greatest menace to the sobriety of the young men of the State;

"We, the undersigned, in behalf of the youth of the State, and those whose lives are being destroyed through this most pernicious custom, respectfully and earnestly petition your honorable body to enact a law that shall make the treating to intoxicating liquor in any public place or restaurant a misdemeanor."

Senator Humphrey introduced on Jan. 19 a bill which is in line with the ideas of the petitioners. It provides that whoever "treats, or offers to treat, any person to any intoxicating drink or beverage, in any place where intoxicating beverages are sold or publicly dispensed, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined $5 for the first offense and for a second offense shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than five nor more than twenty days."

The bill had its second reading when it was introduced and referred to the Committee on Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

CONKLING ON CAMPAIGN GIFTS.

Urges the Adoption of the Sanger Plan of Prevention.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Assemblyman William Cary Sanger of Oneida County has received a letter from Alfred R. Conkling on the subject of campaign contributions by corporations. It was written from Paris, and was inspired, Mr. Conkling said, by the remarks made by Col. Sanger when the resolution for an investigation of trusts was under consideration in the Assembly. Col. Sanger then urged that the scope of the investigation be broadened to allow inquiry as to whether corporations had contributed to campaign funds. Mr. Conkling urges that this subject be pressed. He says:

"I was told that during this campaign the New York elevated railroad company paid $200,000 to the campaign fund of one of the great political parties, and I was also informed that the President of the principal railroad company in New York paid a large sum—alleged to be $50,000—to a prominent State official belonging to the political party that was then in power in New York. I heard at that time (1892) that the President to whom I refer laughingly denied having paid $50,000 when questioned by the reporters at his office, but I have since learned on the highest authority that this allegation is true, and that the Directors were much displeased at the weakness of their President. They thought that he should have threatened to expose this political rascal, or, rather, to prosecute him for extortion. I am told that this campaign fund blackmailer informed the President that a refusal to 'put up' would lead to legislation that might cost his corporation much more than $50,000."

Mr. Conkling advises Col. Sanger to introduce two bills to prevent the contribution by corporations to the expenses of political campaigns.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The Gruber Plan Said to Have Been Abandoned.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—President Seth Low of Columbia and Charles B. Wheeler, Chairman of the Buffalo Civil Service Commission, called on Gov. Black yesterday afternoon and discussed with him the form of Civil Service bill which may best improve the service in this State.

Gov. Black was so impressed with the views they expressed that he asked them to submit them to him in writing if possible, in the form which they should have in a legislative bill.

Mr. Wheeler impressed on Gov. Black the need of practical questions in the civil service examinations, and he explained in detail the methods which now are in use in Buffalo in testing the fitness of applicants for office.

The Gruber idea of a bill which will put the examinations under the jurisdiction of the heads of departments, has been given up.

LIABILITY OF AN INSOLVENT.

Decision by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The full bench of the Supreme Court to-day overruled the exceptions of the defendant in the action brought by Gedsome Oliveri, a teacher of vocal music, against C. F. Atkinson. The plaintiff is thereby held to be entitled to a judgment of $12,162, recovered against the defendant in an action for breach of a contract made in 1892 to teach the defendant's wife, the late Lillian Durell.

Defendant Atkinson went into insolvency Nov. 21, 1894, and obtained his discharge June 23, 1895. The plaintiff brought his action Jan. 30, 1893, and obtained a finding April 21, 1894. Afterward, in February, 1896, the plaintiff made a motion in the Superior Court for judgment upon his finding. Objection to this motion was made by the defendant, on the ground that he, having obtained his discharge in insolvency, and the plaintiff being domiciled in Boston, within this Commonwealth, at the time of the beginning of his insolvency, this claim was barred by his discharge.

The Superior Court found for plaintiff and defendant excepted.

Arkansas Compromise Accepted.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 26.—The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution accepting the compromise settlement between the United States and the State of Arkansas.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE WEST

Newspaper Publishers Believe that the Period of Depression Is Now Very Nearly at Its End.

PROSPEROUS TIMES COMING.

Reports of Great Resources, Big Crops, and Plans for Further Improvement from California, Nebraska, and Texas.

Conditions in the extreme West and Southwest, according to representatives in the recent Newspaper Publishers' Association who came from those sections, are steadily improving, and the people are confident that prosperous times are near at hand. All who were asked for their views agreed in the belief that the period of depression is almost at an end. They said that the people were a little impatient for some time after the election of a Republican Administration because prosperity did not immediately follow that victory, as had been predicted, but that they are beginning to realize that good times cannot be brought about at once.

Col. H. G. Otis of California, who is President, editor, and general manager of The Los Angeles Times, said that the people in his State are doing well. That entire section of the Pacific coast, he said, is filled by people who are seeking "bonanzas," and are lured thither by glowing reports of the climate and soil. "This sort of men," he said, "would not do well anywhere on earth, and wherever they are they only serve to lower the general average of prosperity. Eliminate this class from our population, and you won't find a more prosperous and contented people in the United States than the citizens of California.

California's Great Resources.

"There has been a steady improvement in conditions. It is too generally supposed in the East that the fruit crop, especially the oranges, is the main resource of California. So far from this being the case, it may be said that in comparison with the tremendous product of wheat and barley, the fruit industry is still in the experimental stage. There is a vast area suitable for fruit culture, which is gradually being utilized, and which will make California the orchard of the United States; and a great deal of money is being made from fruit; but the present prosperity of the State lies in her cereal crops and in her great mineral wealth.

"We read very much in the Eastern papers about the aridity of California. There is a great deal of arid land, but nearly all of it can be made enormously productive by irrigation. There are certain belts in which not a drop of rain falls from Spring to Winter, and yet magnificent crops of wheat and corn are raised. The wind from the Pacific brings moisture in the form of fogs and dews, and this, together with the sub-moisture of the soil, is sufficient to produce fine crops. The system of irrigation is working miracles. Water is supplied at very low rates—$2 to $5 an acre—and the entire State is now divided into irrigation districts, which will insure cheap water and good facilities.

"Throughout the State the condition of all industries, from farming to manufacturing and commerce, is improving. The people are fairly prosperous, and are expecting better times. We have had good crops and the feeling of discontent is dying out. In my section a great impetus has been given to business by the selection of the San Pedro as the deep-water port for Los Angeles. An appropriation of $5,000,000 has now become available, and will be used in once to construct a deep harbor, and we shall soon be competing with San Francisco for the commerce of the Pacific."

Col. Otis is a personal friend of Judge McKenna, and was a comrade of Major McKinley in the war, and he bore from the President-elect to Judge McKenna overtures that led to the appointment of the latter as a member of the Cabinet.

Nebraska's Big Crop.

J. C. Seacrest of Lincoln, Neb., business manager of The Nebraska State Journal, said that the crops of 1896 were the best his State had made in years.

"The corn crop was unequaled, and, while the price was low, it has proved very profitable to the farmers. The price has ruled from 10 to 12 cents a bushel, an of course at these figures there is no profit; but the farmers refused to sell their corn at a loss, and imported sheep from New Mexico and other sections, and fed the corn to them. Six hundred thousand sheep were imported last Fall. They were fattened on the surplus corn, and sold to Chicago as mutton. The result has been that the farmers have realized on their corn, turned into mutton, 25 to 30 cents a bushels.

"Business has been good, and I think that the merchants of Nebraska made more money last year than they have made in any year of the last decade. The people are generally contented, and feel confident that prosperity is coming. They are fast recovering from the free-silver craze, and are settling down to industry and thrift."

A Word from Texas.

G. J. Palmer, business manager of The Houston Post, said that in Texas all industries are in good condition, and the people are much more hopeful than they have been for several years.

"While this view is true of the whole State," he said, "it is especially true of the coast region. We have recently harvested the greatest crop of cotton ever grown in that portion of the State. The average was from a bale to a bale and a half to the acre. The usual average in the South is a bale to three acres.

"Another cheering event is the large immigration of good farmers from the West. Very many of the trained planters of the Western States have come into Texas during the last year, and are still coming. They give us a good class of citizens and bring with them their wide experience and thorough training, which will prove of inestimable value to Texas.

"This coast region has been lately aroused into greater energy and confidence by the project to make Houston a deep-sea port. This will be done by the opening of Buffalo Bayou for a distance of twenty miles. We shall then rival Galveston as a port.

"Large deposits of good coal have recently been discovered near Garrison, in Southern Texas, and we are now having steam coal delivered in Houston for $1.75 a ton. It used to cost us $3 to $5 a ton. This cheapening of coal will bring about a rapid development in manufactures."

A KLEPTOMANIAC HELD.

Josephine Matter Stole Things Practically Valueless.

Josephine Matter, twenty-four years old, of 194 West Ninety-fourth Street, was held in $300 bail for trial by Magistrate Kudlich in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. Dr. Henry Altshul of 153 West Seventy-sixth Street employed the woman about a week ago as a servant. During the few days Dr. Altshu missed many small articles. A servant who had just left was suspected, but proved to be innocent. Then the detectives followed Miss Matter one night. She went to the home of Janitor Smith in 210 West Eighty-fifth Street, and left a bandbox. When she went away the detectives found in it many of the missing articles.

Miss Matter, when confronted with evidences of her guilt, confessed that she had stolen the articles, but said she did not need them, and did not know why she had taken them. It was found that she had stolen many articles that were practically valueless. Dr. Altshul was so strongly convinced that she was a kleptomaniac that he did not wish to press the charge, but Magistrate Kudlich thought best to hold her.

A Royal Arcanum Banquet.

The members of the Royal Arcanum of this city last night tendered, in the Brevoort House, a banquet to James A. Rierdon, Grand Regent for the State of New York. There were present over 150 members of the order and their ladies. Peter Eagan of the Past Regents' Association of the Royal Arcanum of New York City, was the toastmaster.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NEW YORK.

Several Amendments to the Regulations Governing Appointments in This City Are Approved.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day approved several amendments to the civil service regulations governing the city department appointments in New York City. The violation of the provisions of the civil service law and the regulations by any person in the civil service of the city shall be hereafter considered a sufficient cause for dismissal. Another amendment provides that if the appointing officer shall object to a person certified because of some physical defect, mental unsoundness, moral disqualification, or other reason particularly specified by which said person would be unfit or incompetent for the performance of the duties of the vacant position, and if the same be sustained, the commission is empowered to certify the name of the person standing next highest on the list in place of the person objected to. A third amendment provides that when two persons on the same list have the same percentage the one having had his application filed first shall be certified the first of the two for an appointment.

Hereafter the burden of proof is placed on applicants to establish their good character when charges are made. No transfer shall be made of a person in the service to a position requiring a competitive examination unless he has passed a competitive examination equivalent to that required for the position or unless he has served the city with fidelity in an equivalent position for at least five years. The Civil Service Board is authorized to order physical examination to determine continued eligibility of persons whose positions require such examination to determine their eligibility to appointment, and the examination prior to appointment shall continue the eligibility of the candidate for the period of one year only. In the future no amendment to the civil service regulations shall be effective until it has been published twice in The City Record.

TODD-DICKINSON QUARREL.

Complications Follow the Revision of Emily Dickinson's Poems.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 26.—The unique poems and letters of the late Emily Dickinson attracted the attention of all literary circles two or three years ago. Out of the editing of these poems and letters has arisen a peculiar lawsuit, in which the editor, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, well known as author and lecturer, and wife of the Amherst College Professor of Astronomy, is the defendant.

The suit, which is on the docket of the present term at Northampton, is brought by Lavinia N. Dickinson of Amherst to recover from Mrs. Todd and her husband a plot of land adjoining the defendants' home, the deed of which, the plaintiff alleges, was fraudulently obtained by Mrs. Todd about a year ago. The land in question is valued at $2,000.

The complainant is a sister of the poet and also of the late William Austin Dickinson, Treasurer of Amherst College. Her claim is that Mrs. Todd requested her to promise that no buildings should be erected on the land, and presented to her a paper purporting to be a written agreement to this effect, which Miss Dickinson signed, as she says, without reading it, and without realizing that she was deeding away her property.

Mrs. Todd sets up that she spent a vast amount of time and labor in editing Emily Dickinson's works and continued it at the solicitation of Miss Lavinia and her brother. The copyright of the last volume only was issued jointly to Miss Dickinson and Mrs. Todd, and the latter says that her total remuneration for her ten years of toil has been but $200. Austin Dickinson owned the disputed land jointly with his sister, and it was his intention, often expressed to the Todds, to deed his share to Mrs. Todd as recompense for her labors. But the defendants aver he died before he had opportunity to carry out his desires. They also aver that the defendant, after her brother's death, declared her intention of carrying out his wishes and said that if Mrs. Todd would bring her the deed she would sign it. This Mrs. Todd did on Feb. 7, 1896, and she claims that the nature of the document was fully explained to her then. Both parties have able counsel and will fight the quarrel to the end.

EIGHTH AVENUE FOLKS ANGRY.

Horse Cars to Continue South of Fifty-ninth Street.

When official announcement was made a little more than two weeks ago that the Metropolitan Traction Company had made the necessary contracts for the equipment of the Sixth, Eighth, and Amsterdam Avenues, on the west side, and Madison and Fourth Avenues, on the east side, with the new underground electric motive power, it was generally supposed that the change applied to the Eighth Avenue line through its entire length. This proves not to be the case, however, so far as the plans of the company for having the power in operation by the end of this year are concerned.

For Eighth Avenue, the present plan contemplates the putting on of the new system only from Fifty-ninth Street north to the Harlem River; south of Fifty-ninth Street the horse cars will be continued. This is a great disappointment to business men and property owners along Eighth Avenue, the supposition having been that the new system would be used south of Fifty-ninth Street. On this supposition, it is said, the paving of Eighth Avenue has been delayed, the plan being to do that work when the underground conduit for the electricity was put in.

At the office of the Traction Company yesterday it was said that, so far as Eighth Avenue was concerned, it was the purpose to introduce the motive power first north of Fifty-ninth Street, and that further work on Eighth Avenue south of Fifty-ninth Street would be undertaken as soon as practicable. No one seen would say when this further work would be commenced, or whether any definite plans for it had as yet been made.

It is reported that opposition to the plans of the traction company as to other avenues may now be made by Eighth Avenue residents, with the backing of much, if not all, of the lower west side.

L. H. Goldsmith Run Over and Killed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 26.—L. H. Goldsmith, aged forty-five, a resident of 14 Neptune Park, New Rochelle, was struck and instantly killed by a train near the New Rochelle station last night. He was a fruit dealer at 25 East Twentieth Street, New York, and it was his habit to walk the track to the station every morning for the early New York train.

He retired at his usual time last night, and his wife and family were not aware that he was not in bed until after 1 o'clock. Then an unsuccessful search was made for him. As the body was completely attired with the exception of a collar and tie, it is thought that Mr. Goldsmith was killed while in a somnambulistic state. He had suffered from grip.

A widow, five sons, and one daughter survive.

Strangled by a Tumor.

James Bertram, a stone carver, thirty-four years old, of 119 West Houston Street, was found in the Desbrosses Street ferry-house yesterday afternoon suffering with a tumor of the neck. This was pressing on his windpipe so that he could hardly breathe. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where everything was done to aid him, and where it was expected an operation would soon be performed. He sank rapidly, however, and died about 8 o'clock last night of suffocation.

A Canadian Charter Wanted.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 26.—The American Bank Note Company of New York will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to confirm and recognize the rights of the company to carry on a general lithographic, engraving, and printing business in all its departments in the Dominion of Canada.

THE PERSIA'S LOG CLOSED

Buffeted by Fierce Gales for a Month, the Bark Was Abandoned, Almost Awash.

CREW SAVED BY THE MOHAWK.

Two Sailors Were Swept Overboard with All Masts, Spars, and Canvas Before Rescue Came—The Ship Had a Record Forty-four Years Long.

Staggering about a crazy course at the behest of baffling gales, contributing stick and stay and plank and canvas and human life itself to the rapacious seas, the Norwegian bark Persia has worked out her old life, a victim to the storms that have made memorable to navigators the early days of 1897. Veritably eaten piecemeal by the elements, she was abandoned Feb. 19, with spars dismantled and seams agape, burrowing her own proper grave.

She started life as a clipper of the famous old Black Ball Line, and her log was a record of nearly half a century.

The Persia, Capt. Gjortsen, left Cardiff Jan. 5 for St. John, N. B., where she was to have taken on a cargo of lumber. She was ballasted with rock and sand. Contrary winds beset her from the start, but she had made longitude 55 degrees on Jan. 22, when the winds became gales, developing at times hurricane force and hauling and backing around three-quarters of the compass.

Out of the west on Jan. 22 she scudded before it till the 24th, when she was hove to to breast it, and thus riding she made 150 knots leeway up to the 26th, scudding again for twenty-four hours, till a slant of wind reached her, when she was put on the starboard tack, only, however, to make a reach to the southward. She got it fair on the 28th, and shaped her course, reclaiming 150 knots under the impetus of a whole gale. Then again she was headed to the northward, with a southwest gale, and still another run to eastward till the 30th.

And so it continued through the following days of February, the old craft, driven hither and thither, crossing and recrossing her own tracks, making headway only to be compelled to turn about and run before the merciless winds. Tossed and battered by the waves, her seams opened. The pumps were worked, but they became choked with the sand in her hold, and the inflowing water began to settle her. One heavy sea bore her down on her beam ends, the cargo shifted, and the mizzenmast went by the board, carrying with it the fore and maintopgallant masts.

In vain she seemed to strive to right herself. Listed heavily to starboard and down at the stern, with tangled wreckage dangling above and about, an attempt to heave her to proved difficult work. Most of her canvas had long before this been stripped from her spars.

A French seaman, Carpentier, while cutting away wreckage aloft was whipped from his hold, and fell into the sea. He was not seen again.

Making leeway or lame attempts to gain on her course followed, but at the end of nearly a month in the storm the Persia was 200 miles to the eastward of the point at which she met the worst of it. She had progressed backward that much.

With Feb. 17 came an onslaught worse than anything that had preceded. A southwest gale blew all day and night, and nearly every remnant of top-hamper went. That day Alfred Petersen, a seaman, was swept from the forecastle and disappeared in the confused seas. The last of the boats had been smashed, the deck houses were wrecked, and sections of the bulwarks were gone. The sailors had worked bravely, but now the Captain and men gave up the fight, and turned their thoughts to succor. Signals of distress were flown by day and torches burned at night.

It was midnight of the 19th that Capt. Gates of the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk saw a torch burning to the southward. The Mohawk had suffered in the outfly of the 17th herself, a part of her rail forward and stout iron stanchions giving way before the vicious attacks of the waves.

The gale had greatly abated by the 19th. Heavy clouds were scudding across the sky, but occasionally a glint of moonlight flitted between them and fell upon a moderated but sullenly heavy sea. The Mohawk bore down near enough to hail the distressed craft, and when Capt. Gates was made aware of her condition and learned that she had no boats, he lost no time in having one of his own boats lowered away. First Mate Couch and six men manned it, and as they put off some of the few passengers who were on the Mohawk dressed themselves and watched the work of rescue from the decks.

Though not violent, the sea was a deep-rolling one, and the work of rescue was attended with difficulty. The boat was pulled to leeward of the wreck, and, line being thrown to it from the Persia's crew, it was made fast at both ends, with a distance of about a dozen yards between the boat and the bark's side. Then the boat's crew kept the line taut by bending to their oars while the shipwrecked crew slid down the line. Capt. Gjortsen and his sixteen men were all taken into the boat and got safely aboard the Mohawk.

The Mohawk arrived here yesterday. The abandoned Persia was seen the day after the rescue almost awash by the steamer Assyrian, which arrived Thursday at Halifax. She was in latitude 44 degrees 25 minutes, longitude 42 degrees 10 minutes.

The Persia was built at Quebec in 1853, being at that time ship-rigged. She did good service in the days of the Black Ball Line, when vessels of her class were as greyhounds compared with the ordinary windjammers. She had been since rerigged as a bark, and was of late owned in Christiansand. She measured 1,695 tons.

TRAVELERS ON THE OCEAN.

Passengers Arriving Yesterday or Departing To-day.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on incoming European vessels were the following:

North German Lloyd steamship Trave, from Bremen and Southampton—Prof. Guy V. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, formerly Miss Lucy Uhl, daughter of the United State Ambassador of Germany; Percy H. Goodsell, Thomas E. Hanson, Miss C. D. Hanson, Gustav Niederlein, German Consul at Philadelphia; Col. Lauford, Thomas S. Parker, and William Buxton.

Red Star Line steamship Noordland, from Antwerp—Mrs. S. H. Benton, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Mrs. Anna Vance, and Frank Duppins.

The Atlas Line steamer Altai, which sails to-day for Jamaica and the West Indies, has among her passengers Miss Grace B. Williams, Miss J. E. Eaton, Paul Heckel, H. P. Dickinson, E. N. Anderson, the Earl of Westmeath, the Rev. Mother Teresa, J. H. Lowell, J. J. Williams, J. W. Palmer, G. W. Richardson, H. J. Porter, S. H. Marcuse, C. A. Crosbier, and T. Greobar.

The following are booked for the transatlantic voyage:

Cunard Line Steamship Lucania, for Queenstown and Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Albert Chevalier, W. F. Dalzell, William S. Gray, Arthur H. Lowe Robert McClure, Austin G. Turner, and G. S. Wood.

North German Lloyd Steamship Ems, for Genoa, via Gibraltar and Naples—Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eckert, Mrs. Charles Endicott, Miss Endicott, Dr. John Freeland, Mrs. Henry M. Gillig, the Rev. and Mrs. Alvah Hovey, Col. Isaac N. Pennock, and J. W. Watson.

French Line Steamship La Champagne, for Havre—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Coghlin, Prosper Darré, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Faulkner, James W. Harvey, Albert Langford, H. C. Marval, Mrs. Clark Voorhees, and Albert C. Wimble.

Holland-America Line Steamship Spaarndam, for Rotterdam—Henry Bosing, E. Pront, B. Snyders, J. Meyer, and D. Kalf.

Appointment by the Mayor.

Theodore W. Davis of 361 West Thirty-second Street has been appointed a member of the Park Avenue Improvement Commission by Mayor Strong, to succeed A. H. Lighthall, who has resigned. Mr. Davis is a veteran of the war and is a civil engineer.

DISEASE DOES NOT STAND STILL.

Every one is either growing better or worse.

How is it with you?

You are suffering from

KIDNEY, LIVER OR URINARY TROUBLES.

Have tried doctors and medicine without avail, and have become disgusted.

DON'T GIVE UP!

Warner's Safe Cure

WILL CURE YOU.

Thousands now well, but once like you, say so. Give an honest medicine an honest chance.

Large bottle or new style smaller one at your druggist's. Write for free treatment blank to-day. Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y.

THE THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE

A Public Hearing in the Mayor's Office on What Has Been Called the Horseshoe Plan

THE MAYOR TO VISIT HARLEM.

Gen. Collis Explained His Plan and Many Persons Advocated It—The Friends of a Direct Approach Presented Arguments and Petitions—No Decision Made.

At a special meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday in the Mayor's office the proposed approaches to the new Third Avenue Bridge over the Harlem River were discussed. Mayor Strong presided, and in addition to the members of the board there were present Public Works Commissioner C. H. T. Collis, Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, John Martin, Charles Blandy, William H. Payne, John D. Hart, Edward Lauterbach, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner.

Two routes were submitted by Commissioner Collis, which were in conformity with the requirement that there should be a way provided for approach to the bridge from Lexington and Second Avenues. One was to the east and the other to the west from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, known as the "horseshoe" plan. Mr. Collis urged its adoption. There was opposition on the ground that the approach should be a direct one, and a plan was submitted which would necessitate the acquisition of 110 feet of property on the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, involving a cost of $693,168, including $25,000 for incidental damages and the cost of regulating and grading newly acquired property. It would start from a plaza on Third Avenue. The lots to be taken under the "horseshoe" plan would cost $578,000.

The objection principally urged against the direct route was that the cars of the surface road would have to come in front of the bridge, and that vehicular traffic would be seriously impeded. It was claimed for the "horseshoe" plan that it would cost less than the other; that it would close no street, and would not divert the traffic on Third Avenue; that Second Avenue traffic would hold the same relation to the bridge as at present, and that the entrance to this approach would be free from any line of cars.

Mr. aLuterbach was satisfied with the "horseshoe" plan; so was Postmaster Dayton. John D Hart of the North Side Board of Trade thought it was the best one yet proposed, although he wished also to have proper approach accommodations on the Southern Boulevard. Mayor Strong was willing to see this suggestion adopted in regard to the north approach, but he held that the law required a straight approach from Third Avenue, and he didn't approve of any "circuitous route."

A suggestion that the

JINGO SENATORS ARE ANGRY

Not Disposed to Forgive Sanguilly for Accepting a Pardon from the Government of Spain.

THE PRESIDENT ATTACKED.

Mr. Morgan Refuses to Have His Tirade Interrupted by Questions —The Aguirre and Ruiz Cases Still Under Discussion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Several Senators of the United States have learned since yesterday that Julio Sanguilly is not a name to conjure by. Messrs. Morgan, Frye, Mills, and Sherman, who were almost persuaded twenty-four hours ago that Spain must surrender Sanguilly or fight, to-day were mad enough to fight because Sanguilly had surrendered to the Spanish.

An inkling of the facts that were soon to hit them was gained by a few Senators late last night, but they all had the news this morning. It is safe to say that Sanguilly was less in danger of harm in the Cabanas fortress to-day than he would have been if he had chanced into the room of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The report of the proceedings in the Senate betrays the fact that Mr. Morgan was furiously angry. He poured out upon the President a storm of wrath and visited his brother Senator Hale with bitterest insinuations and accusations. For Senator White, whose long speech on the power of the Executive thwarted Morgan's intention to have a vote at once upon the demand for the release of Sanguilly, he had also some snarling words.

Nothing that has happened this Winter in the course of the persistent Cuban discussion has been so distasteful to the "Cuban Senators" as the news of the surrender of Sanguilly after the compliance of that prisoner with some demands made by Spain—probably the technical demands made upon him some time ago, and referred to in the correspondence laid before the Senate with the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senators who were more cautious than Morgan and Sherman, Sanguilly's action in accepting the conditions offered by Spain seem to be only what might have been expected. One Democratic Senator said this afternoon that it appeared to him that if any of the Foreign Relations Committee had read that report they were purposely concealing the knowledge of the facts it stated or suggested.

Facts in the Sanguilly Case.

Sanguilly was charged with two offenses and had been held upon one charge since Nov. 28, 1895. The second charge, that of kidnapping, was dismissed some time ago. The charge upon which he was tried and sentenced was that of being a conspirator and an intending revolutionist. His defense was that he was not actually a revolutionist, and it was supported by the claim that he was an American citizen. In the report of the trial of Sanguilly, he asserts that he was not engaged in the revolution; that he had declined to participate in it, and that he was not armed. But it is not clear that the Spanish were not convinced that they had caught him just as he was about to become an active revolutionist, and that his record in the former rebellion of 1868-78 made him seem to Spain a more important prisoner than he looks to the Senate of the United States.

In the course of the report, there are passages that support the impression gained by some Senators that Sanguilly accepted the Spanish idea that he was a revolutionist, but his was not so bad a case as that of some others. He calls attention to the fact that another revolutionist who had been caught in arms, but had been pardoned upon accepting the terms of an amnesty offered by Gov. Gen. Calleja, was much less entitled to be released than he, who had not actually become a revolutionist.

Senators who had read this, and who yesterday made part of the company of twenty-seven votes opposed to taking up the Sanguilly resolution, are hoping that the forty Senators who voted the other way will now take the trouble to find out what Sanguilly really thought of his own case.

The Aguirre Affair.

If the "jingo" Senators are seized with another irresistible impulse to champion a cause they may insist upon demanding that the case of George Washington Aguirre be made the occasion for a demand and an ultimatum. After the experience with Sanguilly it would be supposed that prudence would dictate the wisdom of proceeding with caution. But the Senate is very deeply impressed by Aguirre's Christian name. Secretary Olney has been much more interested in asserting and maintaining a principle than in taking care of persons. It is safe to say that the most offensive aspect of the Sanguilly case to him has been the persistent disregard of the Cushing-Columbantes agreement of 1877, under which American citizens in Spain or its colonies were assured of trial at all times and in all cases, except when taken with arms in hand under the Spanish law of 1821. This would afford a prisoner ample facilities for making his defense. If Secretary Olney could induce Spain to carry out her agreement it would lessen the difficulty of looking out for individual cases.

SANGUILLY RELEASED.

Status of the Aguirre Case—Ruiz's Naturalization.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary Olney has received a telegram from Consul General Lee stating that Sanguilly was released from prison to-day, on the receipt of his pardon from Madrid. He will leave for New York by to-morrow's steamer.

Official cablegrams from Madrid received at the Spanish Legation regarding the death of Ruiz show that the Government is aroused to most energetic action, and that orders have gone forward to Cuba to have a most thorough investigation into the affair. This is regardless of the question of Ruiz's nationality, for whether he is an American or not, the Government has determined that if a crime has been committed those guilty shall be punished.

In the meantime no efforts are being spared to determine whether Ruiz was an American citizen or not, and under both the State Department and the Legation authorities the records are being searched.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Ricardo Ruiz de Ugarrio, or Ricardo Ruiz, was naturalized in this city. Under his full name, Ricardo Ruiz de Ugarrio,) Ruiz declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States Dec. 19, 1877, and final naturalization papers were granted Jan. 21, 1880. When he came to this country the man called himself simply Ruiz. He was naturalized in open court by Judge Thomas K. Finletter.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

Release of Sanguilly Discussed—Morgan Makes an Attack on the President—The Resolutions Dropped.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—When the resolution demanding that Spain release Julio Sanguilly was laid before the Senate to-day Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said a telegram had been received showing that Sanguilly and his attorney both had acknowledged that the judgment was just; that the punishment was just; that they had withdrawn the appeal; that the Queen Regent had signed the pardon, and that Sanguilly was free.

"While I regard that as unfortunate in many respects," said Mr. Frye, "it seems to me that it leaves this joint resolution without any necessity for further consideration. I do not believe, and I never did believe, in wasting powder simply for the purpose of making a noise. I do not believe that any one will doubt my friendship for Cuba. Every pulsation of my heart is with the patriots who are fighting for liberty, and is in utter detestation of the brutalities of Spain. But, holding as I do, that condition of mind, I do not believe that there is any further necessity for considering this resolution, and I hope that the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill."

Aguirre Case Taken Up.

Mr. Morgan offered this resolution:

"Resolved, that the President is requested to communicate to the Senate such information as has been furnished to or obtained by the Executive or the Department of State relating to the arrest and imprisonment of George Washington Aguirré, a youth of nineteen, a citizen of the United States, who, in order to obtain the benefit of a general amnesty, proclaimed by the Captain General of Cuba, surrendered to the Spanish authorities about the 4th of July, 1896."

"There," said Mr. Morgan, "is an association of names and dates that have a great hold upon the American people. It seems that this youth surrendered on the 4th of July, and that his name is George Washington Aguirre. He surrendered under a proclamation of amnesty. Doubtless he is one of those American boys of Cuban origin who went to Cuba to take a hand in this scrimmage."

Mr. Morgan went on and read a letter from Ethan Allen of New York, stating the facts in the case. When he pronounced the writer's name, he said: "There is another name connected historically with the United States, and I suppose I can venture to assume here that this boy, whose name is George Washington Aguirre, is a citizen of the United States because Ethan Allen has said he is."

Mr. Hoar, (jocularly)—"Is he the Ethan Allen of the Revolution?"

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.)—"He is the President of the Cuban Junta in New York."

Mr. Morgan—"He is the grandson of the Ethan Allen of the Revolution, and he is very apt, therefore, to be the President of the Cuban Junta. I ask the adoption of the resolution."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) suggested that the act of George Washington Aguirre in taking advantage of a proclamation of amnesty was a very un-George Washington act, and one which did not deserve intervention on the part of the United States Senate. He had deserted the Cuban cause.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) said that he happened to know the boy, and that he supposed he was not strong enough to sustain the hardships of the campaign.

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.)—"I ask the Senator from Alabama to modify the resolution so as not to make the Senate responsible for its allegation of facts, of which the Senate can know nothing. If the Senator puts in his resolution the word 'alleged,' I will not object to it."

Mr. Morgan modified the resolution in that way, with the remark that the Senate had got to a point where it was not willing to take any responsibility, and, as so modified, it was agreed to.

Comments by Mr. White.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) made some remarks upon the substitution of George Washington Aguirre for Don Julio (which name he pronounced Hulio) Sanguilly. [Laughter.] He regretted that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Sherman—was not in his place, for he thought it possible he might have held in his pocket yesterday the pardon of Don Julio Sanguilly. Perhaps if the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations had been asked about it, he might have suggested that it was a matter for an executive session, and Senators might have been placed incomunicados, and constituted themselves a body of pacificados. [Laughter.]

Mr. Looge replied to Mr. White's remarks. He denied the intimation that the Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday had information of the pardon of Sanguilly. The case had been considered by the committee for months, and had been postponed from time to time at the request of the State Department on the ground that Spain had promised to pardon the man. Finally, the committee reported the resolution and it was debated in the Senate. The next morning the cable announced that Sanguilly had been pardoned. The action of the Senate did it, and now the committee was sneered at for its efforts. The matter was not to be settled by sneers, nor by the mispronunciation of the name Julio.

The Ruiz Case.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) made a long statement as to the detention and supposed suicide of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz in Cuba, and asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish copies of all correspondence in the case.

Mr. White objected. He referred to the speech of Mr. Lodge, of whom he spoke (ironically) as one of the great men of the world. As to the mispronunciation of the name Julio, Mr. White intimated that all other Spanish scholars must be in error, and that only the Senator from Massachusetts knew the correct pronunciation. And now that Sanguilly was free, the Senate was told that Dr. Ruiz had been murdered in a Spanish dungeon, and it had been intimated by the Senator from Florida (Mr. Call) that because he (Mr. White) and some other Senators were not in favor of going to war every day, without knowing what they were going to fight about, they were guilty of the murder of Ruiz, because Sanguilly was pardoned. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hale inquired of Mr. White, mockingly, whether any other island besides Cuba was to be taken care of by the Senate.

"There are insinuations," Mr. White replied, in the same spirit, "that something of the kind is coming, and that if it be true that Sanguilly confessed his guilt, nevertheless some other innocent men are suffering."

Mr. Hale—But no motion has been made as to any other island than Cuba?

Mr. White—Not yet.

"Probably," Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) remarked in an audible whisper, "it might be well to substitute the State of Maine for the Island of Cuba."

"I suggest," said Mr. White, "that we have a field day in the Senate for the discussion of Cuba, and that we give notice to all suffering peoples that their cases will be taken up as soon as the calendar is disposed of."

Morgan Lectures Hale.

Mr. Morgan told Mr. Hale that he ought to start out on a regular tour of lecturing, if he could find a lot of school children for his audience. [Laughter.] He then turned his attention to the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) and to his declaration yesterday that Sanguilly's naturalization papers were fraudulent. When Mr. Hoar attempted to explain, he was stopped imperatively by Mr. Morgan, who said that he was not asking him for information. He was stating his position from the Record. The same angry manner was shown to Mr. Hale when he some time afterward tried to break in with a remark. "I object to interruption," Mr. Morgan exclaimed, "and I call the Senator to order."

Another attempted remark by Mr. Hale was met by another angry declaration, accompanied with pounding of his desk, "I call that Senator to order."

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Alabama declines to yield.

And as if that were too polite an intimation, Mr. Morgan exclaimed: "I call him to order. He must not interrupt me. And I do not intend that he shall." Then he went on to quote from Consul General Lee's report to the Sanguilly case, and to comment upon it.

Mr. Hoar again made an effort to break in; but was stopped with the angry expression, "Reply in your own time. I call the Senator to order. He may try this with other Senators, but not with me. It will not be a joke if it is repeated. The Senator may shelter himself under the supposed dignity of his prestige and position here; but he cannot do that with me."

Morgan Is Uninterrupted.

No further attempt of the kind was made by Mr. Hoar, and Mr. Morgan went on with his speech.

When he quoted Consul General Lee's statement as to Sanguilly being a brave soldier, as to his having served in the last war in Cuba, from 1867 to 1877, and as to his having been wounded several times, he exclaimed, "Glorious record of this lover of liberty; glorious example for us and our children. Yes, for us, who have forgotten how our liberties were won. Sanguilly sets us an example which I hope the younger men of the country can feel. Yet I know that among the elders, who have got to be either of the class, or defenders of the class, called 'business interests,' are many who have forgotten the last instincts of patriotism, and are now just as corroded as were the Tories and Whigs in the days of the Revolution."

Mr. Morgan read from the Acts of the Apostles the account of Paul in prison and his refusal to leave it because his rights as a Roman citizen had been invaded.

In passing he alluded to Senators who were absolute advocates of Spain and her defenders for all the atrocities committed in Cuba, and he represented in terms of the utmost contempt President Cleveland as having been "down on his hunkers for two years past praying to Spain to release Sanguilly."

"How glad his noble heart must be," he continued, "when he hears that, after all the combinations between the Crown of Spain and the President of the United States, they have taken this poor creature out of prison, and have at last dragged out of him a condition on which they can escape punishment and escape paying damages."

Once more he spoke of the President as "a sluggard, sleeping and snoring while Americans suffered."

"The President," he added, "escapes two duties, one to his country and another to his manhood. I am willing he may escape both. I am willing that Sanguilly shall be thus immolated. But I wash my hands of it here, in the presence of the Senate of the United States. I am not guilty, thank God, of that."

Consul General Lee Involved.

Mr. Call read a dispatch to the effect that Consul General Lee had called upon Secretary Olney for a warship, inquired whether there were American ships of war ready to be sent to Havana, and had declared that he would not stand another Ruiz murder.

He was asked by Mr. Morgan whether he thought the dispatch was authentic, and he said he thought it just as authentic as the dispatch announcing the pardon of Sanguilly.

Mr. Gray read a press dispatch saying that Secretary Olney had received a cable to-day from Consul General Lee stating that Sanguilly had been released.

"That," said Mr. Gray, "was the end we had in view. So much has been accomplished by and through the Secretary of State, who throughout all this sad business has never failed to assert the power and dignity of his country in behalf of this Spanish-American citizen."

Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.)—We can say, at least, that the joint resolution introduced the day before yesterday has not delayed the release of Sanguilly. [Laughter.]

In a colloquy with Mr. Gray, having used the word "incommunicado," Mr. Gray said he did not talk Spanish.

"I beg the Senator's pardon," said the Virginia Senator, with a smile. "I thought he did. I think he is talking very good Spanish now."

After some further interchange of compliments between the Senators from Delaware and Virginia the subject was dropped, and Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) moved to proceed to consideration of executive business.

The motion was rejected—yeas 20, nays 48—and the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was proceeded with.

DEBATE ON INTERVENTION.

Dr. De Zayas and Charles A. Conant Speak at Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 26.—At the monthly meeting of the Outlook Club of Montclair, N. J., to-night the question of interference by the United States in the Cuban contest was discussed by Dr. Henry Lico1n De Zayas of the Cuban Army Scientific and Relief Corps and Charles A. Conant, a newspaper correspondent of Washington, D. C. Dr. De Zayas delivered a strong plea, urging that this Government should not stand aside and witness carnage and ruthless bloodshed in a country which has taken up arms only to defend inalienable rights without interfering. Mr. Conant advanced the arguments against intervention. The audience was large and manifested great interest in the address of both speakers.

Dr. De Zayas is a native of Cuba, and has been actively engaged during the war in aiding his mother country in service on the island and in organizing expeditions in the United States.

"The revolution in Cuba," he said, "is not a fitful explosion of youthful enthusiasm nor the work of a few erratic individuals. It is the logical outcome and culmination of an obstinate policy of oppression by Spain and the undaunted aspiration of Cuba striving to throw off her yoke and assume the independence which she deserves.

"Cubans do not own Spain as a mother country. They have never called themselves Spaniards. They have always wanted to disown allegiance.

"This war must go on. Cuba will not cease until she has driven Spain from her land. And why should she, when victory is in sight? If Spain is not defeated by arms she will be over the counting boards of the Rothschilds. Her credit cannot last much longer, and if the fields of Cuba are demolished and her male population greatly decreased, she cannot give the value of that colony as a guarantee of payment of her loans. It is only a matter of time when Spain must give up in despair.

"The question which is put to the American race is, Should this time be prolonged? I claim that humanity, the genius of American institutions, and the commercial interests of the United States demand that this Government should answer in the negative."

Mr. Conant opposed the proposition of United States intervention in the Cuban question on the grounds that it would involve a war with Spain, and thus increase the aggregate of evil; that all American property would be immediately sacrificed, and that such a course is not in accord with our National policy.

"Let us not fly into a war with Spain," said he, "for sentimental reasons. If there is a just cause for action on our part, it will be dishonorable to hold aloof and refuse to do our duty for fear of personal loss, but there is much to be considered. Our love for liberty and those privileges of republican form of government are apt to blind our eyes and make us rash to act without sufficient deliberation and forethought.

"I understand there is not a single vessel bearing the flag of Cuba. Its fighting is chiefly on the defensive, showing that the insurgents are hoping to tire out the royal Government, so that they will finally retire. Spanish sovereignty is almost complete in the island, and such government as exists at all is that of Spain.

"The best way to hasten the end of the Cuban war will be to let it alone. Intervention will only prolong it."

OWNERSHIP OF FRANCHISES.

Edward M. Grout Advocates Municipal Proprietorship.

Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn spoke last night on "Municipal Ownership of Public Franchises" before the Manhattan Liberal Club, at 220 East Fifteenth Street. He said that though the principle of public ownership of public franchises had been applied in various ways since 1824, it was only within the last decade that the idea had taken hold of the people, and this indicated their dissatisfaction with the manner in which franchises had been frittered away.

The city owned its water supply, and there was as much reason for its owning the railway franchises. The Brooklyn Bridge he instanced as a favorable example of public ownership. He also cited as successful examples the systems of Birmingham, Manchester, and Glasgow in the municipal ownership or supervision of gas, water, and railroad franchises, Glasgow realizing a profit of $350,000 annually on its franchises, while Birmingham had reduced the price of gas from 76 cents to 55 cents in twenty-one years, and, besides paying for the plant, had netted a profit aggregating $3,974,000.

Political corruption was to be attributed in large part, Mr. Grout said, to the bestowal of public franchises. He favored the application of the idea of municipal ownership in certain districts as an experiment, and, as it had never failed where heretofore tried, he felt sure that it would be more fully developed and could be without disaster.

TRAINS ON ELEVENTH AVENUE.

West Siders to Hold a Mass Meeting Against Them.

The Executive Committee of the West Side Citizens' Club met again last evening at 557 West Fifty-first Street to make arrangements for calling a public meeting to protest against the continuance of traffic by the Hudson River Railroad Company. One of this company's trains killed a man on Wednesday evening. The franchise of the railroad company to run trains along Eleventh Avenue, ex-Congressman Quinn said, expired in May, 1896, but the company showed no intention to cease running trains thereon.

The Board of Aldermen, continued Mr. Quinn, was asked to stop the company from running its trains, and the board referred the matter to the Committee on Railroads, which seems to have done nothing.

The Executive Committee appointed the following committee to make preparations and issue a call for a public meeting of protest: Ex-Congressman Quinn, L. H. Stroh, William M. May, ex-Assemblyman Goodman, and William Brander.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Labor Commission Bill Goes Over —The Senate Amends the Indian Appropriation Bill.

BIMETALLISM IN THE HOUSE.

Only Three Votes Cast Against the Senate Bill Providing for an International Conference—Party Politics Figures in the Debate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) asked unanimous consent to take up and consider a substitute for the Labor Commission bill.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.)—That is a very important matter and will give rise to debate, I must object.

At Mr. Quay's request the substitute was read. It proposes a commission of five Senators, five Representatives, and nine others, to be appointed by the President to investigate questions pertaining to immigration, labor, agriculture, manufacturing, and business, and to report to Congress such legislation as it may deem best. The total cost is not to exceed $50,000 a year.

"That is a gigantic scheme," Mr. Hale said, "for building up a great set of office-holders at the rate of $5,000 a year. I object."

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. The pending question was the committee amendment as to the payment of the large claims for legal services to the Old Settler or Western Cherokee Indians, to which Mr. Brown (Rep., Utah,) offered an amendment to bar and shut out awards already paid and accepted. In the course of the discussion it was stated by Mr. Burrows (Rep., Mich.,) that the lawyers had already been paid the enormous sum of $198,000.

Mr. Brown's amendment was agreed to, and then the committee amendment, as amended, referring the matter to the Court of Claims, was agreed to.

Indian Territory Government.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) moved to strike out from the committee amendment as to the Indian Commission that part of it directing the commission to set apart lands upon which any town is now located in the Indian Territory, to provide for the further growth of such towns, and to allot all other lands in the Indian Territory belonging to the Chickasaws, Choctows, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles; also to strike out the clause requiring acts of the Council of either of those tribes to be submitted for approval to the President of the United States.

Mr. Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) in charge of the bill, accepted the first portion of Mr. Vest's amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew offered to accept also the latter part of Mr. Vest's amendment, by modifying the clause so as to make it read that the laws of the Indian Councils shall be in force, unless disapproved by the President.

A long speech was made by Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) on a point of order which he made against the committee amendment.

A recess was taken until 7:30 P. M.

Pension Bills Passed.

The first twenty minutes of the evening session were devoted to private pension bills, thirty-four being disposed of, one of these granting a pension of $50 per month to Major Gen. Cassius M. Clay. The House bill defining the jurisdiction of the police court of the District of Columbia was also passed.

A resolution was adopted requesting the House to return the Senate bill donating to the Daughters of the American Revolution a site in the Washington Monument grounds for the erection of a memorial museum.

Consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on an amendment to substitute United States courts for Indian courts in the Indian Territory.

The amendment was agreed to. The Indian Appropriation bill was then passed and the Post Office Appropriation bill taken up.

The bill was laid aside, however, and the House bill was passed authorizing the Territories to fund their indebtedness at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) gave notice that to-morrow he would call up the bill to forbid the sale of liquor in the Capitol, and Mr. Hill gave notice (sotto voce) that he would oppose it.

At 11:40 o'clock the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The House Passes the Senate Bill with an Amendment Authorizing the Appointment of Envoys to Negotiate with European Nations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Under the rule permitting the passage of bills under suspension of the rules, which was in operation to-day, as it will be for the rest of the session, C. W. Stone (Rep., Penn.,) moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to represent the United States at any international monetary or bimetallic conference called to secure by agreement a fixity of value between silver and gold. An amendment proposed by the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures authorized the President to appoint special envoys to European nations to secure by diplomatic negotiation the object of the inter-State Conference.

By unanimous consent the period for argument was extended to one hour for each side.

Senate Will Accept Amendment.

Mr. Stone, beginning the argument, said that since 1892 there had been a radical change in the views of English, German, and French legislators and statesmen in favor of the accomplishment of the purpose in view. The delegates of the United States now would go into the conference under different conditions. The amendments proposed by the House, giving the President the power to negotiate to secure the proposed agreement and repealing the legislation in the last Sundry Civil bill, providing for the appointment of Commissioners to an international monetary conference, Mr. Stone said, were acceptable to the friends of the bill in the Senate.

The bill was advocated by Mr. McCreary, (Dem., Ky.,) who was a member of the Brussels conference. He expressed the belief that conditions were much more favorable for securing an agreement than they were five years ago. Letters he had received from Montefiore Levy, the President of the conference, and from Belgian, French, and English delegates to the conference at Brussels in 1892, all expressed the opinion that the conference should be reconvened. Nine members of the present British Government were members of the Bimetalic League. The chief reason why the Brussels conference failed to reach an agreement was that the delegates were not authorized to conclude one. The pending bill wisely cured that defect.

The passage of the bill was advocated also by Messrs. Sparkman, (Dem., Fla.,) Hartman, (Silver, Mon.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Cooper, (Dem., Texas.) Mr. McRae said he favored the bill merely because he believed the Republicans should have an opportunity to take a try at international bimetallism.

If they failed, as he believed they would fail, the party would be swallowed in the oblivion which was soon to receive the Cleveland Administration.

Quigg in Opposition.

Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) strongly opposed the bill for the reasons that it was unnecessary, inexpedient, and unsuitable as to time and place, and that as to results upon either the business of the country or the welfare of the Republican Party, it was distinctly dangerous.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) replied to Mr. Quigg. He said the Republican platform contained a pledge to secure the very conference provided for in this bill, and he could not give expression to the language of the gentleman from New York without considering himself an apostate to Republicanism. [Applause.]

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) vigorously opposed the bill. He believed bimetallism to be a thing of the past, and he had no desire to see it revived. He pleaded with the Republicans to have the courage of their convictions and go into the arena fully armed to fight against the free-silver advocates, who, while supporting this bill, declared their intention to continue the fight for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Invitations to international monetary conferences, he said, were received by foreign nations with courtesy and contempt.

Dingley for the Bill.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) gave his reasons for supporting the bill. It was his first speech for many weeks, and as he rose to his feet he was greeted with applause. He said:

"I can only briefly suggest two reasons why I shall support the pending bill. First, it is in response to the clear, distinct, unquestioned pledge of the Republican Party in the last campaign. [Applause.] The Republican Party at St. Louis declared against the free coinage of silver by the independent action of this country, because they believed, as I believe, and as every scientific bimetallist in the world outside of politics believes, that such independent free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is nothing in the world but silver monometallism.

"But the party said at the same time that they would promote, so far as in their power, an international agreement for the free coinage of silver, under circumstances which should make every dollar in silver as good as every dollar in gold, and that pledge it is our duty to-day by the passage of this bill to endeavor to respond to. [Applause.]

Republicans Must Keep Their Promise

"Secondly, I am in favor of the passage of this bill because I believe that its defeat under the circumstances under which it is presented, and in view of the pledge which we made at the St. Louis Convention would result in a tremendous injury to the soundmoney cause. [Applause.]

"I must be understood that there are in this country thousands, yes, millions, of voters who, while opposed to the free coinage of silver by this country alone, because they believe it would give us simply silver monometallism, as I believe it would, are yet in favor of an honest effort to secure an international agreement upon this point, because they believe that if that can be secured through the co-operation of the commercial nations of the world, it will give us a currency, every dollar of which shall be as good as gold, and that we shall have a gold standard or its equivalent. That is what they believe.

"Now, in view of the fact that there are these millions of people who believe that this can be accomplished, I hold that it would be a fatal mistake, practically, for this side of the House under those conditions not to meet the wishes of those men and give a thorough trial to this endeavor to obtain an international agreement.

"If it fails, then we shall have done our full duty in the premises, and no harm will have happened. If it succeeds, then we shall have secured throughout the commercial world a universal and common standard of value that will promote international trade. [Applause.]

Good Thing for Sound Money.

"I believe, therefore, under these circumstances, that it is the duty of every Republican, in view of the pledge we made, in view of the fact that we should damage the cause of sound money by refusing to meet our pledge, to vote for this proposition.

"As Republicans, or as sound-money men, we cannot go to the country and say that if this measure had been presented to us two months ago we would favor it, but now we are opposed to it. We cannot dodge it in any such way.

"One word further. When the suggestion is made that gentlemen in favor of silver at 16 to 1 are voting for this bill, I want you to read between the lines of their speeches and you can understand very distinctly that nothing would please them so much as to see this bill defeated to-day, and if their votes would do it, they would so cast them."

Grosvenor Rouses Quigg and Knox.

The debate was closed by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) who said that important declarations in party platforms were never inserted as the result of accident or chance; and when declarations had been thus inserted, it was the duty of members of the party to give heed and obedience to them, or else leave the party.

Messrs. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) and Knox, (Rep., Mass.,) both of whom had opposed the bill, sitting just behind Mr. Grosvenor, jumped to their feet and asked what the gentleman meant by that.

Mr. Grosvenor replied: "Just what I say," and his retort was cheered.

After a colloquy Mr. Grosvenor remarked that Mr. Quigg was a good Republican, but just now off on a little matter that would soon right itself.

Speaking of his responsibility in this regard, Mr. Quigg said he would follow his constituency.

The bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 279, nays 3—Messrs. Henry, (Rep., Conn.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) and Quigg, (Rep., N. Y.,) voting no.

Laughter and applause followed the announcement of the vote, and the passage of the bill. It now goes to the Senate for action on the amendment.

Bills Passed.

Senate bills were passed authorizing several officials to accept gifts and orders from foreign Governments.

The Senate bill to grant a site in this city for the erection of a memorial building by the Daughters of the American Revolution also was passed.

House bill was passed providing for the adjustment of labor troubles between carriers of inter-State commerce and their employers. It requires the Commissioner of Labor and the Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, in case of trouble between a railroad company and its employes, to make an effort to settle it by conciliation. Failing in this, a board of arbitration is to take hold of the matter, both parties to be bound by its award.

Senate bill prohibiting the importation of impure and unwholesome tea also was passed.

At 5:25 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Acts of Congress Relating to Pensions and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President has approved the following acts:

Act granting pensions to Daniel T. Tallett of Centerpoint, Howard County, Ark., a veteran of the Sabine Indian war; Major Gen. Julius H. Stahel, United States Volunteers, increase to $75 a month; James W. Dunn, Ninety-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, widow of Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fifth United States Cavalry, increase; Annie Ermer, widow of Henry Ermer, Tenth Maryland Cavalry; Mary L. Arnold, widow of Isaac Arnold, Missouri State Militia; Frederick A. Driscol, Twelfth and Ninth Regiments, Rhode Island Infantry; Julia H. H. Crosby, widow of Lieut. F. H. Crosby, United States Navy, increase; Elizabeth Wellons, widow of William S. Wellons, a soldier of the war of 1812, increase; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Anderson of Cartersville, Ga., widow of John Anderson, Second Georgia Volunteers, Creek war.

Act correcting the war records of John, alias Michael, McLain, Tenth Illinois Infantry and Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry, and David Sample, Second Lieutenant Fifteenth Michigan Infantry Volunteers.

Act for a bridge over the Monongahela River from McKeesport to Mifflin, Penn.

Act to license billiard and pool tables in the District of Columbia.

Act to prevent the purchasing of or speculating in claims against the Federal Government by United States officers.

Act directing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to William M. Dalzell, Second Iowa Infantry.

Act for the relief of Ira H. Sweatt, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

BILL RELATING TO PUGILISTS.

Designed to Minimize Press Reports of Prizefights.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—If the Reform Bureau of which the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts of this city is Superintendent is unable to prevent the forthcoming glove contest in Nevada between Corbett and Fitzsimmons, it will endeavor to minimize the printed accounts of the fight.

In response to the argument made by Mr. Crafts before the House Commerce Committee to-day, Mr. Aldrich (Rep., Ill.,) was directed to report a bill to the House the purpose of which is to prevent the publication of pictures of pugilists and detailed descriptions of prizefights. The bill provides that newspapers shall not send by mail or by any inter-State means of transportation such pictures or descriptions. The maximum penalty fixed in the bill is ten years' imprisonment.

PERRINE GRANT REGULAR.

That Is the Opinion of the Senate's Public Lands Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Perrine grant, involving 23,000 acres of land in Florida, which has been under investigation for the last week by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, is found by this committee to be regular in every respect. None of the charges made by those attacking the grant is sustained.

The committee reports that the testimony shows the grant was issued in the regular course of business, in accordance with the laws, and that the evidence upon which the patents were issued had not the faintest suspicion of fraud attached to it. The evidence further showed that the Perrine heirs had expended something like $40,000 in improvements upon the property in order to protect their grant, and that at a fair valuation the whole property was possibly worth no more than that sum.

The attack against the validity of the grant came from persons who had entered into contracts with the heirs, and who, the committee says, pursued this policy in order to force a better bargain with the owners of the land.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Major Isaac Arnold, Jr., to be Lieutenant Colonel, Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. B. W. Leavell, to be Captain.

Second Lieuts. J. A. Ryan and F. M. Caldwell, to be First Lieutenants.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Hoar to-day offered a resolution to pay Henry A. Du Pont $1,855 to reimburse him for expenses incurred in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Delaware.

The Senate Library Committee to-day made an adverse report on both bills relative to the incorporation of the Society of the Colonial Dames and the National Society of Colonial Dames.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day favorably reported a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to transmit by any telegraph or telephone company any dispatch from one State or Territory into another State or Territory relating to lotteries, poolselling, bookmaking, or gambling.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Lines Consolidated.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 26.—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State of Nebraska by the Grand Island, Hastings and Southeastern Railway Company of Nebraska and the St. Joseph, Hanover and Western Railway Company of Kansas City. The consolidated road forms a continuous line from Grand Island to St. Joseph, and the new name assumed is the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company. The capital stock is $15,500,000, and the articles give the company the right to issue $4,000,000 of gold-bearing bonds, secured by mortgage.

Railroad Men and Matters.

New general officers of the Oregon Short Line are William H. Bancroft, Vice President and General Manager; S. W. Eccles, General Freight and Traffic Manager; E. E. Calvin, General Superintendent; D. E. Burley, General Passenger Agent, and J. C. O'Melveny, Chief Engineer.

Charles H. Rockwell, who has been Auditor of the Western Passenger Association, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company. Mr. Rockwell is succeeded by Chester H. Speers, Secretary of the Kansas City Passenger Association.

J. D. Layng, Vice President and General Manager of the West Shore Railroad, and Vice President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis system, said yesterday that evidences of improved business conditions were becoming more pronounced in the railroad field. On the West Shore Road, he said, the freight and passenger business was increasing moderately.

CLOAKMAKERS ASK MORE PAY.

Twenty-five Meetings Held on the East Side Last Night.

The cloakmakers held twenty-five shop meetings on the east side last evening to make preparations to demand an advance of wages next week. There are about 9,000 cloakmakers in this city.

The men say that wages have been gradually reduced until they have now reached the starvation point, and as the busy season is approaching, they have determined to get more pay or go on strike.

Secretary Klein of the Brotherhood of Cloakmakers said yesterday that the contractors complained that the manufacturers refused to advance prices to them. "So now," continued Mr. Klein, "we are going to make our demands directly to the manufacturers themselves. I shall write to all the manufacturers that committees with credentials from the brotherhood will call on them next week, and will present the demands of the union."

A prominent cloak manufacturer said yesterday that many new small manufacturers had sprung up on the east side, and got their work done very cheaply. If the union will force these small manufacturers to pay higher wages the large ones, he was sure, would do likewise.

STREET CLEANING AFFAIRS.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson Tells Something About Them.

A talk on the affairs of the Street Cleaning Department was given by Capt. F. M. Gibson, Deputy Commissioner, last night before Good Government Club X, at 211 East Broadway. Col. Waring was to have given the address, but he was unable to attend.

Capt. Gibson said that of the $3,000,000 now spent on the streets, more was expended in the tenement districts than in any other section. He declared the system of separating garbage and ashes had been found successful, and was already quite popular. One contractor had offered $245,000 a year for the privilege of taking the paper—in which is included about everything not comprised in ashes and garbage—but the department had decided to handle it.

The street cleaners are divided into forty-one sections, and the employes of each section now elect one member to a committee of forty-one, which hears all complaints of abuses. The department usually acts on the recommendations of this committee. Capt. Gibson said men now being taken on were those who applied last April, the order of application being strictly adhered to.

**Mrs. Webb's

A RECORD OF FOUR YEARS

Important Events in the Country's History During the Second Term of President Cleveland.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Settlement of the Debs Railroad Strike—The Government and the Cuban Insurrection—Revenues and Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The second Administration of President Cleveland has encompassed some important events in history. Among the chief features of its foreign policy have been the withdrawal of the Hawaiian annexation treaty, vigorous intervention in the Mello-Brazilian rebellion by Admiral Benham, under orders from Secretary Gresham, in the interests of republicanism as against monarchical restoration; strong enunciation of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuela and British boundary dispute, resulting in the submission to arbitration of the questions involved, the prevention of war between Mexico and Guatemala by the emphatic remonstrance of our Minister to Mexico, the rigorous enforcement of strict neutrality between Spain and its revolted colony of Cuba, and the as yet uncompleted negotiations of a treaty of general arbitration with Great Britain.

In domestic affairs the subjects which stand out most prominently are the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchasing act, the repeal of the McKinley law, with the reciprocity treaties connected therewith, and the enactment, without Executive approval, of the Wilson tariff; the issue of over $262,000,000 of United States bonds, the suppression of the Debs strike, and the admission of Utah as the forty-fifth State in the Union.

Cabinet Changes.

Four of the President's original advisers—Secretaries Carlisle, Lamont, Herbert, and Morton—remain with him till the end of his term; Postmaster General Bissell voluntarily resigned in February, 1895, and was succeeded by William L. Wilson; Secretary Gresham died May, 1895; Attorney General Olney became Secretary of State, and Judson Harmon entered the Cabinet as Attorney General.

The latest, and, excepting Secretary Lamont, the youngest member of the Cabinet, David R. Francis, became Secretary of the Interior Sept. 3 on the resignation of Hoke Smith.

During his second term, as during his first, it has fallen to Mr. Cleveland's lot to name two Justices of the Supreme bench, the last-named were Justice White of Louisiana and Justice Rufus W. Peckham of New York.

Foreign Disputes Settled.

In their proper sequence, some of the more notable foreign affairs of the four years just past are:

The decision of the Bering Sea arbitration tribunal Aug. 15, 1893.

The Brazilian revolution. Admiral Benham, under Secretary Gresham's instructions, simultaneously broke the Rio blockade and Admiral Mello's aspirations to supplant the republic and bring about a return to the old Portuguese rule.

The missions to Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy were raised to the rank of Embassies.

A treaty was concluded with Russia for a close sealing season.

A successful protest was made against the cession of part of Liberia to France.

The conduct of the initiatory peace negotiations between Japan and China was undertaken by the American Ministers and Consuls.

Cuban Affairs.

On Feb. 24, 1895, the Cuban rebellion began, quickly followed by the Allianca affair, March 8, when a Spanish cruiser fired on an American mail steamer in the Windward Passage. Secretary Gresham cabled a demand for a prompt disavowal, as well as instructions to Spanish commanders "not to interfere with American commerce, whether within three miles of the coast or not, when no state of war existed." The Spanish commander was relieved, and Minister Dupuy de Lome apologized on behalf of Spain.

Energetic action prevented Mexico's invasion of Guatemala, and secured a reference of the Mexican dispute to the United States Minister Ransom for arbitration.

The Debs Case.

In domestic affairs, perhaps the most notable incident, and one that has given the Administration more satisfaction than any other thing accomplished in the whole four years, was the ending of the great railway strike of July, 1894, by a recourse to equity proceedings to uphold the freedom of inter-State commerce, instead of the customary resort to criminal proceedings.

Vetoes by the President.

During the four years of his second term President Cleveland has vetoed directly thirty-eight acts of Congress, but has indirectly vetoed, by withholding his approval within the time prescribed by law for his signature, about a hundred more. Some of the bills disapproved were passed over the President's veto; others were amended to fit his objections and managed to get on the statute books in the amended forms. Among the important direct vetoes were those of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, May 29, 1896; the Deficiency Appropriation bill, June 4, 1896; the Bland Seigniorage bill, the New York and New Jersey Bridges bill, the Timber and Stone Lands Settlers Relief bill, which was also pocket vetoed at another session.

The private pension and relief bills vetoed directly and indirectly during the Administration number sixty-seven.

The Revenues.

On March 4, 1893, when Mr. Cleveland took hold, the Treasury was in a depleted condition, its total cash being $124,000,000, only $103,000,000 of which was in gold. So closely was the Treasury pressed for funds to meet current expenses that not infrequently money had to be telegraphed either from Washington or some Sub-Treasury to meet checks drawn on some other Sub-Treasury. When Mr. Cleveland assumed charge, by encouraging the exchange of legal tenders for gold, he readily obtained more currency with which to transact Government business, but the effect was to reduce the gold reserve.

Early in January, 1894, the gold reserve was reduced to a point where the business interests of the country demanded that it be strengthened, meanwhile the revenues had not increased as expected, and the total cash in the Treasury had decreased to $84,000,000, with only $65,000,000 in gold.

The first bond issue was made in January, 1894, for $50,000,000, and this has been followed by three others. The total issues of bonds aggregated $262,315,400, for which the Government received in gold $293,454,286.74.

The debt, less cash in the Treasury, March 1, 1893, was $1,440,982,000; the debt, less cash in the Treasury, Feb. 25, 1897, was $1,-606,846,000. The debt per capita March 1, 1893, was $21.90. The debt per capita Feb. 25, 1897, is $22.20.

All kinds of money in circulation March 1, 1893, $1,590,655,000; all kinds of money in circulation Feb. 1, 1897, $1,665,357,000. The circulation per capita March 1, 1893, was $24.07; the circulation per capita Feb. 1, 1897, was $23.05.

The interest charge per annum in 1893 was $23,378,000. The interest charge per annum in 1897 is $37,500,000; interest charge per capita in 1893 was 35 cents; interest charge per capita in 1897 is 52 cents.

For the fiscal year 1893 the revenues of the Government exceeded the expenditures by $2,341,674. For the other fiscal years the excesses of expenditures over receipts have been: 1894, $69,803,260; 1895, $42,805,225; 1896, $25,203,245; 1897 to Feb. 25, $48,932,411.

For the entire year to June 30, 1897, Secretary Carlisle estimates the deficit at $60,-000,000. This will make the deficit for the four fiscal years $197,811,728.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY TREATY.

HOW THE LIMITS OF TERRITORY WILL BE ASCERTAINED.

Text of the Measure Which Was Recently Signed at Washington by Secretary Olney and Ambassador Pauncefote.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following is the full text of the Alaskan boundary treaty recently signed by Secretary Olney and British Ambassador Pauncefote:

ARTICLE I.

Each Government shall appoint one Commissioner, with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers, and other assistants as each Government may elect.

The Commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable proceed to trace and mark under their joint directions and by joint operations in the field so much of the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the exact limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867. Inasmuch as the summit of Mount St. Elias, although not ascertained to lie in fact upon the one hundred and forty-first meridian, is so nearly coincident therewith that it may conveniently be taken as a visible landmark, whereby the initial part of said meridian shall be established, it is agreed that the Commissioners, should they conclude that it is advisable so to do, may deflect the most southerly portion of said line so as to make the range with the summit of Mount St. Elias, such deflection not to extend more than twenty geographical miles northwardly from the initial point.

ARTICLE II.

The data relating to the determinations already made at this time by either of the two Governments concerned, of points on or near the one hundred and forty-first meridian for the purpose of fixing its position, shall be submitted by each Government to the Commissioners, who shall decide which of the results of the determinations shall be adopted by them. In case of disagreement between the Commissioners as to the correct geographical coordinates of one and the same point determined by either of the two Governments separately, a position midway between the two locations in question of the one hundred and forty-first meridian shall be adopted, provided the discrepancy between them shall not exceed 1,000 feet.

In case of a greater discrepancy a new joint determination shall be made by the Commissioners.

ARTICLE III.

The location of the one hundred and forty-first meridian as determined hereunder shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the Commissioners shall agree upon, and by such additional marks as they shall deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to permanently define for all international purposes the one hundred and forty-first meridian mentioned in the treaty of March 30, 1867, between the United States and Russia, and in the treaty of Feb. 28, (16,) 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps, and other means as the Commissioners shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the Commissioners jointly, and be by them communicated with their respective Governments, together with their final report hereinafter mentioned.

ARTICLE IV.

Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian and of its transportation shall be borne jointly and equally by the two Governments.

ARTICLE V.

The Commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion, and they shall submit to their respective Governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress, and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington or in London as soon as possible within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate in Washington, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

RICHARD OLNEY.
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

THREE CASES OF CLEMENCY.

The President Restores Citizenship and Commutes Sentences.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The President has granted a pardon to W. H. Morrison, convicted in Mississippi of forgery and sentenced in July, 1895, to pay a fine of $25. The pardon is granted to restore Morrison to citizenship. On Dec. 24, 1896, Mr. Cleveland refused a pardon in this case, and wrote a scathing indorsement on the application papers, in which he said Morrison ought to congratulate himself on the remarkable leniency of the Court. Morrison paid the fine, and the President grants him his citizenship, because the offense appeared to have been committed from ignorance and in view of his previous good character.

Frank Capel, convicted in Indian Territory of murder in July, 1889, whose sentence to death was commuted to imprisonment for life, has secured a further commutation to ten years' actual imprisonment. The President believes the offense lacked the necessary element of premeditation. Capel is confined in the Ohio Penitentiary.

The sentence of seven years in the Eastern State Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, imposed Aug. 20, 1895, on Thomas W. Grady for embezzling the funds of a National bank, has been commuted to three years' actual imprisonment. Consideration for the prisoner's failing health and pity for his aged mother actuated the President.

SWINDLED INTO INSANITY.

An Indiana Farmer's Experience with a Blackmailer.

VEEDERSBURG, Ind., Feb. 26.—During the recent campaign Joseph Taylor, a farmer, attended a meeting, and, stepping up to a lunch stand owned by Mallott & McAllister, picked up a sandwich. He did not pay for it, and the proprietors laughingly threatened to have him arrested.

A few weeks after the event a man giving the name of Henry Lamping called upon Taylor and told him that Mallott & McAllister had determined to arrest him if he did not pay them $50. He had but $30, which he paid Lamping, giving his note for the remainder. The note now proves to have been given for $200, and worry over the affair has so preyed upon Taylor that his mind is a complete wreck. Mallott & McAllister deny that they authorized any one to demand money from Taylor.

Appeal for an Aged Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 toward the support of an estimable woman of seventy years, who has been a faithful, hard-working, self-respecting, and self-supporting woman all her life. Now, through a recent severe accident, her working days are over, and the society makes this appeal on her behalf, as she has no relatives to lean upon who are not as poor as herself. Any money sent to the society for this purpose at the United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged. The society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal in behalf of an unmarried daughter and her widowed, blind, and partially insane mother: E. H. C., M. A., "A Friend," F. A. B., $1 each; A. M. K. M., $2; C. B. C., Theodore V., A. Trotter, C. E. T., Mrs. Sands, and B. S., $5 each; "H. & R.," G. L. J., Mrs. John G. Heckscher, "Mrs. P.," Mrs. J. B. Jarvis, Frances S. Potter, $10 each; Walter W. Shaw, $15; "Cash," Mrs. S., J. T. White, $20 each; "W." and "A Friend," $30 each. No further contributions will be required.

The Gunboat Helena's Speed.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 26.—The gunboat Helena, constructed at the shipyards here, made a trial trip in the bay Tuesday, and developed a speed of fifteen knots, exceeding the requirement by two knots.

Mr. Dayton Not to Resign.

"I shall stay here as long as I can. I have no intention of resigning," said Postmaster Dayton, when asked regarding a rumor that he was about to send in his resignation.

GREAT INAUGURAL SCENES

Memorable Incidents Attending the Accession of Different Chief Executives to Their Office.

SEVERAL BRILLIANT PAGEANTS.

Cleveland and Grant Inspired the Greatest of All the Demonstrations—Origin of "Jeffersonian Simplicity"—Harrison in the Rain.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Since George Washington subscribed to the office as Chief Magistrate of the United States of America, the event occurring in the City of New York April 30, 1789, the imposing ceremony when Mr. McKinley shall have assumed the office will have been performed twenty-seven times. True, there have been thirty Presidents of these United States, but four of them became so by the deaths of those elected by the people, and their installations were shrouded in sorrow. These four were John Tyler, (who succeeded William Henry Harrison, the grandfather of the present living ex-President, Benjamin Harrison, April 4, 1841;) Millard Fillmore, who became President on the death of Zachary Taylor, July 9, 1850; Andrew Johnson, who assumed the office when Abraham Lincoln was assassinated, April 14, 1865, and Chester A. Arthur, who was elected Vice President with James A. Garfield at the head of the ticket, and who also went into office through a National tragedy.

There were no ceremonies or addresses to their fellow-citizens by these four Presidents. Their inaugural addresses were generally brief, and in all cases addressed to the people through the medium of the public press. In one case, that of Millard Fillmore, there was no inaugural address. The President simply dispatched a message to his "fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives," announcing officially the calamity that had fallen upon the country in the death of the President, and calling upon the two houses of Congress to adopt proper measures for the performance of the funeral ceremonies.

With three exceptions all inaugurations of Presidents of this Nation have occurred in the City of Washington. George Washington's first inauguration was in New York; his second in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, when the briefest inaugural address of the whole line of Presidents was made. It simply announced his re-election and his presence in the Senate Chamber to take the oath of office required by the Constitution of the United States. John Adams, the second President of the United States, was inaugurated for the third Presidential term in the old State House, Philadelphia, on March 4, 1797. Each succeeding inauguration, beginning with Thomas Jefferson, has taken place in Washington City. Jefferson's inauguration gave rise to the term "Jeffersonian simplicity," for the new President would have no ostentatious parade or gorgeous ceremony as a part of his official incoming.

Lincoln's Notable Inauguration.

The most notable of all later inaugurations was undoubtedly that of Abraham Lincoln for his first term. Washington City was on that occasion the centre of most intense sectional feeling. The city was an armed camp. The day was cold, though the sun shone brightly and the atmosphere was pure. The President was escorted to the Capitol building from his hotel by a small army with loaded guns. The inaugural address was a model of patriotism and pathos, ending: "I am loth to close; we are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land will yet swell the chorus of the Union, then again touched as surely as they will be by the better angels of our nature."

The second inauguration of President Lincoln, on March 4, 1865, found the city, though spared of actual carnage, still exhibiting the dread realities of a war happily coming to a close. It was a wet and disagreeable day, but the city was decorated and signs of rejoicing over the re-election of the patriot Lincoln were visible where a month later mourning draperies indicated a martyred patriot, the echoes of whose merciful words at the close of his second inaugural address were still ringing in the air: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness for the right as God gives us to see the right. Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for all who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Another memorable day of inauguration was that upon which Ulysses S. Grant was inducted into the Presidential office for his first term, March 4, 1869. The day was atmospherically one of gloom, but peace reigned within the land and the inaugural procession was one of the grandest that had ever graced the wide Pennsylvania Avenue, along which all such processions move. President Grant, who was bitterly antagonistic to President Johnson, who filled out the unexpired term of President Lincoln, declined to recognize the usual formalities of the occasion by riding to the Capitol in the carriage with the out-going President, but instead, left Army Headquarters—a building opposite the War department, and now occupied by the American National Red Cross Society—and in company with Gen. John A. Rawlins, then his chief of staff, and afterward Secretary of War, joined the procession as it passed by Seventeenth Street, near to the Executive Mansion, and drove in a "buggy," himself holding the reins, to the Capitol, where he took the official oath. The second inauguration of Grant will be noted, among other things, as having been beyond doubt on the coldest day upon which any President was ever inaugurated. A driving gale of wind whirled about, and the soldiers were frozen on parade, some left the ranks to die from pneumonia and kindred diseases; ranks were thinned to a mere apology for a parade, and the seats that were erected along the avenue by enterprising speculators from which to view the military pageant, presented a "beggarly account of empty benches," and little else. All day the storm raged, and officers of the army and navy in dress suits, many without overcoats, shivered and suffered and did honor to the occasion. The youthful cadets from the Military Academy at West Point, and the midshipmen from the Naval Academy, located in the more Southern region of Annapolis, spick and span in their uniforms and without overcoats, suffered severely. The temporary building erected for the inaugural ball became an ice palace, and before the bells rang out the midnight chimes, the ice king drove home assembled guests, and the ball was practically a failure.

Hayes a Day Early.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of this country, three times only has the 4th of March fallen upon Sunday. With one exception, the ceremonies of the day have been postponed until the following Monday. Rutherford B. Hayes, the sixteenth elected President of the United States, took the oath of office on Saturday evening, March 3, 1877. It was administered by Chief Justice Waite in the Red Parlor of the Executive Mansion, in the presence of President Grant, whose second term had then practically expired. No one else was present. These were also stirring times. There were doubts cast on Mr. Hayes's title, and, acting under strong advice, he took the oath on the 3d of March as a matter of precaution, and repeated the ceremony on the following Monday in the usual form. While the day was a gala day, as far as military processions and general rejoicings were concerned, there was an air of uncertainty tempering the whole. In the evening the new President held a reception, but there was no inaugural ball.

President Garfield, who was inaugurated March 4, 1881, and who was assassinated four months later, enjoyed a brilliant and imposing inauguration.

Notable was the inauguration of Grover Cleveland on March 4, 1885. Breaking the general record, the weather was perfect, and vast crowds gathered to cheer into office the first representative of the Democratic Party elected to the Presidency in a quarter of a century. No such glorious pageant had theretofore traversed the streets as that which escorted Mr. Cleveland to the Capitol, where the oath of office was administered by Justice Waite. The town was crowded with officeseekers. It generally is on all similar occasions; but the change of party power had come, and the expectations of the tens of thousands were at fever heat.

Political organizations from cities far and near outnumbered the military legions. The inaugural ball in the evening, held in the newly erected Pension Building, was a dazzling scene, and when the bachelor President made his appearance about 10 o'clock in the evening, the reception that met him by the thousands who packed the majestic hall was of a kind that was never before known on any occasion of a like character.

Harrison in the Rain.

When the 4th of March four years later (when President Benjamin Harrison, now with the exception of Mr. Cleveland the only man living who has held the exalted station) dawned upon the land there were weeping skies, and the rain that had started on the night before continued throughout the day. The parade was a great one, but in capes and sacques and oilskin coats it looked like and was a water-soaked army. The President, who had the oath prescribed to him by Chief Justice Fuller, could not be dissuaded by the down-pouring impressiveness of the elements from addressing his "fellow-citizens" from the east front of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and to a prairie-like surface of upturned umbrellas he delivered to those thus sheltered an inaugural address which, excepting that of James K. Polk, was the lengthiest ever delivered.

The inaugural ball in the evening, like the previous one, partook more of the nature of a reception than a ball. It was also held at the Pension Building.

President Cleveland four years ago took office for the second term as the twenty-sixth President of the United States. Again the city was enlivened with military and civic parades and looked proclamations of joy. The day, however, was decidedly unpleasant, snow, slush, and mud, ankle deep, lay in the streets, and the cold moisture penetrated the bones of men without disheartening their spirits.

FINANCES OF GUATEMALA.

EXPORT DUTY OF 10 PER CENT. PLACED ON SILVER.

Numerous Public Works Have Used Too Much Coin—Exposition Centro-Americana Expected to Promote Good Feeling Among the Republics.

GUATEMALA, Feb. 13.—There is no noticeable improvement in the financial condition here. Sight drafts on the United States are quoted at 148 to 150 per cent. premium, and the price of spot gold is still higher. La Republica, an independent newspaper, commenting on the situation, minimizes existing monetary difficulties, stating that: "we are now suffering from indigestion after the feast or boom, and hence see things in a worse light than they really are; we feel like a person who goes into the open air from an artificially heated apartment."

Some time since an export duty of 10 per cent. was imposed on silver, and it is now feared that the tax will be increased to 25 per cent. This is in order to prevent the exportation of the metal, as its disappearance would leave only paper money. Banks have lately been acting in a most conservative manner, always holding sufficient silver to guarantee the redemption of the bills issued. This has reduced their net earnings to, more or less, 10 per cent. per annum for the past six months.

The cause of the undesirable state of the money market is attributed to the numerous public works continually being constructed under the present administration, and, while they will all pay for themselves sooner or later, they are for the moment absorbing too much coin. The only other way to account for it is the keeping by rich planters of large sums in foreign banks.

The coffee crop this year is estimated to be one of the largest on record, and is expected to reach from 800,000 to 900,000 quintals. On account of the scarcity of drafts, commercial houses here are exporting the bean to cover their obligations abroad. This has caused keen competition and high prices are ruling. If the crop should reach the expectations of the people, it would go far toward making the balance of trade in our favor, and hence exchange would reach its proper level, which, in accordance with the present price of bar silver, should not be higher than 103 per cent. premium.

A few days since about 150 armed men made an abortive attempt at revolution. They took possession of the village of La Concepcion, on the Salvadorean frontier, killing a military Captain and a couple of peaceable residents who were enjoying a rustic feast. On the approach of Government troops from a neighboring garrison they retired, but were vigorously pursued. Most of the would-be rebels were captured and are awaiting trial. Four or five of the ringleaders were court-martialed and shot on the field.

No importance is attached to the incident here, and business was not in the least affected by it. The details given out by the Government, which seem to be the only ones available, are very meagre. The prompt chastisement of the revolutionists shows the stability of the Government, and it is to be expected that the energetic measures adopted will deter further efforts on the part of amateur insurgents.

A number of candidates offer themselves for the Presidency, although the election does not take place until January next, and the country is being flooded with cheap literature in the shape of newspapers and flysheets, organs of the Presidential possibilities. A good many think that President Barrios, the actual Chief Magistrate, desires to succeed himself, while others say he would not accept a second term, as he wishes to retire into private life. Mr. Prospero Morales, until recently Minister of War, and now Minister of Public Instruction, has a great many supporters, and in event of Mr. Barrios not running for the office, Mr. Morales is believed to be the official candidate, and, of course, as such, barring revolution, he would be almost certain of the Presidency, since absolute freedom of election is not a common practice in Latin America.

Work is being energetically pushed on the edifices of the Exposition Centro-Americana, and every effort is being made to have them ready for the date of the official opening, March 15. Several exhibits have arrived and the representatives of some countries are here.

Some of the Presidents of sister republics are expected to be in attendance, and, if this should be the case, the exposition will have good results in bringing the people of these countries more together, and thus wiping out provincial feelings and angularities.

Railroad construction is being rapidly carried on. Besides the Northern, which is being continued in the direction of this city, the Guatemala Central is building a branch toward the Mexican border, and expects to have some thirty-five miles in operation within a couple of months. The Guatemala Central belongs to a California corporation. A road is being constructed inward from the port of Ocos, and engineers are at work on the difficult task of locating a branch of the Occidental Railroad, which runs from Champerico to San Felipe, toward Quexaltenango, the second city of the Republic.

McGrane Coxe, United States Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Coxe, arrived here on the evening of Feb. 3. The American colony turned out and greeted them. Flags were displayed in all directions.

APPLICATION FOR RECEIVER.

Grows Out of Otis Smith's Embezzlements in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26.—An application was made Tuesday by two stockholders for a receiver for the Georgia Security and Banking Company, of which Otis Smith, charged with embezzlement, was cashier. The stockholders say that Smith's embezzlements, added to the company's depressed assets, make it practically bankrupt. Judge Lumpkin set the petition for a hearing on Saturday.

The officers and some of the stockholders of the company declare that it is not insolvent, and say that they will sue the stockholders and attorneys who filed the petition for a receiver.

Smith was sent to jail.

MRS. HAWLEY'S MISSION GIFT.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Left to Various Societies.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The will of the late Mrs. Mary R. Hawley of Franklin County, Penn., was filed for probate Tuesday in the Orphans' Court. It gives $100,000 to charity and about $150,000 to relatives.

The Hawley Memorial Chapel, at Monterey Springs, Penn., is bequeathed to the Congregational Home Missionary Society of New York; $10,000 goes to the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College, Colorado, to provide scholarships for girls; to the Philadelphia Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions and to the Woman's Home Missionary Union of New Jersey, $8,000 each.

After providing for relatives and Baltimore charitable institutions, Mrs. Hawley gives the residue of the estate to the following societies and corporations:

Congregational Home Missionary Society of the Congregational Church, American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church, Congregational Church Building Society, Trustees of the Colorado College, Colorado, in trust.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—AUGUST BELMONT, as trustee of Elizabeth A. Morgan, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. KOELLER, Mary Koller, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Ensign O. Beale, Mary Beale, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John Doe, or such other or others to the plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office May 8, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin; his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—In foreclosure, supplemental and amended summons.

To the above named additional defendants, Mary Koller, wife of William B. Koller, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) Mary Beale, (wife of Ensign O. Beale, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff,) John Doe, or such other or others to the plaintiff unknown as may be the lessee or lessees in a certain lease expiring May 1st, 1899, referred to in the deed of Theresa Koehler, to Ensign O. Beale, (recorded in New York Register's office, May 8, 1895, in Section 6, liber of conveyances 27, page 8;) William W. McLaughlin and Mary McLaughlin, his wife, fictitiously so designated, her real name being unknown to plaintiff, and each of them; and to the defendant Ensign O. Beale. You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer upon the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this supplemental and amended summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, 28th January, 1897.

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, 56 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants, Amelia Raffloer, (also and more commonly known as Millie Raffloer,) Louis Augustus Raffloer and Clara G. Raffloer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the City, County, and State of New York.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
f20-1aw7wS 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—John A. Garver, as assignee for the benefit of the creditors of ARTHUR E. BATEMAN, plaintiff, against THOMAS J. MONTGOMERY, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 3, 1896.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall street, New York City.

To Thomas J. Montgomery, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1897.

SHEARMAN & STERLING,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 44 Wall Street, New York City. f13-1aw6wS&mh27

JONES, WILLIAM L.—Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the City and County of New York, made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of its Justices, on the 16th day of February, 1897, all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM L. JONES, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, are hereby required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William L. Jones, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Room 31, No. 235 Broadway, in New York City, on or before the 5th day of May, 1897.—Dated New York, Feb. 17, 1897.

RICHARD H. GATLING, Assignee.
OPPENHEIM & LEVENTRITT, Attys. for Assignee, 253 Broadway, N. Y. City.
f20-1aw6wS&ap3

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, 1897, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES T. ASKEW, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the 21st day of April, 1897, to the subscriber, the assignee of said CHARLES T. ASKEW, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1897.

JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Assignee.
RALPH H. RAPHAEL, Atty. for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau St., New York City. f13-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—MELVINA H. ROSS, plaintiff, against MOSES PALMER, Benjamin P. Ross, Martha E. Hanson, and Joseph R. Hanson, her husband; Fredonia Johnson and Eugene M. Johnson, her husband; Frank H. Palmer and Roxanna Palmer, his wife; Emma F. Rounds and Mark O. Rounds, her husband; Emily F. Chase, Smith J. Danser, Sophie Danser, Emma Hammell, Drusilla Carr, and Henry Carr, her husband; Clifford Applegate, Peter Applegate, Bertha Pierson, and George Pierson, her husband; Lettia Hammell, Raymond D. Hammell, Frank Hammell, and Sadie Hammell, his wife; Harry Hammell, Lucinda Danser, Mary Ann Hammell, David D. Davison, and Mary T. Davison, his wife; Alexander H. Cubberley and Ann Cubberley, his wife; Samuel D. Cubberley and Catherine E. Cubberley, his wife; James D. Cubberley and Ellen Eliza Cubberley, his wife; Wilson Cubberley, Eliza Ann Laing, David D. Cubberley, Archa Willets, Stella Willets, Charles C. Willets, Seth H. Willets, William C. Flanagan, as trustee under the last will and testament of Mary M. Danser, deceased, and Sarah N. Jones, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.—Dated New York, February 4th, 1897.

CHARLES A. RUNK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants Moses Palmer, Benjamin P. Ross, Martha E. Hanson, Joseph R. Hanson, Fredonia Johnson, Eugene M. Johnson, Frank H. Palmer, Roxanna Palmer, Emma F. Rounds, Mark O. Rounds, Emily F. Chase, Smith J. Danser, Sophie Danser, Emma Hammell, Drusilla Carr, Henry Carr, Clifford Applegate, Peter Applegate, Bertha Pierson, George Pierson, Lettia Hammell, Raymond D. Hammell, Frank Hammell, Sadie Hammell, Harry Hammell, Lucinda Danser, Mary Ann Hammell, David D. Davison, Mary T. Davison, Samuel D. Cubberley, Catherine E. Cubberley, James D. Cubberley, Ellen Eliza Cubberley, Wilson Cubberley, David D. Cubberley, Archa Willets, Stella Willets, Charles C. Willets, and Seth H. Willets: The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of February, 1897, and filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House in the said City of New York.—Dated New York, February 11th, 1897.

CHARLES A. RUNK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 237 Broadway, New York City. f13-1aw6wS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
Room 8, City Hall,
New York City, February 17th, 1897.

Pursuant to directions given me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council February 9th, 1897, and approved by the Mayor February 13th, 1897, viz.:

Resolved, That Monday, March 22, 1897, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, be and they are hereby designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to the Common Council of the City of New York, for its consent and permission for the construction, maintenance, operation, and use by the said petitioner of the surface railroad mentioned in the petition of said petitioner for such consent, through, upon, and along the surface of Fifty-seventh Street, and other streets, avenues, and highways, as are more particularly set forth in said petition, and therein described, will be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of this Board by publishing the same daily for fourteen days in two daily newspapers, published in this city, to be designated therefor by His Honor, the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92, as amended of the Railroad Law. Advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the 3d Ave. Railroad Company will be considered, as is required by the provisions of the railroad law:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New York:

The petition of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company respectfully shows:

That said railroad company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and for many years owning and operating a street surface railroad on Forty-second Street, from the Hudson River to East River, and to Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and upon Tenth Avenue, the Boulevard, and Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry, and also upon St. Nicholas Avenue, from Manhattan Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and along One Hundred and Tenth Street to the easterly terminus thereof. That said company also transfers passengers with the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and also with the Second Avenue Railroad Company at One Hundred and Tenth Street, and at Forty-second Street, thereby enabling passengers, by means of these two great railroad lines of the east side of the city, to reach the Grand Central Depot and the central and upper western portions of the city, and to the Fort Lee Ferry at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, by a continuous ride. If so desired, from the City Hall and from Fulton and Peck Slip ferries.

The said company proposes to extend its system by constructing a railroad, as branches or extensions of its present line, through, upon, and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and highways, as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Manhattan Street and the Eleventh Avenue, or Boulevard, and there connecting by suitable curves, switches, and appliances with the company's existing railroad on Manhattan Street; running thence easterly, with double tracks, through, upon, and along the said Boulevard to the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, to and across the bridge over the ship canal; thence through, upon, and along the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, from the bridge over the ship canal to and across the bridge or proposed new bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway; thence northerly from said bridge over Spuyten Duyvil creek at Broadway through, upon, and along Broadway to the city line.

Also from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road, or Broadway, and Riverdale Avenue, running thence northwesterly and northerly through, upon, and along Riverdale Avenue to the city line.

Also from the intersection

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Observance of the Semi-Centennial of the Calvary Baptist Church Last Evening.

A SHORT REMINISCENT SERVICE

The Anniversary Will Be Elaborately Celebrated by Three Special Services in the Church To-morrow.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the Calvary Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur is pastor, will be celebrated in the church to-morrow with three special services, in the morning, afternoon, and evening. A preliminary service was held in the chapel last night.

This church was actually organized Feb. 28, 1847, and therefore to-morrow is the anniversary day proper. In addition to the church's semi-centennial, the members of the congregation are mindful that Dr. MacArthur has been their pastor for twenty-six years, the longest pastorate since the church's organization.

The original constituent congregation, consisting of 107 members, came from the Stanton Street Church, and organized Calvary Church as the Hope Chapel Baptist Church in the City of New York. At first services were held in the Coliseum, a public hall at 450 Broadway. After Hope Chapel was built, at 718 Broadway, the congregation moved there, where they remained till January, 1854, when they again moved up town to their new site in West Twenty-third Street. They remained there until 1883, when the last move was made to the present fine site and edifice in West Fifty-seventh Street. The pastors since the organization of the church have been the Rev. David Bellamy, 1847-50; the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., 1850-52; the Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., 1852-63; the Rev. J. W. Buckland, D. D., 1864-9; and the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., LL. D., whose pastorate commenced on May 15, 1870. The present membership of the church is 1883. During the fifty years the entire additions to the membership were about 4,000. Only 350 members have died in all the time. The others who are not now members went elsewhere or were lost sight of.

The services last night were largely devoted to reminiscences. Dr. MacArthur told about the church's early life and described its success. "There was great opposition to our going so far up town as Twenty-third Street," he said, "because the members thought it was too far away. Some of them rode to the church on horseback, when it was moved, and hitched their horses to the trees. There was then a big open lot where the Fifth Avenue Hotel now stands, and a swamp was behind it. Three lots were purchased for $18,000. When those lots were sold some years later they brought $225,000. So Dr. Gillette, the pastor under whom the church was moved, made no mistake in his transaction. He himself bought a lot on the opposite side of the street for $6,000, and afterward sold it for $90,000. I'm glad one pastor had such financial wisdom. I wish more of us had.

"We have here on our present site a frontage of 160 feet, the widest in this city, not excepting St. Patrick's Cathedral. It cost us $160,000. The entire church completed has cost $525,000, the costliest Baptist Church in America. We had to raise $300,000 of this sum, the amount beyond what the old church sold for. If we should ever decide to move again, I think we should find that what many, including myself, feared was an extravagant expenditure, was a good bargain. We have certainly been fortunate in our locations."

Deacon Abram M. Fanning, one of the original constituent members, made a short address, in which he described the growth of Baptist churches in this city. Besides Deacon Fanning there are now living about half a dozen others of the original 107 members. Letters have been received from these by Dr. MacArthur since the arrangements for the semi-centennial were published.

Deacon Parker, who has been a member of the church since 1855; Deacon James H. Merchant, who has been a member since 1856; Deacon Lewis C. King, and Henry C. Conger, President of the Board of Trustees, also made short speeches. William Isaacs, who has been a member of the church many years, related some personal reminiscences of some of the original 107 members, and said: "It seems to me that we were better then than we are now. Sunday was observed better. We never had any Sunday newspapers then to distract us. Why, if any of us had been found with one of those slimy, dauby sheets on our tables we would have been disciplined. Then we were not torn with doubts. We have never had a pastor who cast doubts on the authenticity of the Bible, or denied its inspiration, called Moses a myth, and Job a creature of imagination. If our pastors have even had doubts they kept them to themselves, and never troubled us with them."

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Interest Now Centred in Midwinter Rallies and Conferences.

The Christian Endeavorers of this city have been busy during the past week with rallies, missionary conferences, and other meetings for discussing and enlarging their work. The coming week will see several more of these meetings, as each district in New York has been actively at work in arranging these midwinter gatherings. The members of the First Endeavor District, which includes all the east side below Thirty-fourth Street, are looking forward with particular interest to their Winter rally Monday night, March 8, when an address will be made by Jacob Riis on the methods of work in which he has been closely identified.

The Sixth Christian Endeavor District held its midwinter rally last Thursday night in the Second Church of the Disciples, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, near Washington Avenue. Lookout Committee work was the special subject discussed, and the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith made the principal address, taking for his topic, "Our Responsibilities for Personal Work." The rally was arranged by the Lookout Committee of the district, of which Edward Sauter is Chairman. The Rev. S. T. Willis, pastor of the church, also made a short address. Nearly all the societies in the district were well represented by large delegations. Edward Patterson, President of the district, presided. The Executive Committee of this district will meet this evening in the Tremont Methodist Church, One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Washington Avenue.

The Winter rally of the Fifth District was held last evening in the Second Collegiate Church, Harlem. C. B. Rutenber, President, presided, and there were several interesting addresses.

An interesting meeting of the local Union Missionary Committee was held a few days ago, and plans were adopted to push the Tenth Legion and proportionate giving movement energetically in all the societies. President W. L. Amerman wants New York to keep the fine banner she won at the Washington convention, last July, for showing the largest number of tenth givers. New York's number was 858. It was decided by the committee to set apart the week of April 11 for special missionary meetings in the various Christian Endeavor societies, taking for the subject that of proportionate giving. The Local Union Committee is preparing several special features to be presented in these different meetings. The Chairman of the committee is Noble C. King, and among the other members are James P. Eadie, W. J. Campbell, Miss L. A. Joyce, Miss M. L. Taylor, W. Lawrence, and Samuel W. Yates.

The Executive Committee of the City Endeavor Union will meet next Saturday night in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Reports from all the districts will be heard, and among the important matters of business to be discussed will be the Local Union excursion on May 31, the semi-annual rally in June, and the San Francisco convention.

William H. Brokaw, a student in the Union Theological Seminary, has recently become acting Superintendent of Vermilye Chapel, the mission of the Collegiate Church, at Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Last Sunday night he made an interesting address before the Endeavor Society of the latter church.

The Good Citizens' Committee of the Christian Endeavor Society in the Marble Collegiate Church has arranged a particularly interesting meeting for next Friday night, in the lecture room. Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker will speak on the organization of political parties in their primary meetings, and the importance of citizens taking part in the primaries. This is the second lecture in the series arranged by the committee. W. H. Smeaton is the Good Citizenship Chairman. The lecture is free to all Endeavorers or others interested in the work.

The concert which was held last week in Association Hall for the benefit of the Christian Endeavor Seamen's Bethel, at 303 Hudson Street, was very successful. The Endeavorers turned out in good numbers, and the committee will have a handsome surplus to report. The Concert Committee consisted of Miss Bertha May Kendall, John M. Kyle, and Edward Sauter.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Lesson for Feb. 28.

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SUBJECT—The Disciples Dispersed.—Text, Acts, viii., 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT—They that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the Word.—Acts, viii., 4.

The seed which the sun ripens, the wind scatters. The wind is needed as much as the sun, because a seed ripens only that it may be blown away, and fall into the ground in some other place. Except it "fall into the ground and die," our Lord said, "it abideth alone; but if it die"—if it be scattered and buried out of sight, so that it appears to come to naught—"it bringeth forth much fruit." (John xii., 24.) In all this the kingdom of nature is but a parable of the kingdom of grace. The history of the infant Church is a striking proof of this.

In the Summer calm which preceded the events considered last week, that Church grew in numbers and in organized strength. The Gospel seed took deep root in Jerusalem, and was ripening fast. The Apostles and their message were in great favor with the people, and "the number of the Disciples was mutiplied." (vi., 1.) In many particulars that ground was admirably adapted to its growth, for Jerusalem was the religious centre of the world. At that time, "Jews, devout men out of every nation under heaven," (ii., 15,) came up to it, at the great feasts, to worship, and to renew their old national ties at the sacred altar of their fathers. Many who were not Jews by birth, but proselytes from other nations, also came, and probably also many who were neither Jews nor proselytes. The ordinary population of the city was probably between 50,000 and 100,000, and at the great feasts it was sometimes swollen to more than 1,000,000. Hence more people could be reached there by the Gospel than in any other place in the known world.

Besides this, although "the number of the disciples was multiplied" they still formed but a small part of the ordinary population of the city. They had only just begun to be formed into an organized body. The fellowship that existed among them needed to be fostered with tenderest care. Ignorance and misjudgments of all kinds must be met and set right. Moreover, as a body, they were very poor, so much so that the very first step in organization had to be taken in the direction of relieving physical suffering. With so much to be done in Jerusalem, and so much that could be better done there than anywhere else, how strong were the arguments to stay there and do it! When all the money and all the men they could obtain were hardly sufficient for that work, it must have seemed to the Apostles to be far more their imperative duty to care for the people about them than to attempt to care for any others far away. If there ever was a time or place where the usual arguments for "Home Missions" in preference to the "Foreign" were sound, it was then and there.

Apostles Took No Outward Steps.

It was not surprising, therefore, that the Apostles did not take any steps, apparently, to organize any outward movement. And yet they had been told by their risen Lord, before His ascension, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be witnesses unto Me, both in Jerusalem and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." (1:8.) But to their minds the time had not yet come to enter upon this witness-bearing in any place but in Jerusalem. In God's sight, however, the seed which He had planted and guarded was now ripe enough to be scattered. So He sent a strong wind upon the company of the believers. It was as "when the blast of the terrible ones is as a storm against the wall." (Isa. 25:4.) It was almost sufficient to uproot the tree itself. It began not only "at," or about "that time when Stephen was put to death, as the A. V. puts it, but the R. V. says that it burst upon them in all its fury on that very day—"there arose on that day a great persecution against the church which was in Jerusalem." (v. 1.) The martyrdom of Stephen was thus not an independent act, the sudden outburst of excited feeling, which having found vent, then subsided. It was not even an event out of which grew, in due time, a systematic persecution, but it was itself the first act in that dreadful tragedy.

It showed how intense the hatred of the strict adherents of Judaism had now become against the new religion. Stephen was simply the first of many who were put to death. In this persecution "Pharisees and Sadducees, priests and people alike indulged the most violent and ungovernable fury. It does not seem that any check was laid upon them by the Roman authorities. Either the procurator was absent from the city, or he was willing to connive at what seemed to him an ordinary religious quarrel." (Conybeare and Howson.)

The most active leader in this persecution was the young man, Saul of Tarsus, at whose feet the witnesses' clothes were laid when Stephen was stoned. Bright, earnest, enthusiastic—prompt to decide and act, and most thoroughly conscientious in all of his decisions and actions, (Acts xxvi., 9.)—a member of the "straitest sect" among the Jews—a "Pharisee," and "the son of a Pharisee," (Acts xxiii., 6,) a "Hebrew of the Hebrews," (Philippians iii., 5,) more zealous for God than many of his equals, (Galatians i., 14,)—verily thinking that he was doing God service, with every breath he drew, he breathed "out threatenings and slaughter against the Disciples of the Lord." (Galatians ix., 1.) Wherever he suspected there might be a believer in Christ he sought him out, thrusting himself "into every house," searching for his victims. In fact, he says himself, "Many of the saints did I shut up in prison, and when they were put to death I gave my voice against them," (xxvi., 10.) If he was not at that time a member of the Sanhedrin, he was its willing and active agent. What he did, he did as one "having received authority from the chief priests, (xxvi., 10.) No bigot of the Inquisition was ever more bitter against the objects of his rage than was Saul of Tarsus. He literally "made havoc of the Church," (v. 3.) He tore it into shreds, as far as his poor human hands could do it. It was a mighty tempest, a veritable tornado which burst upon the Church when Stephen was stoned under such leadership. How long it continued we do not know.

Effect of the Persecution.

The effect of the persecution very naturally was to scatter the members of the Church in every direction. Some went to other parts of Judea adjacent to Jerusalem. Some went to Samaria, some further north to Phoenicia, on the seacoast, and some still further north, to Antioch of Syria, while some went even to the Island of Cyprus, the home of Barnabas. Nearly every one fled from the city, except the Apostles. But they did not flee "as people being ashamed steal away when they flee in battle," (II. Samuel, xix., 3.) They had no war to wage with their persecutors, therefore they did not fly because they had been defeated, but because they could not be defeated. Neither did they flee because they were afraid to stand up for their faith.

In Jerusalem they were denied freedom of speech. So they did as Jesus Himself had directed, "When they persecute you in this city flee ye into another." (Matthew x., 23.) It was that they might have larger liberty to proclaim the glorious gospel of Christ. "Therefore, they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word," (Verse iv.) As they joined others in travel, as they found occupation, and settled here and there for business, as they went in and out socially among new people, and as they attended religious services in new synagogues, by word of mouth and by upright living, everywhere, and under all circumstances, "they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ," (v., 42.) It is both a lesson and a rebuke to Christian men and women of the present day. If ever there were circumstances when men would be justified in keeping silent it was then and not now.

Among those who thus left their homes in Jerusalem was Philip, the second in the list of deacons appointed for "the daily ministrations," (vi., 1-5.) But from the record of his leaving, no one would suppose that a fierce persecution was raging in the city. The historian simply says: "Philip went down to the City of Samaria, and preached Christ unto them." (v. 5.) He "went," apparently, as calmly and as unconcerned as if he went for a brief visit to friends, or because an opportunity had been opened to him to preach. What particular town he went to is not stated. All that is known is, that it was somewhere in Samaria, the district lying just north of Judea proper. There he was heartily welcomed. "The people with one accord gave heed unto those things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did * * * and there was great joy in the city," (v. 6-8.) But "in that city," wherever it was, there was a man named Simon—commonly called "Simon Magus," or Simon, the magician. By his tricks and cunning performances he had greatly surprised the people. So they said, "This man is the great power of God." But when Philip came preaching the Gospel of Christ this delusion was broken up; and many of them, "both men and women were baptized." (v. 12.)

Philip's Work Strengthened.

But in due time the Apostles in Jerusalem heard of Philip's work in Samaria. Then Peter and John were sent to examine into it. By their ministry it was greatly strengthened, and in answer to their prayers many of the people were endued with the miraculous powers of the Holy Ghost. They could heal the sick, cast out devils, speak with new tongues, and do many other things, as the Apostles did—for the confirming of the faith of others. It was a new revelation to Simon. If he could add such power to his tricks and sorceries, what a harvest would he reap of worldly gain! It was an opening to prosperity and fame, for which he was willing to pay any price. So he offered the Apostles money, saying, "Give me also this power, that on whomsoever I lay hands he may receive the Holy Ghost." (v. 19.) Through coveteousness he would even make merchandise of religion!

With righteous indignation Peter administered to him a withering rebuke. His money and he should perish together! With no repentance, but trembling with fear, he fell at the Apostle's feet and begged him to pray that all those things he knew he justly deserved might not come upon him. He feared punishment, but he did not fear sin.

He had heard the Word of God with deep attention. He had believed all that he heard. He had been baptized into the new faith. He openly professed to be a child of God. He had publicly joined the Church, and his name was enrolled among its loyal members. But he had never truly repented of sin. He had never had a living faith in Christ as his Saviour. He was still "in the gall of bitterness and in the bond of iniquity," (v. 23.) And he had dared to think that God's free grace might be purchased with man's money! Alas! There are many in the Church to-day whose names might be written—Simon Magus.

Questions on the Lesson.

What illustration is given of the state of the Church at this time?

Where had the Gospel seed taken deep root, and what favored its growth there?

What special reasons were there why the Apostles should stay in Jerusalem?

What command had the Apostles received from Christ before His ascension?

Of what was the martyrdom of Stephen the beginning?

Who was the leader in this persecution and how did he conduct it?

What was the effect in Jerusalem?

Why did the Disciples flee, and what did they do?

Where did Philip go, and how was he received?

Who was Simon Magus, and what did he do?

What rebuke did Peter administer to him, and why?

Is his counterpart ever seen now?

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Establishment of the Order in Greece and in Liberia by Americans.

Inasmuch as a large share of the world's attention is now centred upon Greece, the fact that the King's Daughters are doing a useful work there may be of interest. Church people in this country were instrumental in establishing the Order of the King's Daughters in Athens a few years ago, and they secured for it both the sanction of the Government and the favor and assistance of the Queen of Greece. This Christian order has become an incorporated body in Greece, with the right to found charitable institutions. A home for incurables has already been established in Athens, and it is doing much good.

A notable result of the interest aroused among the Greeks in the King's Daughters was the placing of boxes for contributions in the churches, and many of the Bishops, especially the Metropolitan, co-operated in securing subscriptions from the monasteries. A visit to the Home for Incurables by the Queen was accompanied by a liberal donation, and other gifts were received from rich Greeks. The plans for future work by the Grecian branch are ambitious and far-reaching.

The little silver cross of the King's Daughters has also made its appearance in Africa. Within a few days Miss Lula Higgins, who has been in charge of the King's Daughters headquarters in Chicago since their establishment, sails from this port to assume service in a school in Cape Mount, Liberia, under the charge of the Episcopal Church. She will go, as others have gone before her, as a missionary of the helpful order, whose motto is "In His Name." The wife of the Rev. Dr. Camphor, who sailed for Liberia a few weeks ago to take charge, with her husband, of a school in Monrovia, is also an earnest member of the order.

At a recent discussion in a county convention of King's Daughters, on the topic of entertainments, the Corresponding Secretary of the order said: "Don't gamble to raise money for the King's Daughters' work. Have no grab bags, no ring cakes, but get your money in a square, honest way. The King's work demands consecration from sins."

LENTEN PREACHERS.

Some of the Assignments for Stated Week-day Services.

The selection of Lenten preachers has been longer delayed this year than formerly. Although Lent begins next Wednesday, many Episcopal churches have not yet perfected plans for any save the first few weeks of the season. Following are some already complete:

As during the past two years, there will be services for business men in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Fulton Street, at 12:05 P. M. on every Friday during Lent. The address on the first three Fridays, March 5, 12, and 19, will be given by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, and on April 2 and 9 by the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of the Church of St. Ignatius. At St. John's Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Dix will deliver a course of lectures on Friday evenings in Lent, except on Good Friday. At St. Luke's Chapel, in Hudson Street, the Wednesday evening preachers will be, in order, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown of St. Thomas's, the Rev. J. F. Clay Moran, the Rev. William D. Morgan, the Rev. John M. Rich, the Rev. William Du Hamel, and the Rev. Dr. W. S. Langford.

At Trinity Chapel, in West Twenty-fifth Street, on Wednesday afternoons at 4, in Lent, the Rev. Alban Richey, one of the curates, will give lectures on the Prayer Book. At St. Augustine's Chapel, in East Houston Street, the Wednesday evening preachers will be, in order, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, the Rev. William M. Geer, the Rev. William S. Bishop, the Rev. A. W. Griffin, the Rev. Joseph W. Hill, and the Rev. F. L. Keech. At a second confirmation service in St. Augustine's the Bishop of North Carolina, the Right Rev. Dr. Cheshire, will administer the rite, at the request of Bishop Potter.

At St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, the Wednesday evening preachers will be, beginning on the second Wednesday in Lent, Dr. E. Walpole Warren, Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn, Dr. H. C. Swentzell, and Dr. Percy S. Grant.

DR. STIMSON'S GOOD WORK.

His Church Planning Institutional Work in a Crowded District.

The Manhattan Congregational Church, which was organized last November in Leslie Hall, corner of Eighty-third Street and the Boulevard, is discovering new lines of work, and has a plan in view to establish a parish house, which will be the headquarters for general philanthropic and industrial work among the people. The canvas of the Federation of Churches last year brought to light what was supposed to be the most densely populated section of the city, in West Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets. It has since been ascertained that there is a still more congested region nearly a mile further north, on the west side. It is in this crowded locality that the Manhattan Congregational Church is planning to work.

Committees for this purpose of the Young Men's Club and the Young Women's Society are already acively at work. The Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor of the church, realizes that there are great opportunities on the west side for institutional work among the people, and he intends to go about it gradually but systematically.

The Sunday school of the church is also establishing itself along new lines as laid down by President Hervey of the Teachers College, who is the Sunday school Superintendent. The normal classes and the primary department are particularly strong. Dr. Stimson states that a large accession to the membership will be made at the March communion service. In his course of Sunday afternoon lectures on the social revolution created by Christianity, his subject to-morrow will be "The New Brotherhood." The service begins at 4 o'clock.

MIRACLES IN BROOKLYN.

Remarkable Shrine in the Church of St. Francis de Sales.

The small one-story frame church of St. Francis de Sales, on Broadway, near Hull Street, Brooklyn, is at present the scene of much devotion. Catholics who are afflicted with incurable diseases are making pilgrimages from all sections of the country, to worship at the shrine of the grotto, which contains the relic of our Lady of Lourdes.

The Fathers of Mercy, who had the church in charge for the last twenty-five years, are now erecting a large church in the rear of the present edifice, which will be dedicated to the honor of our Lady of Lourdes. This title has been suggested from the fact that the shrine of the grotto erected in the present church building has been from the beginning a centre of devotion, where pilgrims flock not only from this city, but neighboring cities as well. In 1875 the confraternity of our Lady of Lourdes was canonically established at the shrine by a decree of Pius IX., and with the approbation of the late Bishop Loughlin.

The present Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, on the occasion of his last visit to Rome, obtained from Leo XIII. special privileges for the faithful who visit the grotto, one day in the year. It is asserted that some miraculous cures have been effected at this shrine, and upon the walls of this little French church may be seen small cards bearing the inscription of the names, and the specifications of the various maladies with which those who were cured were afflicted. Some of the incurables who come to worship at the grotto present a pitable sight, but they appear to have the utmost faith in miracles.

"DON'T WORRY."

The Rev. Dr. Lubeck's Practical Application of a Familiar Text.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in this city, has of late been drawing some effective lessons in practical Christianity from familiar Biblical texts. On last Sunday he demonstrated to his large congregation, in an eloquent way, that for men and women to worry or to vex themselves unnecessarily about earthly things was contrary to the will and the injunction of God. He took for his text in this instance the passages in the sixth chapter of St. Matthew beginning: "Therefore I say unto you: Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not life more than meat, and the body, than raiment?"

This saying of Jesus Christ was practically an admonition to His poorer Disciples not to worry about their future bodily comforts. And, as Dr. Lubeck construed the text, it means that persons who believe in God must not worry about earthly affairs. Their faith will protect them. The injunction to "take no thought for your life" is not an invitation nor an encouragement to idleness or shiftlessness. On the contrary, it is an invitation to become imbued with the spirit of God and thus gain courage and energy to fight for the right. The person whose spiritual sense is aroused has no need to worry about material things, no matter how poor he may be. In God's love there is cheerfulness, helpfulness, comfort, and inspiration, and no room for worry.

Taking up the passage "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin," Dr. Lubeck graphically described the appearance of the red lilies in Palestine. They were beautiful and rich in hue, he said, and when bathed in sunshine they became so gorgeous that none could deny that "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." As God watched over and cared for the lilies, so would He watch over and care for those persons who believed and trusted in Him.

Trinity's Bi-centennial.

The Bi-Centenary Committee of Trinity Corporation has selected Decorator Frederick Wilson to have charge of the decorations of Trinity Church and all of the chapels on the occasion of the celebration in May. Plans are now being made for these decorations. They are not to be as elaborate as at first talked of, the aim being to make them rich and effective rather than great in quantity. In old St. Paul's more than in any of the others the National colors will be employed, because of the historic character of the edifice and its connection with the early National Administration.

The two pastors outside of the Protestant Episcopal Church who are to be invited to attend the celebration on Wednesday, May 5, in an official and representative capacity are the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, the venerable pastor of the Collegiate Dutch Church, and the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, or, as Dr. Duffield and his congregation affectionately call it, the "new old First," at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Trinity has not yet sent these invitations, but it intends to do so, because these, the oldest churches of their denominations in the city, have histories nearly coincident with the history of Trinity Parish.

Besides Bishop Potter, addresses are to be made by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, the Rev. Dr. E. N. Potter, and the Bishops of Long Island, Albany, and Western New York. Drs. Rainsford, Huntington, and Potter represent parishes that were founded by Trinity and educational work with which Trinity has been identified.

Sabbath Alliance Meetings.

In view of the very successful meeting held in January under the auspices of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance in the Central Presbyterian Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, pastor, it has been decided, with the courteous co-operation of the city pastors, to consider it as the first of a series of similar meetings, to be held monthly in the churches of different denominations. Dr. Davies has consented to have the second meeting of the series in his church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, when it is hoped that many besides members of his own congregation may be present.

It is now expected to have the third in one of the Episcopal churches in March, the fourth in April in the Manhattan Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Stimson, pastor, and the fifth in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, pastor, the exact dates to be announced later. A great deal of interest has been expressed by persons of all denominations in this plan, which it is hoped to so fully organize this Spring that it may be carried on with greater and greater success next Fall and during the succeeding year.

In Aid of a Brooklyn Monastery.

A lecture of more than ordinary interest to Roman Catholics in Brooklyn will be heard at the Montauk Theatre on Sunday evening, March 14. The affair is the fifth annual lecture and concert in aid of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, whose convent is situated at 212 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. The lecturer on this occasion will be the Rev. Luke A. Grace, C. M., of the Niagara Catholic University, who is by birth a Brooklynite. The subject of his lecture will be "Harmony in Nature, in Art, in Morals, in the Social and the Higher Life." Col. William E. Sinn has given the use of his theatre for the benefit. This will be Father Grace's first appearance upon the lecture platform in his native city. Father Grace was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College, this city, but finished his course at St. John's College, Brooklyn. Carl Venth, the well-known musician, has volunteered to conduct the musical programme, which will include Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Gounod's "Ave Maria," Bizet's "Agnes Dei," and a composition written especially for the occasion by Prof. Venth, entitled "Easter Adoration," to be rendered by a string quartet. The artists to take part are as follows: Mrs. J. T. Brennan, soprano; Mrs. Lydia K. Venth, piano; Herman Dietman, baritone; John T. Brennan, tenor; Herman Reiderich, violoncello, soloist of the Seidl Orchestra; Frank Kirchubel of the New York Philharmonic Society; Hugo Troetschel, organist, and Prof. Carl Venth, violin.

Movements of Methodist Ministers.

The Rev. E. A. Noble of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who, it has been announced, would go to Rome as pastor of the American Methodist Church there, has decided to decline the call and will remain in the New York East Conference, with the probability of being assigned to New Britain, Conn.

The probable new pastor of the Union Methodist Church in West Forty-sixth Street, the Rev. J. Clark Wright, was a member during the civil war of Hawkins's Zouaves. He comes from Bedford Street Church, provided the Bishop consents. The Union Church is but three years old, having been formed by the union of the Fiftieth Street and Forty-third Street Churches under the pastorate of the Rev. J. M. King, who built the present handsome church. Dr. King resumes his work as Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions.

Soon after the coming of its new pastor, the Rev. J. G. Eckman, from St. Paul's Church, Morristown, St. Paul's Methodist congregation, New York, will move into its new church at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. Since the sale of its old church, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, the congregation has been worshipping in the chapel of the Methodist Book Concern, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, Kingston, one of the strongest congregations in the New York Conference, has invited the Rev. Paul C. Curnick of St. Paul's, Springfield, Ohio, to its pulpit, and he has accepted. But as this involves a transfer into this conference, and there are not a few transfers pending, the Kingston Church may not have its wishes acceded to by the Bishop.

Church Army Post in Yonkers.

A post of the Church Army is to be founded next week in St. John's Episcopal Church, Yonkers, under the charge of Capt. H. E. Probert, a former Baptist African missionary. Industrial work will be undertaken, and also missionary work among children. Outdoor services, as well as nightly ones in the Parish House, are to be undertaken. The Church Army is an auxiliary to the Protestant Episcopal Church. It maintains full military equipment and organization, and its posts in Boston and Pittsburg have recently met with marked success. It works among the poor, and also aims to arouse the well-fed and well-bred people in the Church.

Notes of Jewish Interest.

The eighth public entertainment of the Jewish Alliance will be given at the assembly hall of Temple Emanu-El next Monday, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Alexander Kohut will lecture on "George Eliot." This will be followed by an address by Mr. F. E. M. Bullowa and a musical programme.

The theatrical performance and ball of the Auxiliary of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society will be held on Wednesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

At the tenth anniversary banquet of the Lady Rose Society, which will occur at Lenox Lyceum on Sunday afternoon, March 7, the food will be prepared strictly in accordance with Jewish laws.

Announcement is made that the Treasury of the Jewish Working Girls' Vacation Society is richer by about $1,500 by the entertainment given for the benefit last Friday afternoon through the kindness of Charles Frohman and Henry Miller.

Catholic Church Notes.

—Forty American Catholic pilgrims have embarked from Naples for Egypt and the Holy Land. They will be in Rome about the middle of March.

—Prof. Charles A. Briggs, who sailed for Europe on the 13th inst., said before his departure that he proposed to go to Rome to study the Roman Catholic controversy with special reference to the union of the Churches. "I think that Pope Leo XIII. has the cause of Church unity at heart," said Prof. Briggs.

—An entertainment of a musical and literary charactetr in aid of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Leonard and Maujer Streets, Brooklyn, will be held in the basement of the church building Monday evening. Talent for the affair will be contributed by St. Mary's Literary Union and the Roja Dramatic Corps.

—Cardinal Satolli has taken up his residence at the Canonica of St. John Lateran, in Rome. This residence has some of the richest historical associations of Rome. Cardinal Satolli gave benediction of the Blessed Sacrament on the occasion of the charity sermon by Archbishop Keane in the Church of St. Andrea delle Fratte, so well known to tourists.

—A progressive euchre party in aid of the poor of the sugar house district, in the eastern part of Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon in the school hall attached to the church building of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe Avenue and Seventh Second Street, of which the Rev. Regent Sylvester Malone is rector. The euchre party was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with the church. A sum of over $450 was realized.

Church News and Announcements.

—The Rev. E. E. Chivers has assumed the duties of Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of America.

—The Rev. Philip J. Ward of Toledo, Ohio, goes to Los Angeles, Cal., in March as pastor of the Pomona Church there.

—There is soon to be a consolidation of the MacDougal Street Baptist Church with the North Baptist Church in this city.

—The Rev. John L. Allison of Portsmouth, Va., has been called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church, (Northern,) in Baltimore.

—An invitation has been accepted by the Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler to preach the baccalaureate sermon at Roanoke College, Salem, Va., on Sunday, June 13.

—A call to the Presbyterian church in Greensboro, Miss., has been accepted by the Rev. F. E. Maddox of the Second Presbyterian Church of Birmingham, Ala.

—The Rev. R. A. Bowman of the Wallace Church, Atlanta, Ga., has been called to the church at Conyers for one-half of his time, the rest to be devoted to evangelistic work.

—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Suydam, pastor at Rhinebeck, this State, having lost his voice temporarily through an attack of bronchitis, has been granted a vacation, which he will spend in the South.

—Two resignations of Baptist pastors in Philadelphia are announced, viz.: The Rev. O. B. Kinney of the Falls of Schuylkill Church and the Rev. W. H. R. Corlies of the Chester Avenue Church.

—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will lecture Sunday evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on "What Is the Bible and What Shall We Do with It?"

—"The Mystery of Character" is the subject of a discourse to be delivered by M. M. Mangasarian before the Society for Ethical Culture, at the society house, 669 Madison Avenue, Sunday evening.

—Notice is given that the annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbytery of New York will be held in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian House, 156 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, March 11.

—On next Wednesday evening, March 3, Mrs. Helen M. Bullock, National Organizer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will speak in the Bloomingdale Church Chapel, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.

—A sermon on "Bulwarks of the Sabbath" will be preached by the Rev. J. R. Davies, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city, to-morrow evening, in the interest of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance.

—The Grace Reformed Church of Grand Rapids, Mich., has just been organized, according to the order of the Classis of Michigan. John Kloosterman and A. Bouma are the elders, and Jacob Joldersma and Jacob Van Zoeren are the deacons.

—The Rev. Dr. Brownson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Detroit, has been released, at his own request, from that charge by the Detroit Presbytery, in order that he may accept a call to the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

—The Rev. Dr. J. T. Beckley, at the Epiphany Church, and the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in this city are now holding afternoon services, which have been found to be more popular than the evening services.

—President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University will preach at both services to-morrow in the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. Dr. Burrell has not yet fully recovered from his attack of laryngitis.

—Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, wife of the pastor of the Manhattan Congregational Church, gave an interesting talk last Tuesday before the Women's Guild of the church on the recent Congress of Mothers in Washington, which Mrs. Stimson attended.

—The Rev. George A. Jordán, D. D., pastor of the Old South Church, Boston, and author of "The Christ of To-day" and other works, will occupy the pulpit of the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow morning and evening.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver an illustrated and historical lecture on "Jerusalem and the Holy Land," at Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., on Ash Wednesday evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Darlington, rector.

—William H. Sallmon of the Class of '94 of Yale College has been called to the post of traveling Secretary of the Australian Student Christian Union, with headquarters at Sydney, New South Wales. The Student Union corresponds with the Young Men's Christian Association of this country.

—The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach a sermon to-morrow evening especially to young men who are strangers in the city, on "Home Memories." The song service will consist of familiar home songs. His morning subject will be, "Popular Misconceptions of God."

—An essay on "Municipal Experiments," followed by a debate, will engage the attention of the Literary Society of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association on Tuesday, March 2. The proposition to be debated is, "Resolved, That we favor the Municipal Assembly feature of the Greater New York charter."

—Archibald G. Brown, who has attained considerable celebrity through his thirty years of religious labor in the eastern part of London, England, has resigned the pastorate of the East London Tabernacle, against the strong protests of his congregation. He proposes to start in March on a preaching tour through the United States and Canada.

—H. L. Hastings, the anti-infidel lecturer, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Sunday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock. His subject will be, "The Mistakes of Moses." Mr. Hastings will speak to men and women on Thursday evening, March 4, at the same place.

—At the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow the Students' Bible Class, at 9:30 A. M., will be taught by Mr. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America. The address at the young men's meeting, at 4:30 P. M., will be given by the Rev. J. Balcom Shaw, D. D. All

The New York Times

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—In Old Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—At Piney Ridge—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Magistrate—8:15. Matinée—The Geisha—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph—Concert—Waxworks—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15. Matinée.
GALLERIES FINE ARTS SOCIETY—Architectural League Exhibit—Day and Evening.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20. Matinée.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Siberia—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—A Contented Woman—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—Tata-Toto—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—Spiritisme—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Operatic and Dramatic Entertainment—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—A Trip to Chinatown—8:15. Matinée.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—For Bonnie Prince Charlie—8:15. Matinée—2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 18.

FOURTEEN PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1897.

TWO SIDES OF THE TRUST QUESTION.

On Thursday Chairman Lexow announced the close of the testimony in the "Trust" investigation, and it was no more evident than at the beginning what the committee expected to accomplish by its inquiry. What it has accomplished is to bring out afresh and in some points more clearly than heretofore the facts regarding certain great combinations of capital. Owing to the superior skill of the witnesses and their counsel, as compared with the committee and its Chairman, these facts have been made to appear more favorable than before to the combinations. Possibly, however, that was part of the intent of the investigation.

One thing that has been brought out very clearly is that there are two sides to the "Trust" question, if we apply the term "Trust" to all those great aggregations of capital which engage in some particular line of business and exercise a considerable degree of control in it. There is no doubt that the tendency is to restrain competition and to maintain prices, but whether the effect is on the whole good or bad may be open to doubt. It is claimed on one side that the general level of prices is made lower than it would otherwise be to consumers, while the business is made safer and more stable for everybody engaged in it. In the business of refining sugar, for instance, in which the most prominent of the consolidated corporations commonly called Trusts is engaged, it is claimed that the scale upon which the business is done under one direction so improves processes and economizes expenses that prices are kept at a low level without a sacrifice of profits or of wages, while the disastrous chances to which both labor and capital are subjected under fierce competition are greatly reduced. It is also said that the regularity and security of the business and the practical uniformity of prices for the product are a benefit to all who deal in sugar, as well as to the refiners and to the producers of the raw material.

Take another form of so-called "Trust," the agreement of the railroads engaged in the anthracite coal business, which was the last thing inquired into by the Lexow Committee. A dozen or more corporations buy coal of the mining companies, transport it to a central market on the seaboard, and sell it to dealers. The supply required each season is approximately a fixed quantity, and a certain selling price is necessary to pay a fair value to the miner, meet the cost of handling, and yield a living profit. With an unrestrained competition there is liable to be an excessive output and an irregular cutting of prices, which may destroy the profit of one corporation or another, perhaps ruin a mining company or railroad company or two, and force down wages and make employment uncertain for laborers. The coal roads figure upon an aggregate output required by the market which they supply, and agree to divide the traffic among them in certain proportions and maintain what will be a living rate for all concerned from the mine to the wharf. Is this a bad thing or a good thing for the community as a whole?

But of course the power acquired by great combinations of capital directed by a few able men is liable to abuse, and is abused. Perhaps its very existence is objectionable on that account. Some of the methods revealed by investigation are certainly to be condemned. A great combination for manufacturing tobacco, for instance, may so control the market for the grower's product as to crowd the price of the raw material down to a starvation level. On the other hand it may so far control the market for selling the manufactured article as to coerce dealers not simply into maintaining its prices, but into selling only its goods, thus throttling competition, as it were, by main force. Moreover, these great moneyed concerns may exercise an undue power in politics and in legislation in order to escape their fair obligations to the community or to secure privileges and advantages to which nobody is entitled in preference to others.

Considering then the advantages and the drawbacks of what are sweepingly designated as Trusts, that is to say, vast combinations of capital under a single control in any line of business, and admitting that the tendency to combine and to co-operate on the part of both capital and labor is practically irresistible, the pertinent inquiry arises, What can be done to prevent or to correct the incidental evils? What power of regulation, taxation, or supervision can be applied with benefit? We do not refer to chartered monopolies, or to actual combinations in restraint of trade among independent concerns, but to such aggregations of capital as the Standard Oil Company, the American Sugar Refining Company, and the United States Rubber Company, and such agreements as that between the coal roads for a distribution of traffic with a uniform schedule. What can the State do about it, especially in competition with other States?

As we have said many times before, our chief defense against many of these combinations for the restraint of competition in the "home market" is to be found in competition from abroad, and there is one "giant evil" which stands out very clear and open to attack. The mightiest factor in the most powerful combinations is the irresistible taxing power of the Government, which is put at their command to protect them from foreign competition and enable them to control the home market. This is a point of attack which is not obscure or concealed, and before we worry ourselves too much over futile measures of State legislation we had better batter down the wall of defense for Trusts which the Government of the United States has built up and still maintains.

MR. ECKELS ON THE INFLATIONIST.

The Controller of the Currency spoke last evening to the "National Merchants and Travelers' Association" in Chicago. It was an excellent audience for a man of Mr. ECKELS's clear views and sound practical sense. GAMBETTA was wont to say that the monarchical reaction in France never could have been successfully resisted and overthrown had it not been for the active, incessant, intelligent work of the "commis voyageurs"—the exact equivalent of our commercial travelers. He took every opportunity to enlist this energetic class in his cause, and as by training and association they knew the value of freedom and order, they became the most effectual advocates of the republic, the only possible sound and stable Government in France.

The cause of honest and trustworthy currency is of the same fundamental importance, and appeals with the same directness and force to the business men whom Mr. ECKELS addressed. And he did well, in speaking to them, to bring out clearly the origin of the troubles and perils through which this country has so painfully passed. It is in the "inflation" idea. "It is found," said Mr. ECKELS, "in the fact that from the issuance of the first Treasury note, in 1862, to this very day, the inflationist has been the controlling force in American monetary legislation. With the exception of the greenback retirement act, passed at the request of Secretary MCCULLOCH, though quickly repealed, and the repeal of the Sherman silver enactment, our statutes are barren of any law the design of which has been other than to increase the volume of our circulating medium. The bulk of the legislation proposed has had this end in view, while the legislation enacted has accomplished it."

The mischief of such legislation is that it is necessarily without any relation to the needs of the business of the country. Neither the Government notes nor the silver dollars were the result of business requirements. They were issued arbitrarily by a body that did not know and could not know what business needed. If the business men of the Union were asked to let Congress decree how much goods they should produce, or buy, or sell, or how many men they should employ, they would scout the notion with indignation and contempt. Yet the regulation or disturbance of the currency affects their business even more than do these factors. Why should they let Congress decide that for them? They are steadily advancing in the determination that Congress shall cease to do so. When they are really determined, they will have their way.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

The debates in the Senate on the Sanguilly case, empty as they seem, ought not to be without uses. A main moral to be drawn from them is the danger that lies in the recklessness with which our naturalization law is administered. This has often been deplored by reason of the perils which it entails upon our domestic politics. But in this case we are forced to see that it involves also danger of foreign complications. The trouble is not with the law itself, but only with its administration. The statute evidently contemplates a real investigation by a Judge to determine the qualifications of the applicant for citizenship. But there are not many Judges who pretend to make such an investigation, with which the practice of naturalization of aliens in batches on the eve of an election is evidently inconsistent.

The undisputed facts in SANGUILLY'S case show that his naturalization was fraudulent. He had not attained and could not have attained the required qualification of residence. The law requires a preliminary declaration, on oath, at least two years before the admission of an alien to citizenship that it is his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and it must, moreover, appear that at the time of his admission he has resided for a year within the State or Territory in which he applies to be naturalized. SANGUILLY could not have complied with either of these conditions. There is no evidence that he ever had a bona-fide residence in the United States. All the evidence goes to show that he came to this country between two Cuban revolutions to get a certificate of naturalization, which he could use in his business as a Cuban revolutionist, and thereby avoid responsibility for his own acts.

This case is by no means isolated. Is it any cause for wonder or resentment that Spain should show an impatience of the false pretenses of Cuban revolutionists that they are American citizens, and decline to allow them to shelter themselves behind such a pretext? Or is it a cause for resentment on our part that Spain is not disposed to respect an evidently false certificate issued to a Cuban who never had a bona-fide residence in the United States? The process of our courts has been notoriously abused both by Cubans and by Armenians. It is all very well for Senator DANIEL to refuse to "go behind the record," but he knows as well as anybody else how frequently the record is false. This is not a question of sympathy in the case either of Armenia or of Cuba. It is a question whether we shall connive at a deception that has been practiced on our own courts, or whether we shall take steps to annul the action of our courts when it appears that the action has been induced by fraud.

AN ATTACK IN FORCE.

The first duty that will fall to Senator WOLCOTT on his return to the capital will be to present to President MCKINLEY a petition signed by 6,000 faithful and hungry Republicans of Colorado praying him to rescind the order by which President CLEVELAND has extended the merit system to some 60,000 places. Mr. MCKINLEY received in Senator WOLCOTT'S misguided State 26,271 votes, so that it would seem that about one in five of them wants a chance at the offices. If the same ratio of appetite prevails throughout the party in other States, Mr. MCKINLEY can rely on something over 1,400,000 applications for office. If he gave to each of these forty-five seconds of time and worked twelve hours a day, including Sundays, he would just get through at noon on March 4, 1901. Meanwhile the tariff and little things like that could wait for a Democratic President, who would undoubtedly be elected in 1900.

This is merely a mathematical calculation based on a well-known fact, and it is by no means so exaggerated as it seems. The pressure for office has already been so severe as to tax Mr. MCKINLEY'S iron constitution. It will be still greater and more concentrated when he reaches Washington. Had not Mr. CLEVELAND taken the 60,000 offices out of politics and opened the vacancies in them to free competition on the basis of tested merit, the time and strength consumed in distributing them would be a most serious drawback to public business. Even if Mr. MCKINLEY were not convinced of the soundness of the merit system, he would be profoundly grateful to Mr. CLEVELAND for giving him the right to refer all beggars for these offices to the examiners of the Civil Service Commission. So far from rescinding the order, the first thing Mr. MCKINLEY will feel like doing is to bring under the principle of the merit system the fourth-class Post Offices.

GERMANY AND GREECE.

Of course the King of Greece could do nothing else than what he is reported to have done; that is to signify that he would obey the injunction of the powers to withdraw his troops from Crete. He was forced to go to the rescue of the Cretans by a public opinion which would have shaken his throne if he had not complied with its demands. He now yields, under protest, to a force evidently irresistible, and under the distinct threat of a bombardment of the Piraeus. It is not to be apprehended that public opinion in Greece will hold him to any responsibility for this.

But still the question recurs, why the powers should have taken such a ground. Certainly there is no apparent reason of state why any one of the powers, much less why all together, should prefer that Crete should be either Turkish or a practically autonomous power under a nominal Turkish suzerainty than that she should be united to Greece, as Greeks and Cretans both desire. The peremptory notification to withdraw the Greek forces from Crete "within three days" comes not from the "concert," but from Russia alone. It is hard to see why Russia should be specially moved. One would suppose that the possession of Crete by his uncle would be personally pleasing to the Czar and by their co-religionists of the Greek Church, to the Russian people. There is no separate interest of Russia which would be at all impaired or threatened by the alliance of Greece and Crete.

It must be the peace of Europe for which Russia fears. The peace of Europe is threatened, if at all, by Germany—Germany, of which the Foreign Minister has declared within the week that she had no direct interest in the question opened by the action of the Greeks and Cretans. The action of Russia, like the action of Lord SALISBURY on behalf of England, seems nevertheless to have been dictated by the fear of a disturbance of the peace of Europe by Germany. Since Germany has precisely the least national interest of all of the great powers in the question, the European public is driven to infer a personal interest on the part of the Emperor of Germany to account for his insistence and activity in this affair. It is not to be wondered at that his motive should be assumed to be his displeasure with the conduct of his own sister, the wife of the Crown Prince of Greece, who has been expected to be the Greek Viceroy in Crete. It is a great discredit to the political system of Germany, at the end of the nineteenth century, that such a motive can be plausibly assigned for the action of the nation in a European question.

If sensible Senators are willing to allow the "courtesy of the Senate" to be abused by the blatherskites so as to make the whole body ridiculous, they have only themselves to blame. All the talk yesterday about SANGUILLY'S case was perfectly pointless and inane. The case was ended, and had been ended before the Senate took it up, by the pardon of SANGUILLY. This was not publicly known to be the fact until yesterday, but after it was known, there was no excuse whatever for taking up the time of the Senate with it any longer. Senator LODGE, indeed, tried to make out at first that it was the action of the Senate that had brought about the pardon, but was compelled to retire from that untenable ground when it was shown that the pardon had preceded the performances of the Senate. But the other jingo Senators were not to be deterred by a trifle like that, and Messrs. CALL and MORGAN wasted a great deal of the Senate's time, when that time is particularly valuable, talking entirely in the air.

What is The Congressional Record a record of? Thursday morning's issue contained these words: "Mr. BRYAN entered the hall and was loudly applauded by members on the Democratic side." A motion was made to strike this out from the "permanent Record." Mr. REED said the motion was unnecessary, as he had ordered the omission of the words. Something more than this should be done. The insertion of the words was an impertinence. The Record should state the official proceedings of the House, with debates, but nothing else. Has Mr. REED no power to discipline his reporters?

A wholesome disposition seems to be developing at Albany, especially in the two Committees on Cities, in favor of giving full hearings on the Greater New York charter. There is no reason why these should be greatly prolonged, if confined to the merits of the charter and not permitted to stray to the irrelevant question of the merits of consolidation. There are really only three points upon which serious differences of opinion have appeared, and the issue upon those was clearly presented by two members of the commission, Mayor STRONG and Mr. SETH LOW, in their statement supplementary to the commission's report, which they joined in signing. These concern the two chambers for the Municipal Assembly, the bi-partisan, or four-headed, Police Board, and the limiting of the Mayor's power of removal to the first six months of his term. Those who are in favor of a Greater New York charter at all make no serious objection to any of its features except these, and there is no reason why argument upon anything else should be protracted. Upon these important points of difference there should be a full and fair consideration, but it need not occupy a great amount of time. The desire not to open the charter to general amendment is natural and proper, for there would be no limit to the process of making over if it should be once begun. It really ought to be agreed upon between the commission and the committees in a form to be taken or left.

It is reported among the politicians most familiar with the inner workings of the mind of Senator-elect PLATT that the Lexow investigation of "Trusts" is a means of giving notice to certain corporations that their contributions to the advancement of Republican principles have not been satisfactory. This is a report as to which no conclusive evidence is accessible, but it contains an explanation that explains. It is well known that some of the relations between Mr. PLATT and the Ohio gentleman who will be his fellow-Senator next week were strained, and that there was a difference of opinion as to who should handle the money. That difference would largely be done away with if the wealthy corporations in New York were persuaded that their money would promote the public welfare more directly and completely should it pass under Mr. PLATT'S supervision than if it were paid to a National Committee. The whole affair is a part of the obscure business in which the great political "leader" is engaged. All we can be sure of is that he runs it on strictly business principles.

Two decisions of Controller FITCH made within the last fortnight are of prime importance. Both were practically based on the opinion of the Corporation Counsel. One withheld the salaries of certain clerical and administrative employés of the Department of Education and the other withheld those of stenographers of District Attorney OLCOTT, the cause in both cases being the illegal character of appointments made contrary to the Constitution as interpreted by the courts. Meanwhile, bills continue to crop out in the Legislature providing for the payment of salaries in such cases and for various devices to evade the effect of the Constitution. Why do not the men who are engaged in this petty business make up their minds to accept the Constitution, and if, as they profess to think, the established law will not work, prove it in actual practice? That would tend to secure a change in the Constitution, which is the only possible remedy, if any is required. As a matter of fact, no remedy is needed, because there is not the slightest difficulty in carrying out the principle of the Constitution. The hostility to that principle really arises, not from fear that it will not work, but from certainty that it will.

We have already reported the views of two practical statesmen upon the Citizens' Union. As might be expected, they are highly unfavorable. Mr. ABRAHAM GRUBER "thinks unutterable things" about the union, and so does ex-Senator PLUNKITT. Mr. GRUBER, indeed, is not so practical a statesman as he would like to be. He has not got an office by his politics, or even a contract, that we know of. If he is not very careful he may get himself looked upon, not indeed as a "visionary"—his views are too low for that—but as a "theorist." About ex-Senator PLUNKITT'S practicality there is no question. Like the immortal AL DAGGETT, "he is in politics because it pays him," and it has paid him very well. He is indeed an expert, but when he says that non-partisan movements "don't amount to nothin'" he may be suspected of giving expression rather to his wishes than to his judgment. The less they amount to, obviously the better for PLUNKITT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Harvard and other educational institutions in Massachusetts are somewhat troubled by a decision just rendered by the Supreme Court, upholding the Assessors of Williamstown in levying taxes on property owned by Williams College and occupied as residences by its professors and instructors. Harvard, too, owns much real estate which is used in a similar way, and it has hitherto been exempt from taxation. The Cambridge Assessors have often tried to collect taxes on at least a part of this property, and they now will try again, with expectations of success. Harvard, however, is incorporated under a charter different from that of Williams College, and it is extremely broad. It was passed when the college was established, and great privileges were given to the promoters. The houses owned by Harvard and occupied by persons connected with the university are worth several hundred thousand dollars, and its entire property in the city is valued at $8,445,105. The matter is one capable of giving rise to decided differences of opinion, as in the case of church holdings, but the university may be expected to make a hard fight for the preservation of its ancient privileges.

—The General Court of Masachusetts in February last formally advised the Governor of the State to recommend that in all its schools March 4 should be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies as the hundredth anniversary of JOHN ADAMS's inauguration. In compliance with this suggestion Gov. WOLCOTT has issued a proclamation in which, among other things, he says: "It is most fitting that American children should drink deeply at the springs of American history, and that their minds should gain health and vigor from the draught. The coronation of no hereditary monarch can equal in impressive significance the induction into the highest office of the chosen servant of a mighty Nation. It was not only as President that the services of JOHN ADAMS to the young Nation were great and lasting. It was he who made the motion in the Continental Congress that WASHINGTON be made Commander in Chief of the American Army before Boston. He was the chief supporter in Congress of the Declaration of Independence. He was influential in the establishment of an American navy. In a time of great difficulty and perplexity he was in turn the accredited representative of the United States to the Governments of three of the principal nations of Europe. His was a character of stubborn strength, of fearless courage, of absolute honesty, and patriotic loyalty. He died on the fiftieth anniversary of the date he had done so much to make memorable in the history of the United States. Let the children of Massachusetts learn from him what service it is in the power of one man to render his country."

—"Christian science," so called, and the vaccination laws of Wisconsin came into violent collision at Beloit recently, and it is not less humiliating than surprising to learn that the Supreme Court of that State has decided against the possession by the State Board of Health of the right to vaccinate against his or her will any person who claims exemption on the ground that he or she regards the operation as "morally wrong and in violation of the laws of GOD." Such a claim was made by a benighted and fanatical resident of Beloit—which, by the way, is a college town and ought therefore to have developed out of barbarism before this—and the court holds that the Health Board, though clothed with almost absolute power, cannot restrict "freedom of conscience" or the right to follow its dictates. The decision is one that will result in some strange conclusions. There are people who are as unwilling to let physicians cure them of diphtheria and malarial fever as they are to be made immune from smallpox, and, of course, all who see immorality in vaccination will see just as much in antitoxine injections or the administration of capsules of quinine. "Freedom of conscience" is a beautiful phrase—and never was a phrase more vilely misused and misinterpreted than it has been from time immemorial. Its meaning and limitations seem to be wholly misunderstood in Wisconsin. Will the Supreme Court there let a Mormon have two or twenty wives because in so doing he is following the dictates of his conscience? Will it, for the same reason, allow an Anarchist to burn and kill? Yet neither Mormons nor Anarchists are half so dangerous to society as anti-vaccinationists and their like, or any less conscientious.

PERSONAL.

—By publicly expressing belief in the veracity of gas meters, Mr. F. B. THURBER has divided humanity into two somewhat unequal parts—himself and all the rest of the world's inhabitants. He therefore occupies a position to which few or no other men have ever attained, and while its grandeur cannot be denied, yet the incidental loneliness must be even more terrible than was that which ALEXANDER SELKIRK felt when segregated from his kind by semi-compulsory residence on the Island of Juan Fernandez. The Scotch sailor, in his most dismal hours, still had the knowledge that if he only lived long enough he was practically sure to be restored to such civilization as existed in England in his day, and this was no doubt a constant though rather inadequate mitigation of his woes. Mr. THURBER has no such consolatory thought to sustain him in his desolate apartness. To the island on which he lives no ship will ever go, and it's a long swim he will have to take if he gets desperate and determines again to tread paths pressed by other feet than his own. For, quite surely, nobody else will ever express confidence in even the "approximate accuracy" of gas meters, unless the meaning of those words is that the approximation is to the wishes or caprices of the gas companies. If Mr. THURBER used the phrase in that sense, instead of being a solitary and pathetic figure, he lives all the time in an enormous crowd.

—A dispatch from St. Paul, printed yesterday, announced that an invitation extended to LI HUNG CHANG by Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., of that city, to become one of its honorary members had been accepted by the Chinese statesman. The event is one so unprecedented that a few of its details cannot fail to be of interest. It seems that the post decided to extend this invitation at the time of the last National Encampment, and after the necessary documents had been drawn up by the post's Adjutant, E. H. WOOD, they were sent to the Chinese Minister at Washington and by him dispatched to the Land of Tea. The great man's acceptance of the honor offered him came through the same channel, and in the letter accompanying it the Chinese Minister says: "I have the honor to state that a copy and a translation of your note were duly transmitted by me to his excellency, Earl LI, whose reply has just come to hand. It expresses the profound and grateful appreciation felt by the Earl of the friendly sentiments entertained by your organization and the great honor which it proposes to show his Excellency by conferring upon him honorary membership of your post, which his Excellency will deem it a distinguished privilege and honor to accept. It further observes that, the customs of our country being somewhat different from those of Western nations, it is the opinion of the Earl that the most proper course to pursue would be to have the necessary documents forwarded to him direct, through the usual channels, instead of through his Imperial Chinese Majesty, provided this course is not inconsistent with the rules of your organization. The above is the substance of the Earl's reply, which it is my duty and pleasure to communicate to you for the information of yourself and your distinguished organization." Evidently some Chinese formality has been violated, but the sensible Earl is trying to straighten things out, perhaps in order that he may have one mark of distinction to wear which cannot be so easily lost as the feathers, jackets, and buttons with which his costume is at present diversified. Meanwhile, the St. Paul veterans, who possibly did not much expect that their offer would be accepted, are now eagerly looking about for advice as to the proper ceremonies with which to receive their new comrade. At any rate, Commander in Chief CLARKSON indorses the move, and at the last session of the State Encampment a committee of five was appointed to report on the proper procedure to enable LI to come into the post.

MR. HELPER TO MR. M'KINLEY.

Protest Against Sherman and Warning About Night Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doing two things at the same time, while unswervingly maintaining my opposition to the confirmation of Senator Sherman as Secretary of State, I have, in that connection, taken occasion to write to President-elect McKinley a very friendly and opportune letter wherein, holding in view the evening hour appointed for setting out on the official journey from Canton to Washington, I have invited particular attention to the extra danger of night travel on railroads, a practice to which it is surmised our incoming President may perhaps be too commonly accustomed. My letter to President-elect McKinley is as follows:

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1897.

To His Excellency President-elect McKinley, Canton, Ohio:

Exalted Sir: It is a matter of well-ascertained and incontrovertible fact that at least two-thirds of all the fatal accidents and disastrous wrecks on railways occur in the night time, or in the blackness or darkness of dismal and densely clouded days. For this reason I was really apprehensive for your safety a few weeks ago when I saw it stated in the newspapers that you had left Chicago at 11 P. M. to return to your home in Ohio.

Now I see it announced that you are to leave Canton in the evening of the 2d prox. for the White House, in the City of Washington, where I sincerely hope you may arrive with unbruised bones, with unbruised flesh, and with unimpaired manhood in every respect. In that allbiled and auspicious structure, the appropriate and pure name of which—White House—should of itself inspire the planning and execution of only virtuous and noble deeds, you will, I trust, assiduously serve our whole country during the next four years (why not eight?) with all the wisdom and patriotism and progressive characteristics which have been so generally, and, as I believe, so justly ascribed to you.

Yet your life, in my opinion, is now infinitely more important to our Nation itself than it is, or ever was, or could be, to the able and excellent individual, the gentleman of dignified and superb standing, who derived it from his worthy parents. In fact, your life now belongs to our Republic in such a supreme and special and precious degree that every necessary precaution should be constantly observed to preserve it intact from every hazard and from every peril. Pray be so forethoughtful and so heedful as to take no chances against either our Nation or our Nation's most honored and most eminent son in these closing years of the nineteenth century.

Permit me, distinguished Sir, to suggest and entreat that you will change the proposed hour of starting out upon your official itinerary from 6 o'clock in the evening to 7 in the morning, and thenceforward scrupulously avoid all long-distance journeyings except by daylight.

Well may it be questioned, as it seems to me, whether we Americans should not at once enact Federal and State and municipal laws requiring all our Presidents and Governors and Mayors to travel only within those bright hours that are free from the glamour and gloom and doom of forbidding night.

In reference to the flagitious crimes of trainwrecking, of which there have been so many appalling instances of late, I do not hesitate to say that, according to my own judgment in the premises, every trainwrecker, whether as principal, as aider, or as abettor, or whether his atrocity results in death or not, should be court-martialed and hanged or shot within three days after his capture.

Coming now to the inclosed copy of a letter which, on the 16th inst., I was mentally and morally and public-spiritedly impelled to address to the Senate of the United States, formally and emphatically protesting against the confirmation of Senator Sherman of Ohio, age-shattered and mind-enfeebled as he now is, as Secretary of State for the United States, I take the liberty of here entreating your Excellency, in behalf of the highest honor and the truest interests of the United States, and also compatibly and coadjutantly with the general welfare of all other nations, to withdraw, at your earliest convenience, the unpropitious and portentous nomination thus ardently and rightfully denounced.

Assuring your Excellency that, so far as concerns the plain and unpretentious writer of these lines, there is not now upon the earth, and never will be, any President or Emperor or King, or other illustrious or potential personage, from whom he would at any time accept any office whatever, I have the honor to be, with very great respect, and with most hearty wishes for the consummate success of the McKinley Administration, your friend and fellow-citizen,

HINTON ROWAN HELPER.

FOURTEENTH STREET CURVE.

Suggestion for Tracks in Fourth Avenue and Seventeenth Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an old resident of New York and a frequent visitor, I am much interested in a solution of the problem of the deadly Fourteenth Street curve.

None of the suggestions already made seems to meet the difficulty. An entrance and exit to a tunnel under Union Square Park, or a cutting off of a piece on the western side, would seriously injure, if not ruin, this already too limited beauty spot. The project of cutting through the block from Thirteenth to Fourteenth Streets is not much better, as it would come out unexpectedly upon thronging crowds, and still endanger life.

Would not a much better and safer course be, on reaching Fourteenth Street, to make a gradual curve up Fourth Avenue, and thence back to Broadway through the comparatively little traveled Seventeenth Street? Not one-tenth of the number of people now moving in the crowded district between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets would then be compelled to cross the tracks, while the latter street is so broad that the curves on the same would be no sharper than those now taken on the west side, and with much less danger to life than in the present death trap.

G. POMEROY KEESE.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1897.

Mr. Daniell's Union Square Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 25th inst., under the heading "Daniell's Union Square Plan," you mention that I propose cutting through the park at Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets. This is an error; my plan merely straightens the paths in the park at these streets for the benefit of pedestrians going east and west.

JOHN DANIELL, JR.

New York, Feb. 26, 1897.

"Publius's" Ground Well Taken.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ground taken by "Publius," from a sanitary point of view, leaving aside other important elements as advanced by Col. Waring and him, is well taken, and should merit thoroughly strict investigation by the voters of this great Commonwealth before the charter election in the Fall. "Pride cometh before a fall," and the idea with many who may vote for the scheme of consolidation is not the welfare of the people from a sanitary or business standpoint, but the ability to boast of ours being the largest city. As Col. Waring suggests—the area of a city does not constitute true greatness, and the gratification of boasting of the largest area would hardly compensate New Yorkers for the obligation to help pay for miles of streets, sewers, and water mains in other counties, returning to the condition of filthy streets, bad sanitary conditions, and the old death rate.

MEDICUS.

New York, Feb. 26, 1897.

Two Controllers Compared.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the upholding of Judge Keogh's civil service decision by the Appellate Court, allow me to ask, through your columns, whether Controller Palmer and the rest of the "bosses" intend to cease their efforts to get around the Constitution. The unfortunate experience of Brooklyn in this respect leads me also to congratulate New York on having a Controller who upholds the civil service law in the letter and spirit, and who has stood like a rock against every effort to circumvent it.

Can't we exchange Controllers, or must Brooklyn stand this sort of thing until 1898, when, many of us hope, Fitch will be Controller of Greater New York?

OLD BROOKLYNITE.

Brooklyn, Feb. 23, 1897.

GREAT CRY.

From The Herald, Feb. 24.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 23, 1897.—Consul General Lee cabled his resignation to Secretary of State Olney on Sunday night. * * * No instructions have been received by Gen. Lee from the State Department since his resignation was cabled.

From The Herald, Feb. 25.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 24, via Key West, Fla., Feb. 24, 1897.—Since Sunday night last both his resignation and request for removal have been in the hands of the State Department in Washington, and President Cleveland has failed to accept the resignation or order his removal.

AND LITTLE WOOL.

From The Herald, Feb. 26.

THE HERALD'S CUBAN NEWS CONFIRMED.

Olney, Washington:

Have demanded release of Scott, American citizen, who has been kept in prison and incommunicado without due process law eleven days.

Trust you appreciate gravity situation and are prepared to sustain me.

Must have warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West, and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here should it become necessary? I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder. LEE, Havana.

From The Herald, Feb. 26.

HERALD'S BIG NEWS

Local Press First Denied that General Lee Had Asked for Warships and Had Resigned.

FINALLY HAD TO CONFIRM IT.

AMERICA TO GREECE.

"Awake! (not Greece—she is awake!)
Awake, my spirit!"

Emily A. Thackeray in Boston Transcript

Supine the Powers lay with folded hands,
Great Mammon ruled where God of old held sway;
The Sultan's hordes of impious, heathen bands
Ravaged unchecked upon their blood-stained way.
"How long, O Lord, how long?" Thy children pray
To Thee for succor! Nought availeth man's
Cold cowardice; black Death-in-Life's decay!
In vain God's saints cry out, while, nerveless, Britain stands;
But lo! from out the Orient, like Love's star
Leaps that swift flame that thrilled the Grecian heart
When Spartans bled, and the three hundred stood
Against ten thousand! Greece, to-day, from far,
Millions shout joyous at thy counterpart
Of thy best self, while dumbly cowers the Czar!
Defiant for the Right, thy banners are unfurled,
While Liberty, thy Child, leaps armed upon her feet;
Thou hold'st at bay the armies of the world;
Such power hath weakest Might mixed with heroic blood;
Breathless, with thee and God, the New World prays for Crete!

RHODES SOUGHT FOR UNION

The Former Premier of Cape Colony Explains His Conduct in the Johannesburg Affair.

KRUGER FRIENDLY TO GERMANS

The Englishmen Were Seeking Merely to Secure Civil Rights—Implied Comparison of the Situation in South Africa and Crete.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The South African Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Jameson raid into the Transvaal resumed its sittings today. A number of peers and members of the House of Commons were present, but for the first time since the inquiry began the Prince of Wales was absent.

When the committee was called to order the examination of Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of the Cape Colony, was continued by Edward Blake, M. P.

Mr. Blake asked the witness questions concerning the allusion in the statement read by him at the opening of the inquiry as to the intention of the Boer Government to introduce foreign influences into the Transvaal, Mr. Blake adding that he assumed that Mr. Rhodes had adequate grounds for the statement.

Mr. Rhodes said that he had, but if he should state his reasons for his belief it might do harm and cause irritation to a friendly power. Nevertheless, he absolutely did believe it.

Mr. Blake then asked if Mr. Rhodes did not think that his aiming to prevent another foreign power from introducing its influence into Africa was not an imperial matter upon which he ought to have consulted with his colleagues in the Cabinet of the Cape Colony and also with the Home Government, to which question Mr. Rhodes replied that he could only answer that he had not consulted either his colleagues or the Home Government in the matter, adding: "You must remember that when we federated Canada it was the local people who federated and the Imperial Government gave its final sanction to it."

Mr. Rhodes admitted that he had instructed Mr. Rutherford Harris, his agent in London, to communicate confidentially the plans of the secret movement to certain persons in England, but he refused to give their names.

Mr. Rhodes was asked whether he regarded his having a force ready to march into the Transvaal as consistent with his position as Premier of the Cape Colony, and replied that it was for the committee to judge his conduct, which did not appear to him to have been inconsistent.

Rhodes Wants Union.

Mr. Blake—Do you think that the end justified the means?

Mr. Rhodes—If I had succeeded we should have had a union of Africa and the Chartered Company would have profited greatly. As I failed I must take the responsibility, and I hope that the future will accomplish the union. I also hope that the committee in their deliberations will take into consideration the objects I had in view.

Mr. Rhodes was then examined by Mr. Labouchere, who asked him whether Germany was the power he had believed to have been favored by President Kruger, to which Mr. Rhodes answered "Yes."

Mr. Labouchere then asked the witness what evidence he had upon which to base his belief that the Boer President was trying to introduce German influence into the Transvaal, and in reply Mr. Rhodes read extracts of speech delivered by President Kruger before the German Club of Pretoria on the occasion of the birthday of the German Emperor in 1895, in which the Boer President claimed that Great Britain had relinquished her claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal and declared that he had been able to make a treaty with Germany so that if one nation tried to kick the Transvaalers other nations would try to stop her. Mr. Rhodes also said that he had reason for the belief that President Kruger intended by this speech to claim the right to make such treaty and confirm it without the sanction of the Queen.

The whole tendency of the Transvaal policy, he added, was in favor of foreigners, Germans especially, at the expense of the English.

Mr. Labouchere—Perhaps President Kruger's speech was an after-dinner oration.

Mr. Rhodes—But President Kruger drinks nothing stronger than water.

Mr. Rhodes added that the Transvaal Government had refused to give administrative positions to all English and Dutchmen in the Transvaal, preferring to import persons from Germany and Holland to fill them, and had also given all Boer contracts to Germans and excluded from the Transvaal all products of the Cape Colony.

Witness referred to the objection raised by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech in the Reichstag to a commercial union of the South African States as being likely to lead to a political protectorate and the exclusion of German goods, and denied that a policy of protection existed at the Cape.

The Effect of Protection.

"Protection," he said, "means bad factories and bad articles for the benefit of a privileged few."

Mr. Rhodes further said that in some of the mines they intended to employ Americans only, because of their better acquaintance with deep levels.

The question by Mr. Labouchere as to the meaning of the words "civil rights," as used by Mr. Rhodes, that gentleman answered with much warmth: "The Johannesburgers have no civil rights, and no body of Englishmen will ever reside in any place for any period without insisting upon their civil rights."

Evidence showing the animosity of the Transvaal toward the Cape Colony and Great Britain was introduced, in the course of which Mr. Rhodes took from his pocket and read aloud a long extract from a speech in regard to Crete recently delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere.

As he finished reading, Mr. Rhodes said: "I quite agree with Mr. Labouchere, and I transfer the sentiments expressed by him to the state of affairs in the Transvaal." This remark created a laugh, in which Mr. Labouchere joined.

Witness said that Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had absolutely no knowledge whatever of the revolutionary movement, and at this remark Mr. Chamberlain said that he would be very glad to answer any question on the subject.

The committee adjourned until next Tuesday.

RAS ALULA DEAD.

An Abyssinian General of Great Ability—The Son of Peasants.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Reports received here announce the death of the great Abyssinian chief, Ras Alula.

Ras Alula was fifty-five years old. His parents were peasants in the village of Punake, near Mekalie. He served for several years as groom to the uncle of the Negus, Ras Area. He entered the service of Ras Area, whose daughter he married, and later he became Master of the Wardrobe at Court. After the death of his father-in-law, he was promoted to the rank of Chamberlain, and then he was made Governor of Tigre, with the title of Ras.

Ras Alula developed great military skill, and for many years was regarded as one of the greatest of Abyssinian Generals. He was deliberate in his speech, cunning, and very determined in character. He always accompanied the Negus in his journeys, and also acted as Councilor of State.

In personal appearance Ras Alula was of chocolate color, was about 5 feet 9 inches in height, and was stout, although his face was thin. He was very pious, but his piety took on the form of great superstition, and his avarice and capacity were almost beyond the comprehension of Westerners. It is said that, whenever he visited any village with his servants, he took all that he could lay his hand upon, and **left hardly anything behind for his hosts.**

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH.

Says He Will Suppress Inciters of Revolutionary Ideas.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—The Brandenburg Provincial Diet gave a banquet to-night at the Englischeshaus, at which Emperor William was present. His Majesty made a speech, in which he declared that Germany's present commanding position was due to William I. alone. He then attacked in the angriest words the ever-growing Umsturz parties, which, he said, did not halt before the highest circles, not even the highest ladies. He declared that he was determined to use every means to crush those who were engaged in exciting revolutionary tendencies, and added that he reckoned upon the assistance of the Brandenburgers in this struggle.

JONES TO BE EXTRADITED.

Must Answer in This City to the Charge of Forgery.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Latimer R. Jones, the American stock raiser, who was recently arrested near Scarborough on charges of having obtained large sums of money by forgeries committed in New York, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court today and formally surrendered for extradition.

Mr. Arthur Gill, counsel for Jones, pleaded that only one charge had been made against the prisoner, that of forging the name of one Tuttle. The accused, he said, had since repaid Tuttle large sums of money and had received requests that more be paid. Counsel said he did not think that the prosecution of Jones was bona fide, and thought that if the New York authorities had known the facts it was very unlikely that they would have asked for the prisoner's extradition.

The Judge took a different view of the matter and ordered Jones's extradition.

ALABAMA CLAIMS AWARD.

Inquiry in the Commons as to Its Final Disposition.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Thomas G. Bowles (Conservative) asked whether it was true that the sum of $8,000,000 of the Alabama claims award still remained in the hands of the Government of the United States, and what prospect there was that any part of it would be repaid to Great Britain after the claims for compensation had been satisfied.

George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said it was his belief, from accounts published in the United States, that a certain portion of the award still remained with the American Government. It would be contrary to the undertakings of Great Britain in the treaty of Washington, made in 1871, to request the return of any sum left over after the claims against the award had been satisfied.

Mr. Bowles—Is there any prospect of the United States Government offering to repay any surplus?

Mr. Curzon—I am afraid that I cannot speak for the United States Government. [Laughter.]

OPERA FAILS IN CHICAGO.

The Absence of Nordica, Melba, and Eames Ruins the Business.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Late last night the opera managers and Mr. Milward Adams of the Auditorium decided that if dates could be secured in other towns the season here would be cut short at the end of the coming week.

The business since the big opening night has been beggarly, and the management is disheartened. This determination was announced to-day, and created no surprise, as the poor advance sale for the season had indicated that business would be wretched.

The absence of Nordica, who is very popular in Chicago, Melba, and Eames caused thousands to content themselves with "Carmen" on the opening night and then to stay away. "Huguenots," with the De Reszkes, did not half fill the house, and "Martha," with one of them and Miss Engle, drew still fewer. Even Calvé as Marguerite did not fare any better, and then the management saw that they were doomed.

There was a meeting and it was decided to wire other towns. So the matter stood at 10 P. M. to-night, when another meeting was held. The responses to the telegrams were read. They were disappointing. No encouragement could be had from any reasonable distance. At first the disposition was to close to-morrow night and pack back to New York, but afterward it was decided to stick it out here for the appointed time in hopes that luck would change on the third week. In the meanwhile, however, the fact remains that the company, even reinforced by the Chicago orchestra, is drawing fewer each night. It is thought that some novelties may be introduced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is probable that the melodrama "At Piney Ridge," which is meeting with good success at the American Theatre, will continue at that house throughout the season.

Tyrone Power will act the rôle of the Marquis Imari in "The Geisha" at Daly's Theatre this afternoon, in place of Damon Lyons, who succeeded Edwin Stevens.

The Lyceum stock company will tour next season through the West as far as the Pacific coast in "The Mayflower," "The First Gentleman of Europe," and "The Prisoner of Zenda."

E. E. Rice sails for Europe to-day on the Lucania. He intends to secure some new musical attraction for production here during the Summer season. He will be away about a month.

Both David Belasco and Eugene Presbrey have been engaged by Andrew A. McCormick to stage the pastoral drama "L'Arlesienne," which will be produced at the Broadway Theatre March 22.

The Wieting Opera House, Syracuse, N. Y., which was destroyed by fire Sept. 3 last, is to be rebuilt immediately. Mrs. Wieting has purchased additional adjoining property in order to enlarge the new theatre. The seating capacity will be about 2,100, with a spacious lobby and foyer.

Nelson Wheatcroft is threatened with pneumonia, and will not be able to resume his rôle in the Sardou play "Spiritisme," at the Knickerbocker Theatre for some days. His place, however, is adequately filled by Theodore Roberts, who has become familiar with the rôle of Robert D'Aubenas, which he acts successfully.

Oscar Hemmerstein will produce his new burlesque "Mrs. Radley Barton's Ball; or, In Greater New York," at the Olympia Music Hall March 8. The piece has been extended by the composer into a sort of topical review. Mr. Hammerstein also announces that the final of a series of bicycle polo championship games will be played on the roof of Olympia March 12. Bicycle polo games have been one of the principal features of the amusement provided in the Olympia Winter Garden this season, and many exciting contests have been witnessed under the glass roof.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Edward A. Smith gave a dance last evening in honor of her two daughters, Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman and Mrs. William D. Hunter, at her home, 220 Madison Avenue.

The Ladies' International Association met for a "musical hour" at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. A programme of selections for the violin, voice, and piano was rendered by Miss Martha B. Cross, Mme. Baerer Zur Nelden, and Miss Elizabeth Phillips.

The Sin-Som Club gave the fourth and last of its theatre parties last evening. The club attended the play of "The Magistrate," at Daly's Theatre. All the members—forty-two—turned out. After the play the party was entertained at the Metropolitan Club as the guests of Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, who had acted as chaperon.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Abbey will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, at Mr. Champney's studio, 56 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon. A large number of prominent people from the literary, art, and social circles of this city are expected to be present. The music for the reception will be in charge of Hermann Haus Wetzler.

Charles Battell Loomis gave an "author matinée" yesterday afternoon at the studio of Frank A. Bicknell, in the Madison Square Garden Tower. The entertainment consisted of readings from the stories and verse of Mr. Loomis, partly by himself and partly by Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Dunham, Mr. Edwin Star Belknap, and Mr. Harvey W. Loomis. About eighty persons were present.

An entertainment for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art will be given in the large ballroom of the Waldorf during the afternoon and evening of March 18. An adaptation of "Alice in Wonderland" will be played by children in the afternoon. In the evening there will be a game of living whist, feats of legerdemain, done by Montefiore Isaacs, and a comedy, managed by Evert Jansen Wendell. The Entertainment Committee consists of Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield and Mrs. Thomas S. Young.

BEAUTIES IN TABLEAUS

The Entertainment for Charity at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Was a Great Success.

FIGURANTES MUCH ADMIRED.

Posing Was Perfect and the Lights Worked Well—A Fashionable Audience Attended, All the Boxes Being Filled, and a Dance Wound Up the Evening.

A large and fashionable gathering witnessed the tableaus given last night at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. All the boxes were taken, and the orchestra and gallery were comfortably filled. At 9:30 the first tableau, "Marie Stuart's First View of Rizzio," was shown, and was greeted with a shower of applause. The lights worked well, and the posing was perfect. Next came a tableau called "Japanese Herald of the Dance," executed by C. B. La Farge in three different postures. He wore a rich costume of Japanese, and presented a realistic picture.

"Une Rencontre," in two positions, was a handsome tableau. The first position showed a lady meeting a gentleman on the street, her sedan chair resting on the ground, with its two stalwart carriers standing at one side, and the second position showed the lady bidding adieu to the bowing gentleman, who had escorted her to the chair.

Tableau No. 4 was entitled "A Dutch Interior," in two positions. "La Visite de L'Abbé" was fifth on the list, and represented an aged ecclesiastic pouring out wine from a decanter to his charming hostess.

The first part closed with "An Eighteenth Century Picture," in three postures, executed by Mrs. Frederic Gebhard. With a midwinter scene as a background, was shown a sleigh pushed by a servant and containing a woman of fashion. In the second position the woman was standing at her sleigh, a Directoire cane in her hand, and in the third she was making ready to resume her journey. The two last pictures of the tableau aroused some merriment, due to the fact that snow was made to fall on the woman whose costume was anything but designed for outdoor wear.

Part II. was ushered in with a tableau called "The Assassination of the Duc de Guise," in two pictures. First came the attack, and then the death scene. A "Chinese Group" followed. Tableau No. 9 was Mlle. Camargo, followed by a "Venetian Concert." An "Indian Camp," showing Pochahontas and Miantonomoh in full war costume, and portraits of Cardinal Richelieu and Ling Mars closed the entertainment.

Those in charge of the entertainment were much pleased with the results of their efforts. Everything worked well, the lights were much better than at the rehearsal on the day previous, and the participants held their sometimes trying postures without apparent effort. The only fault found with the whole affair was the draught that seemed to come in from all sides of the auditorium, and the ladies were all compelled to draw their wraps tightly about them in order to keep from freezing.

The patronesses were Ambrose Henry, William Benjamin, William Vibert, Richard Morris, Gordon K. Bell, Rawlins Cottenet, and Herbert Satterlee, did their work well, and no trouble was encountered in finding the right seats.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. David King and Miss King, Mrs. C. L. Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Barger and Miss Barger, Mrs. John Hadden, Alexander Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Bradley Martin, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, George Hoffman, Frederic Nelson, Miss Nelson, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Peter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, David Wolf Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, William Harold Brown, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Stanford White, Miss Virginia Fair, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. August Montant, Mrs. John S. Lowery, Mrs. T. J. Wysong, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mrs. Sturgis, and many others.

A small dance, in which a number of the younger people present took part, was given at the conclusion of the entertainment. A large sum of money was realized for the hospital.

MEN WERE GUESTS OF HONOR.

Professional Woman's League Entertained Members of the Other Sex.

The Professional Woman's League admitted man to its annual meeting for the first time yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the members of the league.

Representatives of the newly honored sex arrived from time to time after 3 o'clock, at the large ballroom of the Waldorf, and disappeared into the flower garden of hats, so luxuriant as to render quite absurd the implication of one youthful member, who lifted her lorgnette and said she could see oases of men. The picturesque actors turned out in some force. Mr. Robert Taber was there, (but so was Mrs. Julia Marlowe Taber.) Mr. Robert Edson, signor Perugini, Mr. Charles Richmond, Mr. Billings Birch, Mr. Prince Lloyd, Mr. Thomas Shea, Herr Von Biene, Mr. William Gillette, Mr. Howard Paul, Mr. Burr McIntosh, Mr. Alexander Gordon Black, and a score or two of others were present, but they were barely visible amid silks and laces and flowers.

Most of the gentlemen took seats in the rear, and the agitation of the members over the innovation was indicated only by a general turning about of heads when a point in the entertainment was made, to see how the guests were taking it.

The chief indication of self-consciousness among the members was the programme. After the routine reports of President and Treasurer, varied with music by Mrs. Cora Ells Jacobson; Ethel Irene Stewart, Miss Mary Louise Clary, and the League Glee Club, came a paper by Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry and a play by Miss Mary Shaw, adapted from a story by Arlo Bates. The programme was a confession, as it were, of the femininity of the league.

Mrs. Fry's paper sparkled with points that were greeted with applause and laughter. Woman, said Mrs. Fry, had to adapt herself to suit the conditions of today and the men folk of to-day. [Laughter.] They must have common sense. The woman who flings her arms about the neck of her husband, returning home a bankrupt, and says, "Never mind, George, you still have me and the children"—as if, interjected Mrs. Fry, that wasn't just the trouble—is not living in the common-sense spirit of this age. Some women are criticised for leaving their children to be cared for by nurses. It is said that the care of a mother, no matter how ignorant, is better than that of a nurse. Mrs. Fry had known women who replied that they had no experience and only one child, and it was precious, and they didn't want to try experimnts with it. She intimated that the critics must look at results, and see how healthy and rosy a child was before they complained.

Recently, Mrs. Fry averred, women have learned to make a joke. Still more recently they have learned to take one, and that's why they are nicer than ever. [Laughter and the turning of heads.] Education, when it first reached womankind, used to pull down the corners of women's mouths. But the stage of cheerfulness has come. "The happiest woman I know," said Mrs. Fry, "that is, the woman whose husband is the happiest man, told me that a wife's attractions were good looks, good dressing, and flirting. Before marriage it is a woman's privilege to flirt with her husband. After marriage it is her solemn duty to flirt with him."

Miss Shaw's play set forth the experiences of the first woman's jury during the first session.

The President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, in her report alluded to the death of Kate Field, who was one of the first Vice Presidents of the league, and of Mrs. Frank Mayo. She described the Decoration Day exercises, when the league planted growing ivy upon 186 graves in Evergreen Cemetery.

The President installed the officers, who were elected on Feb. 8. The Treasurer's report showed a satisfactory condition of the funds.

OUTING CLUB'S BALL.

Successful Entertainment by the Ilderan Society at Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 26.—The annual ball of the Ilderan Outing Club was given last evening under the following patronesses: Mrs. George B. Young, Mrs. James T. Barnes, Mrs. George F. Brown, Mrs. E. A. Campen, Mrs. W. E. Cladek, Mrs. F. W. Dunham, Mrs. Leslie Lupton, Mrs. M. Walter Pratt, Mrs. Charles B. Squires, and Mrs. A. E. Woodruff; Fred W. Dunham Chairman.

The decorations were of red, white, and blue, with streamers of yellow extending from the ceiling to the side walls, where they were attached to rosettes of the same shading, producing a picturesque effect. The music was furnished by Prof. Garland's orchestra, and the selections were considered the best that the city has been favored with this season.

THE HOLLAND ART SALE.

The Total Returns of the Sale Amount to $65,545.

The three days' sale at auction of the 300 pictures comprising the Holland collection, at Chickering Hall, ended last night. A large crowd was present, and the bidding was spirited.

The sales last night aggregated $38,930, and this, added to the totals of the two previous nights' sales, gives a grand total of $65,545.

The event of the night was when what is regarded as Anton Mauve's masterpiece—his "Flock of Sheep on the Dunes," a 4 by 6 canvas, was put on the easel. It quickly went up from the first $1,000 bid, until $10,000 was reached. Then the crowd breathlessly watched the fight for its possession. At $11,000 it was knocked down to a commissioner, who withheld both his own name and that of his principal. It is generally understood, however, that the picture will go on the walls of a public gallery, and rumor had it last night that the Museum of Fine Arts, in Brooklyn, is to be its new home.

J. Maris's "Along the Towpath" was bought by Notman for $2,500; the Troyon's "The Ferry," brought $1,475; Josef Israels's "A Talk at Eventide," $1,450; his "Anxiously Waiting," $1,100, and his "Near the Farm," $1,000. The buyers in these, as in many other cases, asked the auctioneer to withhold their names.

Among the other pictures bringing out competition were B. J. Blommer's "The Happy Mother," sold at $825; M. J. Mierevelt's "Portrait of Elizabeth Coboult," (seventeenth century,) $800; H. Ronner's "Mischief in the Studio," to J. G. Moore for $775; A. Mauve's "Shepherdess and Sheep," to Knoedler & Co. for $730; M. J. Mierevelt's "Portrait of Pieter Schielde," (seventeenth century,) $625; Josef Israels's "Old Age," to H. S. Van Gigch, $650; Albert Neuhuye's "Rocking the Cradle," $600; A. Van Dyck's "Portrait Studies," to Thomas H. Kelly, $500; A. Mauve's "Digging Potatoes," $550.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Graham.

Charles Graham, one of the early members of the Stock Exchange and at one time a well-known broker, died at 83 Madison Avenue on Thursday of pneumonia. Mr. Graham was eighty-four years old, and was unmarried. At the house yesterday nothing definite was known as to the funeral arrangements. It was thought, however, that the funeral services might take place at Trinity Chapel to-morrow. A distant relative, they said, was in charge, and had as yet made no announcements.

The death of Mr. Graham will recall many exciting chapters in the early history of the New York Stock Exchange. He participated in many of the exciting experiences of the days immediately preceding and after the war. Mr. Graham was a member of the firm of Rollins, Graham & Rollins in 1856, and at that time was looked upon as a millionaire. What will make Mr. Graham remembered on the Street, however, will be his connection with Morris Ketcham and his wholesale forgeries. Through Mr. Graham, Ketcham negotiated forged gold certificates and other securities, amounting to more than $1,000,000. When the crash came and Ketcham was arrested, Mr. Graham, without any hesitation, gave up everything he had to recoup the defrauded customers. He retained his seat on the floor of the Exchange, however, and conducted a brokerage business for some years. As he grew older the board appointed him Register of Quotations and Roll Keeper, successively. These positions he filled until, a change in the administration occurring, he resigned. Since that time he had been living quietly.

Mr. Graham was a member of a very old New York family. His father, Charles Graham, was a noted lawyer in the early part of the century. He was the counsel for Joseph Bonaparte when he lived in exile here.

Josiah Anstice Horsey.

Josiah Anstice Horsey, senior member of the firm of J. A. Horsey & Son, merchants, 17 William Street, died Thursday, at Chelmsford, England, of injuries received Feb. 16 from being run over by a railroad car. His wife and three sons, one of whom—Frederick A. Horsey—was his partner, were with him when he died, they having started for England as soon as news of the accident was received. Mr. Horsey was born at Exeter, Devonshire, in 1826. His father, Joseph Horsey, came with him to America in 1842, and they were together in the drug business in this city. Afterward the son became a member of the firm of Smithers & Co., who at 68 Beaver Street did a large business as shipping and commission merchants with the British provinces. Subsequently Mr. Horsey, who was one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange and of the Maritime Association, went into business for himself, until he took his son into partnership.

Mr. Horsey was as widely known as a railroad man as in the world of business. As Vice President of the Mexican National Railroad Company, he went to Europe Jan. 23, to transact business for it. He was a Director of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company and a member of the Finance Committee of the board since 1889. He was also President and Treasurer of the St. Louis and Cairo Railroad Company, and in New York represented many foreign railroad interests. Mr. Horsey was a member of the St. George Society and a Free Mason. The body will be brought here and funeral services will be at the Horsey residence, 678 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Henry Clay Yale.

Henry Clay Yale of the firm of Townsend & Yale, dry goods dealers at 345 Broadway, died yesterday morning at his home, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street. He had been ill for nearly two weeks.

Mr. Yale was born in Connecticut in August, 1829. He was a descendant of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University. About 1850 he came to this city and started in business with the old firm of Burnham, Plumb & Co. The firm of Townsend & Yale was formed about 1857, with Edward M. Townsend as Mr. Yale's partner.

Mr. Yale was a thorough business man, and rapidly made his way. He was a master of details, knew his own field thoroughly in its broadest scope, and studied carefully the markets of the world. He was considered an authority on all matters related to his line of business.

In church work, also, Mr. Yale took a wide and active interest. For some time he had been Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church.

Mr. Yale died some years ago. Mr. Yale leaves one son and two daughters living. The son, William H. Yale, is a member of the firm of Townsend & Yale. One of the daughters married John Taylor, son of the Rev. Dr. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle. The other married the Rev. G. Nattress, rector of the Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge, this city.

Mr. Yale was a member of the Union League Club and of the Merchants' Club. He had suffered for some time with heart and kidney troubles, and congestion of the lungs.

David Keller.

David Keller, the diamond merchant of 24 John Street, died at his residence, 205 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday morning. Mr. Keller was suddenly taken ill with bronchial pneumonia about three weeks ago.

Mr. Keller was born in Weirbach, Germany, June 20, 1842, and came to this country in 1857. He had been prominently connected with the jewelry trade since his arrival. He was Treasurer of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade, and was always prominent at its banquets. He was known among the jewelers as the "silver-tongued orator," because of his powers as an after-dinner speaker. He was a member of the King Solomon Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons and Yorkville Lodge, I. O. F. S. of L., and Arnon-Centennial Lodge, I. O. B. B. He leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will be conducted from the house at 9:15 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Samuel Mawdelsey.

Samuel Mawdelsey, a commercial traveler, who represented the Doulton pottery in this country for the past ten years, died of consumption yesterday in the Astor House. He had been in the hotel four weeks, and during the last six days was confined to his bed. Friends were with him at the time of his death. To-day they will send the body to Montreal, which was the home of his wife, who died some years ago. He was born in Burslen, England, and was forty-three years old.

Mrs. L. H. Humphrey.

Mrs. L. H. Humphrey, wife of Senator Humphrey, died yesterday at her home in Warsaw, N. Y., aged forty-one years. At the time of her death she held the office of Treasurer in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, besides other positions of importance. Besides her husband, she leaves three children—a son and two daughters.

John E. McBrain.

John E. McBrain, aged eighty-two years, died while at dinner, yesterday, at his home, on Thirteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I. Mr. McBrain was widely known throughout New York, being the inventor of modern playing cards, and introducing them in the United States. He was quite wealthy. One son, John E. McBrain, survives.

Obituary Notes.

JUDGE JUDSON H. COOK of Susquehanna, Penn., died yesterday.

MRS. MARGARET T. LAMLEY, mother of the two well-known jockeys, "Jimmy" and "Johnny" Lamley, was found dead in bed at her hame in Babylon, L. I., yesterday morning. Apoplexy had caused her death.

VICTOR A. ALBRO, County Clerk of Chautauqua County, died suddenly at his office at Mayville, yesterday. Mr. Albro was a prominent Republican. He had been in the Clerk's office for about twenty-five years, and was serving his second term as Clerk. He was a veteran of the late war.

ANDREW J. COE of Meriden, Conn., died yesterday, aged sixty-three years. For sixteen years prior to 1885 he was connected with the Bradley Fertilizer Company of Boston. Before that he was a lawyer, practicing in Connecticut. He represented Meriden in the Connecticut Legislature in 1860 and 1865.

GEORGE HADLEY ROUNTREE, whose parents live at 154 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, died of lung trouble Wednesday, at Kinston, N. C. He was twenty-one years old, and was a member of the senior class at Yale University. Mr. Rountree's father is a member of the Cotton Exchange of this city. Burial took place yesterday at Kinston.

FATHER HUDON, ex-Superior General of the Jesuits of Canada, died at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, Montreal, yesterday. He was born in that province in 1823. Father Hudon entered the Jesuit Order in 1843, and was rector of St. Francis Xavier Church and College in New York City from 1870 to 1879. In 1879 he became Superior General of the Jesuit Order in Canada, and remained in that position until 1887, when he became Rector of St. Mary's College, Montreal, for one year. He went thence to St. Boniface, Manitoba, where he remained three years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chiefly from neglect, we grow prematurely gray and bald. Get back your youthful hair and good looks with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

MARRIED.

POMEROY—TUTTLE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1897, by the Rev. Charles Homer, at the St. James Church, Edna Rosalie Tuttle to Arthur Cleveland Pomeroy.

DIED.

BRANDON.—On Friday morning, Feb. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry W. Poor, Miriam, wife of the late A. R. Brandon.

Notice of funeral later.

BROWN.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Sarah Hurd, widow of William K. Brown, M. D., aged 81 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at her late residence, 128 Montague Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

COLVILL.—At her residence, 46 West Twenty-first St., Feb. 25, Catherine Fleming, widow of John Colvill.

Funeral services at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth St., Saturday, at 9:30 A. M.

CORBETT.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, Josephine Merrlo, widow of the late Otis Grafton Corbett, aged 74.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from the Chapel of Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh St., Saturday, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

Philadelphia and Worcester, Mass., papers please copy.

GRAHAM.—At his residence, 83 Madison Av., in this city, on Thursday, Feb. 25, 1897, Charles Graham, son of the late Charles and Sarah Hunter Graham.

Funeral services will take place from the Swedenborgian Church, 114 East 35th St., on Sunday the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

LYON.—At Paris, Feb. 1, Grace Cornelia, widow of Edward Lyon of New York.

Funeral services at the church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., Tuesday, March 2, at 10 A. M.

MAWDESLEY.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at the Astor House, this city, Samuel Mawdesley of Burslem, Staffordshire, England, in the 44th year of his age.

Interment at Montreal.

Staffordshire (England) papers please copy.

McKIBBIN.—Suddenly, Friday morning, Feb. 26, of heart failure, Nellie R., wife of John C. McKibbin.

Funeral private.

PAULY.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, William Pauly, at his residence, College Point, L. I., in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services in the Poppenhusen Institute, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Thursday, the 25th inst., Robert Pettigrew, in the 93d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 207 East 46th St. on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

YALE.—Suddenly, Friday morning, Feb. 26, 1897, after a short illness at his late residence, 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, Henry C. Yale, in his 68th year.

The funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner Thirty-first Street, Sunday evening, Feb. 28, at 8 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

Boston (Mass.) and Meriden (Conn.) papers please copy.

The pious care be ours the dead to burn.—U. S. CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Write for pamphlets.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ACKERMAN, Abe	113 Norfolk St	2	25
BOUDIAS, Mary	858 6th Av	37	25
BELTON, Jennie	233 West 33d St	27	25
BUFFANO, Emanuela	245 Mulberry St	60	25
BELL, Hannah E.	Newark, N. J	63	26
BARRY, Eugene	144 East 84th St	2	26
CARSELLO, John	311 Rivington St	3	24
CONNELLY, John	421 West 45th St	36	24
COCHORAN, Joseph A.	21 Cornelia St	52	25
COLVILLE, Catharine	46 West 21st St	83	25
CASELLA, Dominic	131 West 3d St	2	26
CLARK, Margaret A.	1,412 Madison Av	56	25
COMBS, George, St.	Vincent's Hospital	29	27
COAKLEY, Nellie, St.	Ann's Home	2	25
DRISCOLL, Mary	66 Gouverneur St	60	28
DOOLING, James J.	415 West 47th St	29	25
DALY, Mary	318 East 40th St	29	24
DUNN, James	323 East 38th St	20	25
ELLIOTT, Mary	520 11th Av	32	21
FRENTISCH, John	Manhattan State Hospital	71	23
FISHMAN, Isaac	49 Attorney St	1	25
FEITEN, William	Home for Aged	71	25
FLANAGAN, Matthew	2,223 1st Av	32	25
FEIGER, Silias	70 Willett St	36	25
FURLONG, Bridget	142 Cherry St	15	24
FERGUSON, Johanna	201 East 88th St	65	25
FLEISCHER, Jacob, Jr.	318 West 44th St	35	24
FLUCKINGER, Goldie	2,254 7th Av	1	25
GRACE, Mary	459 West 40th St	55	25
GIER, Michael	488 11th Av	39	24
GAGE, Charlotte M.	440 West 34th St	58	25
GERMANSKY, Moses	30 Canal St	16	26
GARTON, Edward	273 8th Av	81	24
HOPKINS, Grance	530 West 58th St	3	25
HAUCK, Barbara	341 East 54th St	56	25
HECHT, Andrew	26 Washington St	27	24
HUDSON, Edward	326 East 26th St	53	24
HOWE, John J.	Westchester	35	25
HAWKINS, Lucy	239 West 53d St	21	26
JOHNSON, Maggie	338 East 98th St	30	25
JOYCE, Mary	2,389 1st Av	2	26
JULIAN, Aimee	213 East 15th St	45	26
KALBER, Jacob	1,428 Park Av	56	22
KRAMPH, Isidore	155 Attorney St	18	23
LUCAS, Richard	Workhouse Hospital	61	23
McCARTY, Ellen	207 East 19th St	39	25
McCANN, Philomena	593 East 137th St	36	25
MAYER, Henry G.	415 5th St	1	24
MALONE, James	1,742 Amsterdam Av	42	25
MIASKOWSKI, John	1,498 Avenue A	35	25
MOSER, Emil	423 West 41st St	3	25
MAYPER, Lena	50 Orchard St	21	26
MYER, Harry	23 Ess

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
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FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, or the American Loan and Trust Company, 53 State Street, Boston, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.

J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, February 25, 1897.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver and the default admitted by the Company to be inevitable in payment of coupons due March 1st, 1897, on its Five Per Cent. Bonds, holders of ALL CLASSES OF BONDS of said Company are invited to deposit same with us for mutual protection.

A suitable agreement looking to the reorganization of the property, if necessary, will be prepared and submitted to all depositors for approval. Pending a determination in this respect, we are prepared to advance $25 on each $1,000 5 per cent. bond deposited with us.

Negotiable receipts will be issued for bonds deposited, for which in due course a quotation on the New York Stock Exchange will be asked.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Metropolitan Trust Co.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Nos. 37 & 39 Wall St.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
SURPLUS $1,000,000

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THOMAS HILLHOUSE, President.
FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Vice President.
CHARLES M. JESUP, 2d Vice President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Secretary.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Assistant Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

Bonds of the above-named company, maturing March 1st, 1897, secured upon land known as the Glentworth Tract, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow but buoyant. Call money, 1½ to 1¾ per cent.

Speculators short of stocks did not enjoy yesterday's market. Transactions were not large, but throughout the market there was strength, and in most of the stocks dealt in to any noteworthy extent activity brought buoyancy. A free and easy covering of shorts was a conspicuous feature of the day's business.

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The industrial stocks followed the lead of Sugar in the general advance. In some of the trust stocks a large short interest has for some time past been in evidence, and in some quarters this short interest has been amply warranted by the blind-pool manner of management pursued by trust corporations. When a general covering movement begins, however, there is no time for a weighing up of intrinsic values, and thus it was that in the spurt developed in yesterday's market bad stocks shared in current advantages with those which have been unreasonably sold for the short account by professional speculators.

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As was pointed out in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, and as has been reiterated over and over again on this page for a long time past, natural conditions are all favorable to good times, and only the intrusion of the cheapest kind of politics has enabled bear speculators to keep values down. That sort of politics is not yet out of fashion, unfortunately. This is not an agreeable statement, but every dispatch from Washington, from Albany, and from all the State capitals of the West adds testimony to the discouraging truth of it.

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Some talk was heard among enthusiasts yesterday of the probability that after all we are to have an inaugural boom. Warrant for this is hard to find. The fact is that the investing public of this country is indisposed to undertake any new financial contracts till something definite and tangible is accomplished in the way of business legislation at Washington. Anticipation always has a market value in Wall Street, where the chief boast is that coming events and future conditions are always discounted. But so many have been the disappointments and so pronounced have been the disturbances intervening in every bright prospect for a long time past that now it is difficult to get any investor or trader to touch the stock market except on some actual accomplishment. On this account it is hardly probable that Wall Street will see anything like a sustained activity in the market till after the coming extra session of Congress shall have finally voted upon a new tariff bill.

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Government bonds were strong. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛, the 5s, coupon, ¼, and the registered, ⅛. There were sales of $2,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112, and $56,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 122⅝@122¾.

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In State bonds $4,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62, and $5,000 do at 62⅛, cash.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅝	Gen. Electric	⅝
Am. Sp. Mfg.	⅝	Lake Shore	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Sug Refs.	2¼	Manhattan	1⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Mo. Pacific	1½
Bay State Gas	1½	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Can. Southern	½	N. J. Central	2½
Chi., B. & Q.	1½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Chi. Gas	1½	P. & R., all in. pd.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅝	St. P., M. & M.	½
Chi. & Northern	¾	St. P. & Omaha	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Consol. Gas	2	U. S. Leath. pf.	2½
Del. & Hudson	⅞	Western Union	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Den. & R. G.	1½	Or., R. & N. pf.	1
Ill. Central	½	U. S. Rubber	½
L. E. & West. pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1sb	
Read. 1st pf. in.	1¼	Tenn.	2
Utah Nor. 7s.	3	West. Pac. bonds	1

BONDS DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1½	Hous. & Tex. 1st 5s.	1
Georgia Pac. 1st.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¾ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House Exchanges, $88,010,974; balances, $6,479,733; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $414,754.

Money on call in London, 2 per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅞@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange markets active and firm. Posted rates at $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87⅜@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84½@$4.84½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 25c premium; telegraphic, 27½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—40@25c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64¾@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅜c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 472,070.59 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, gold, Jan. 1 to date	$348,638
Exports in the same period	326,216
Net imports	$22,422
Net imports, 1896	3,693,070
Net exports, 1895	23,159,238
Net exports, 1894	2,014,008
Net exports, 1893	25,525,849

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On the Stock Exchange 20 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .20, and 500 Phenix at .04. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,100 shares of Brunswick sold at .16, 600 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 500 Little Chief at .20, and 1,000 Pharmacist at .15.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares closed slightly higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¼ to 77¾; Reading, ⅛, to 12½; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 50½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 14¾. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 95¼; Canadian Pacific sold at 56, Erie at 14⅝, do first preferred at 34½, and Illinois Central at 94¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 112¾ for money, and advanced ⅛, to 112 15-16 for the account.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has reduced its rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent. The weekly statement shows an increase in specie of 29,915,000 marks.

IS THE TURN REACHED?

For the first time this year, railroad earnings are beginning to show improvement. Almost uniformly the returns for the third week of February are on the right side. Among leading railway managers it is said that from this time on these figures are likely even to grow bigger.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their regular weekly review of trade, R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

It was not to be expected that the excess of exports over imports would continue as large in January as it had been in previous months, and yet it was surprisingly large. The February returns have naturally been less favorable, as cotton exports fall off at this season, and yet the decrease compared with last year is trifling, while the increase in imports, to be expected at this season, has amounted during the past three weeks to only $629,040, compared with last year or about 2 per cent. Nothing in the state of foreign exchanges indicates that the heavy credits in favor of this country have been liquidated or seriously diminished, nor has there been any movement of securities this way from foreign markets, notwithstanding the disturbances in those markets. Interest due abroad on securities March 1 has been mainly covered by use of exchange held here for some time past. Commercial loans are unusually few, and it is encouraging that payments both at the West and at the South are so good that demand for loans is very light.

The breaking of bonds which have restricted many branches of the iron industry has been followed by an enormous increase in demand and in orders booked, and by the starting of many works. Nothing is yet settled about the price of lake ore for the coming season, but some expect for Mesaba the price of 1895, while others expect a lower price, either being at least 20 per cent. lower than the prices of last year. The rapid increase in coke output in the Connellsville region, which is now over 100,000 tons, gives prospect of moderate cost for fuel, and the addition of important furnaces to the producing capacity prevents a large rise in Bessemer pig, which has, nevertheless, advanced 10 cents at Pittsburg, with increasing demand.

While less rapidity but yet steadily, other industries are gaining, although brown four-yard sheetings are an eighth lower, and print cloths a sixteenth lower, it is found that several cotton mills have started, not covered by the restriction as to print cloth works, which is carried out. Increasing demand has also started quite a number of woolen mills, including many making dress goods and hosiery. The demand for men's woolens is also somewhat better, especially for heavy weights, and there are improving sales of better qualities. Sales of wool have been 38,317,200 pounds in four weeks, against 22,366,800 in the largest previous year, 1892, and the great establishments are believed to have supplied their possible wants for some months ahead, a single purchase of 1,300,000 pounds South American cross-bred being the most important noted this week.

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

At most cities there has been no change in the volume or temper of trade. Demand has been quiet, and while expectations favor an early improvement, progress thus far has been somewhat disappointing. The most marked gains are at Chicago and St. Louis, where visiting merchants have made relatively heavy purchases of dry goods, clothing, and groceries. Jobbers at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and Louisville in some instances regard the outlook as more favorable. Unfavorable weather on the South Atlantic coast and at the Northwest has interrupted business, and reports from Galveston and Nashville are that the movement of merchandise has been disappointing.

Railway earnings continue to improve. Total gross earnings of thirty leading railroads for the third week of February show a gain of 5.6 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year, 11.7 per cent. gain over two years ago, and nearly 16 per cent. over 1894.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week (one holiday) are from St. John, N. B., have fallen off sharply, the total amounting to 1,372,216 bushels, the smallest like total since the last week in April, 1896, compared with 2,120,000 bushels last week, 2,206,000 bushels in the last week of February, 1895, 2,689,000 bushels in the corresponding week of 1895, 2,972,000 bushels in the like week of 1894, and as contrasted with 3,251,000 bushels in a similar period in 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 4,744,000 bushels this week, compared with 6,441,000 bushels last week, 3,158,000 bushels in the like week last year, 847,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 1,237,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,076,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Total exports of Indian corn during February aggregate approximately 20,000,000 bushels, the largest monthly total of corn exports in the history of the trade.

There are 258 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 325 last week, 271 in the week one year ago, 234 in the last week of February, 1895; 272 in the corresponding week in 1894, and as contrasted with 217 in the like week of 1893. The Middle States had 63, New England 24, Southern 43, Western 75, Northwestern, 26, Pacific 21, Territories 6. Canada had 50 against 58 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

In its weekly report of the coal and iron trades, The Engineering and Mining Journal will say to-day:

Attention continues to be absorbed almost entirely by the steel-rail situation. This has quieted down somewhat, and some of the lowest prices made at first have been withdrawn, so that prices may be fairly said to stand about $18@$20 per ton at mill. Nobody knows yet just how many tons of rails have been contracted for, but it is enough to keep the mills busy and to make demand for Bessemer pig active for some time to come. The sale of 1,000,000 tons of finished material in a week must naturally cause some excitement; what the effect on the general iron market will be is a little uncertain as yet, but so far the rest of the trade has simply looked on at the rail fight and done nothing. The mills are now supplied with work for several months to come, and at prices which will pay them, if they are low; and so far that is a gain. Inasmuch as it will give employment to many men and furnish a market for much raw material.

The local market continues quiet, and inquiries received are said to be only "feelers." The demand for steel rails here has fallen off somewhat. Bids are now being received for about forty miles of ninety-pound steel rails needed in extending street railroads in Brooklyn.

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The hard-coal trade is generally reported dull, though what coal is being mined can be disposed of without difficulty and without a sacrifice in prices. Reports from the mines go to show that restriction is being enforced by the collieries working half time and even less. It has been given out that during January 2,840,000 tons of coal were mined, a quantity exceeding the predetermined output by 340,000 tons. It is calculated on this basis that the output for the first two months of the year will be 500,000 tons more than the 5,000,000 tons that were to be mined. This is not credited in some quarters, as it is said that some companies had arranged to mine a larger quantity in January than was subsequently determined upon, and that these companies have curtailed their production correspondingly in February. Present conditions are to be maintained during March; mining is to be on a basis of 2,500,000 tons, and the July circular of prices is to be strictly adhered to. This confirms the statement made last week that Spring prices are not in favor this year, and are not likely to be decided upon, except under extreme conditions. The free on board rates now asked are $3.75 for broken, $4 for egg and chestnut, and $4.25 for stove.

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In bituminous, the present demand in the Eastern seaport trade is slightly improved, though more than that can not be said, and there is some contention that the slow transportation of coal in the last week or ten days has much to do with the appearance of the slightly improved condition. The far East continues to make but little demand for coal for present delivery; Sound ports are somewhat better than last week in their demands for present shipments, and New York Harbor trade is also improved. All-rail trade shows the effect of a few first orders on contracts, it is thought, the tonnage being slightly increased.

There are still some season contracts being made, though some of the prices named by rumor on the poorer grades of coal are lower than ever before, and, we should judge, are ruinously low. There will probably continue to be a closing up of the remaining open contracts for the next month, and possibly longer. There has been some gossip regarding possible strikes the coming season in two or three of the regions, though the operators generally are setting their faces against any reduction in the laborers' wages, and the endeavor seems to be to keep as much as possible away from this idea.

A BUSINESS MAN.

The report quietly circulates in Wall Street that Mr. Yerkes, Chicago's star speculator, is to become a special partner in a New York Stock Exchange brokerage firm. This is supposed to be incidental to plans that Mr. Yerkes has for making his Chicago street railway stocks look attractive to the investor and trader here. It also permits Mr. Yerkes to save stock market commissions by paying his own firm.

WAITING TO "DISTRIBUTE."

It is probable that as soon as there is any show of improvement in the stock market there will be a long line of gold-mining stocks introduced to the Wall Street public. It is not an overestimate that 100 firms are ready to help along such a mining stock boom—every one of these firms having, directly or indirectly, interests in properties at Cripple Creek or elsewhere in the West.

TO TOY WITH WHEAT AGAIN.

Some important Wall Street traders have joined in a pool made up on the Chicago Board of Trade to try to bring about another boom in wheat. The Chicago end of the pool is composed pretty much as was that big trading combine which, during the recent National campaign, was able to profit so handsomely in the big bulge made in prices then.

HEARTLESS INSINUATIONS.

Mr. J. Edward Addicks, in his plans for building up an opposition to the Sugar Trust, is in some quarters credited with having Mr. C. P. Huntington as a silent partner.

This is even harsher than average criticisms blazed away at Mr. Huntington out in California.

A FASHIONABLE MISSTATEMENT.

The Atlanta Constitution, in the course of an attack on the banks, makes the following utterly unjustifiable assertion among others equally uncalled for: "The banks are perfectly willing to loan speculators all the money they want on gilt-edged collateral, but they do not desire to loan to producers of wealth."

In answer to this, we should like to call The Constitution's attention to a single fact, which sufficiently exposes its ignorance, without further argument. In New York City, as in many other financial centres, there is a "call" rate for money. That rate is lower than the rate for commercial loans, and it is the rate upon which transactions between the banks and the Stock Exchange are made. The rate for commercial loans is about 6 per cent.—the rate for call loans close upon 2 per cent. We presume that The Constitution regards loans to brokers as speculative, though, of course, that is by no means the case. Assuming that the call-loan business is speculative, does it not seem altogether absurd that the banks should loan at 2 per cent. when they can get 6 per cent. by loaning their money to commercial borrowers? The banks are anxious to loan their funds to what The Constitution calls "the producers of wealth" in preference to any other borrowers. As soon as the commercial demand increases loans are called in from all other quarters in order to meet the demand. Self-interest, if no other motive may be alleged, prompts banks to accommodate commercial men before all others.—American Banker.

WALL STREET TALK.

Yesterday's bull market gave new grounds for expecting that much-hoped-for inauguration boom.

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Mr. F. Lisman is out with some bearish figures on Lehigh Valley. It will be remembered that Mr. Lisman made some successful predictions before the Richmond Terminal and the Baltimore and Ohio smashes.

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There is much gossip on the Street regarding good current earnings for Omaha. It was on this talk that the stock advanced yesterday.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The feature in the outside security market yesterday was the continued weakness in Standard Oil. Generally the market was limited. Gas stocks were strong on rumors which told that there would be no gas legislation at Albany. Equitable, Standard, and East River securities were higher, with light offerings.

Electro-Pneumatic was probably the most active stock of the day. It closed with a slight improvement over Thursday, and with bids for blocks of 500 and 1,000 shares. The activity was the outcome of the passage of the Pneumatic Tube bill at Albany.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117¼
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	175
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	67	70
Brooklyn Elevated	3	5
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	71½
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	152	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	353
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	57	63
Kings County Traction	40	41½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	133	148
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	196	200
Third Avenue Railroad	154	157
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	20½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	57	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	45	50
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	59	61
Union Ferry stock	58	59½
Union Ferry 5s	102	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	130	132
Indianapolis Gas 1st	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val 6s	75½	76

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	71	73
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	82
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	70	73
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	203	207
Grand Rapids Gas stock	59	61
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89	90
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	230	235
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	47	47½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	77	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	104½	103
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consols	95	96
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	80
Standard Gas, New York	81	82
Standard Gas pf., New York	107	100
Standard Gas 1st, New York	111	113
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	59	61½
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	89	90

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	28	32
Barney & Smith common	9	12
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	72½	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	101	103
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	50	53
Michigan Peninsular C. 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	16	17½
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	3	8
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf	59	61
Standard Oil Trust	265	267
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	35	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	71	74
Wagner Car Company	157	158½
Worthington Pump pf.	82	85

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	65
Madison Square Garden stock	7	12
Madison Square Garden 2d	69	71½
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	126	128
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	..
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96½	98½
Pittsburg-Shenango Railroad stock	15⅝	16⅜
Trow Directory pf.	32½	35

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Feb.	$31,447	$25,387	$23,510
From July 1.	1,086,146	1,153,047	1,049,161
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
3d week Feb.	$13,057	$13,256	$10,391
From Jan. 1.	91,059	92,797	82,580
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Feb.	$20,984	$21,700	$20,414
From Jan. 1.	144,400	156,219	140,446
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Feb.	$4,666	$4,811	$6,086
From July 1.	181,359	207,336	197,023
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Feb.	$18,066	$21,632	$20,375
From July 1.	725,284	829,883	690,439
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,974	2,956	2,956
3d week Feb.	$396,705	$385,330	$344,050
From July 1.	13,363,582	13,575,338	12,766,266
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
3d week Feb.	$15,551	$16,817	$11,693
From Jan. 1.	115,813	126,205	83,103
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month Jan.	$537,923	$612,786	*$74,863
*Decrease.			
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Feb.	$5,835	$8,310	$7,164
From July 1.	270,778	329,532	269,470
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,803	4,752	4,494
3d week Feb.	$390,294	$365,813	$314,582
From July 1.	12,574,419	13,142,991	12,075,846
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN for January—			
Gross earnings	41,718	44,893	50,149
Operating ex.	38,717	39,175	39,521
Net earnings	3,001	5,718	10,628
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	418,371	424,278	426,110
Operating ex.	344,507	324,947	347,194
Net earnings	73,864	99,331	78,916
CUMBERLAND VALLEY for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	862,395	889,159	831,646
Operating ex.	631,584	649,459	575,756
Net earnings	230,811	239,700	255,890
PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	9,047,131	9,142,532	6,895,958
Operating ex.	6,394,007	6,526,890	6,349,332
Net earnings	2,353,124	2,615,642	2,346,626

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Boston and Montana keeps on upward. It made 117¼ to-day, its high record, contrasting with 114⅝ at the close yesterday, and it held the advance tenaciously through the afternoon. Vying with it in interest was West End Street Railway common stock, which from 67½ at the close yesterday ran up to 71, and held within ½ of the full gain in the late trading, on buying by two prominent commission houses, and with no end of rumor and gossip respecting the elevated road. Calumet and Hecla rose 5 more, to 375, still another high record, and 45 above the highest record of previous years, not to speak of the fifteen-dollar dividends ex with which the stock now sells.

Another marked feature to-day was United States Oil, which sold ex dividend, and recovered it, and more, gaining ⅝, to 17⅝. Pioneer Gold rose ½ to 6. The mine is understood to have done a great deal of important development work of late months, to have paid for it from earnings, to have a good surplus, and to be in sight of good results, that may repay weary waiting. Osceola gained 1¼, to 34¼; Franklin 1⅛, to 12. Sugar was up 2½, at 116½; Pullman was up 1, at 157; Stock Yards ½, at 103½, and Erie Telephone was off 1¾, to 66, rallying to 67.

Closing bid and asked:

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Atchison, new	11⅝	11⅞
Atchison pf.	23⅛	23½
Boston & Albany	210	..
Boston & Lowell	..	211
Boston & Maine	162	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74⅝	74⅞
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	..	103¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	..	107
Fitchburg pf.	..	92
Maine Central	116	118
Mexican Central	8¾	9
New England pf.	59	59½
New York, New Haven & Hartford	174	174¾
Norwich & Worcester	101	..
Old Colony	178½	179
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	15½	16¼
Union Pacific	7	7⅛
West End	70¼	70½
West End pf.	91¼	92
Wisconsin Central	..	1⅞

BONDS.

American Bell Telephone 7s	104	..
Atchison 4s, New	80¼	..
Atchison adjust. 4s	47⅛	47⅜
Boston United Gas 1st 5s	84½	85½
Boston United Gas 2d 5s	70	71½
Burlington & Missouri River ext. 6s	117	..
Burlington & M. R. non-ext. 6s	107	..
Chi., Bur. & North. 1st 5s	104¼	104¼
Chi., Bur. & North. 2d 6s	..	90½
Chicago & West Michigan 5s	48	..
Consolidated R. of Vt. 1st 5s	50	..
Illinois Steel D. 5s, 1913	70½	72½
K. C., Clinton & Springfield 5s	50	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & Gulf 7s	107	..
K. C., Ft. Scott & M. 6s	..	80
K. C., Mem. & Birm. 4s	65	68½
K. C., St. Joe. & C. B. 7s	119	120
Little Rock & Ft. Sm. 7s	85	90
Louis., Ev. & St. L. 1st 6s	99	..
Marq., Ho. & Onton. 6s	108	..
Mexican Central con. 4s	67¼	67⅝
Mexican Central 1st con. inc. 3s	18	18¾
Mexican Central 2d con. inc. 3s	7½	8½
West End Street Railway 5s	104	..
West End Street Railway 4½s	104	..
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s	38½	39½
Wisconsin Central inc. 5s	6	..

MINING COMPANIES.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	3⅝	3⅞
Allouez	..	1
Arnold	2⅞	3
Atlantic	22½	23½
Bonanza	.45	.45½
Boston & Cripple Creek	12½	.17
Boston & Montana	117	117
Butte & Boston	14⅜	15
Calumet & Hecla	374	375
Centennial	6⅜	6½
Gold Coin Mines	3½	3⅝
Humboldt	.30	.50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Feb. 26, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
149	151	10	Adams Express	150	150	150	150	.....
12¼	13¼	160	American Cotton Oil..	12½	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
54	56½	10	Am. Cotton Oil, pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
13⅞	14	3,610	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	14¼	13½	14	+⅜
33⅜	33⅞	1,102	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	33	33⅞	33	33⅞	+⅞
116⅞	116½	38,311	American Sugar Refs.	114¾	116¼	114⅝	116⅝	+2¼
75¼	75¾	6,160	American Tobacco	74½	75¼	74¼	75¼	+1
24	26	35	Ann Arbor pf	26	26	24¼	24¼	.....
12	12¾	100	At., T. & S. F., new	11¾	12¼	11¾	12	.....
23¼	23⅝	4,050	At., T. & S. F. pf	22½	23⅝	22¾	23¼	+⅝
...	...	100	Baltimore & Ohio	15½	15¼	15½	15½	+⅞
11¼	12¼	900	Bay State Gas	11½	12½	11¼	12½	+1⅛
20½	21½	105	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20⅜	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	–⅜
71	76	7	Bur., C. R. & Northern	70	70	70	70	.....
45¼	45¾	812	Canada Southern	44⅞	45⅝	44⅜	45⅝	+⅝
17⅛	17½	300	Chesapake & Ohio	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
164	...	16	Chicago & Alton	164	164	164	164	.....
74⅞	75	10,697	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	75	73⅛	75	+1½
76½	76⅝	5,135	Chicago Gas	75⅝	76⅜	75⅜	76⅜	+1⅛
76½	76⅝	15,285	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75⅜	76⅝	75⅜	76⅝	+1⅛
133½	134⅛	226	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	133½	138⅝	133½	138⅝	+⅜
10⅛	10⅝	1,876	Chicago & Northwest	104	105	104	105	+⅞
67½	67⅝	1,984	Chi. & Rock Isl. & Pac.	66¾	67¼	66¾	67⅛	+⅜
...	...	100	Chicago Stock Yards	103	103	103	108	.....
21½	22	350	Colorado Fuel & Iron	21½	21½	21¼	21¼	.....
4	4¼	1,450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3¾	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+⅛
153	154	8,101	Consolidated Gas Co	150⅝	153½	150⅝	153	+2
107½	107⅞	820	Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝	+⅞
153½	154	417	Del., Lack. & Western	151¾	154	153¼	154	+⅞
10½	11⅛	100	Denver & Rio Grande	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+1⅛
14½	15	100	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
34	34¾	20	Erie 1st pf	33½	33¼	33¼	33½	.....
34⅞	35	2,400	General Electric	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+⅜
93	97	160	Illinois Central	92½	92½	92¼	92¾	–⅛
35¼	36½	200	Illinois Steel Co	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+⅜
64¾	67¼	885	Lake Erie & W. pf	60⅝	66¾	60⅝	66¾	+⅜
159½	160¼	1,195	Lake Shore	157½	160	157½	160	+2½
46	48½	80	Long Island	49	49	49	49	.....
50	50¼	4,895	Louisville & Nashville	49¼	50¼	49¼	50	+⅛
89½	89⅝	3,415	Manhattan Con	83	89¼	88	89¼	+1⅝
107	108	200	Metropolitan Traction	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+⅞
45½	46¼	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	46	46	46	46	–⅛
13	13½	110	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	13	13	13	.....
30	30¼	1,220	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	29½	30¼	29½	30¼	+1⅛
20⅜	21	875	Missouri Pacific	20½	21¼	20½	21	+⅜
89¾	90⅝	134	National Lead Co. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1¼
13	14	25	National Linseed Oil	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	.....
97	97¼	1,975	New Jersey Central	95¼	97½	95¼	95¼	+2¼
93¼	93¾	697	New York Central	93	93½	93	93½	+⅝
174	175	26	N. Y., N. H. & H	173¾	174	173¾	174	.....
8¾	9	215	N. Y., Sus. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	–¼
24½	25	300	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	–¼
4¼	4¾	200	North American	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	.....
14½	14⅝	307	Northern Pacific	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
38	38¼	6,105	Northern Pac. pf	38	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+⅜
14⅝	15	150	Ontario & Western	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+⅛
41	43	325	O. R. & Nav. pf	41	41	41	41	–1
25	25¼	350	Pacific Mail	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
24⅝	24¾	5,624	Phil. & Reading	21⅝	24⅜	21⅝	24⅜	+⅞
156½	157	106	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	157	157	+1¼
5	5¼	112	St. L. & San Fran.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	.....
39	40	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+¼
14½	15¼	208	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
10¼	10¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	10¼	10½	10¼	10½	–⅛
116	120	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117	117	117	117	+⅞
50⅜	50½	4,010	St. Paul & Omaha	50¼	49¼	50¼	50¼	+⅛
14⅜	15	800	Southern Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
9	9¼	400	Southern Railway	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
28⅜	28⅝	2,622	Southern Railway pf	27¾	28⅜	27⅝	28⅛	+⅜
10	10¼	732	Standard R. & T	9¼	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
27⅜	27¾	3,315	Tenn. Coal & Iron	20¼	27¾	20¼	27¼	+1¼
9¼	9½	300	Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	–⅛
7¼	8¼	1,045	U Ion Pacific	7	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
7½	8¼	100	United States Leather	8	8	8	8	.....
59¼	59¼	8,900	U. S. Leather pf	57½	59⅜	57½	59¼	+2¼
20	20½	250	United States Rubber	20	20	20	20	–⅛
72½	74	158	U. S. Rubber pf	72	72	72	72	–⅝
6⅜	6¼	410	Wabash pf	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
15⅜	16	1,310	Wabash pf	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	.....
100	102½	35	Wells-Fargo Express	99½	100	99½	100	.....
83⅜	83½	2,050	Western Union Tel	82⅝	83⅜	82⅝	83½	+⅜
1½	1⅝	340	Wheeling & Lake Erie	1½	1⅝	1½	1½	.....
5⅛	8	25	Wheeling & L. E. pf	8	8	8	8	.....
Sales		155,652						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alb & Sus con 6s 2,000	118½	
Am Spirits M Co 6s 15,000	80½	
5,000	81¼	
4,000	81¼	
5,000	81	
Am Tobacco Co scrip 30	68½	
5,000	70½	
600	70	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 6,000	80	
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000	25	
At, T & S F gen 4s 2,000	81¾	
20,000	81⅞	
5,000s3	81⅞	
8,000	81⅞	
5,000	82	
7,000	82¼	
60,000	82¼	
Adjustment 4s 2,000	46⅜	
36,000	47	
5,000	47⅛	
42,000	47¼	
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit 5,000	51⅜	
Atlantic & Pacific inc 2,000	¾	
2,000	1	
Austin & N W 1st 10,000	84½	
Brooklyn R T 5s 5,000	80½	
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s 4,000	109½	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 3,000c	98¼	
2,000	98½	
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s 2,000	103	
Canada So 1st gtd 1,000	109¾	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 2,000	91⅞	
Cent R & B Co of Ga collateral gold 5s 10,000	96½	
Cent of N J gen 5s 7,000	116½	
Registered 10,000	116	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 1,000	102½	
Cent Pac ext 5s 29,000	101	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 12,000	76	
1,000	76¼	
3,000	76⅛	
Ches & Ohio con 5s 6,000	110¼	
3,000	110½	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 15,000	90¼	
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 2,000	117¼	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 3,000	101¼	
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 27,000	100	
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	111¾	
Chicago & Mil 1st 5,000	104	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 10,000	42	
15,000	42¼	
4,000	42	
5,000	42¼	
4,000	42⅜	
20,000	42½	
Chi & N W 25-year deb 5s 4,000	107¼	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000	104	
Col, H V & T 5s 5,000	72¾	
1,000c	72½	
12,000	72½	
8,000	72	
1,000	72½	
2,000	72	
24,000	71	
11,000	71½	
5,000	71¾	
5,000	71	
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000	56½	
1,000	57½	
1,000	60	
5,000	56	
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000s20F	88½	
Den & R G Imp 5s 8,000	81	
Dul, S S & A 5s 1,000	102	
Erie 1st mortgage 5,000	108¾	
Total sales		$1,697,630

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000	111½	
Erie 4s prior bonds 10,000s20F	94½	
3,000	94¾	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 15,000	65¾	
2,000	65⅞	
H & Tex Cent 1st 5s 11,000	108½	
H & Tex Cent con 6s 5,000	104	
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 10,000	66½	
5,000	66¾	
Han & St Jo cons 7,000	121	
Int & Gt Nor 1st 1,000	119¼	
Kan City & Pac 1st 20,000	61½	
1,000	79	
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	48	
Knox & Ohio 1st 1,000	114	
Long Island 1st 2,000	105⅝	
Louis & Nasid, Pens & Atl 1st 7,000	97	
Unified gold 4s 1,000	102	
2,000	80	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 10,000s20F	93¼	
5,000	93⅞	
5,000	94	
Stamped gtd 1,000	73½	
Metropolitan Elev 2d 5,000	106⅛	
Mil, L S & W 1st 2,000	65¼	
Mil & St Paul, M & St L Div 10,000	65½	
5,000	65	
I & D ext 1,000	128½	
South Minn Div 1,000	134	
4,000	117¾	
6,000	117⅝	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 11,000s20F	99	
3,000	99¼	
4,000s20F	99	
Mil & St Paul cons 2,000	132½	
8,000	133	
Minn & St L con 5s 10,000	102¾	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,500	84⅝	
6,000	84½	
Mo, K & T 2d 2,000	59¾	
8,000	60	
5,000c	60	
1,000	60	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 500	68	
2,500	68	
Nash, C & St L con 2,000	102	
N Y Cent deb 5s 2,000	108¾	
Registered 5,000	108½	
N Y Cent ext 4s 1,000	103⅛	
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 5,000	95½	
6,000s20F	95¼	
2,000	95½	
2,000	95¼	
Nor Pac 1st 6s 1,000	115¾	
6,000s20F	115¾	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 10,000b30	55¾	
162,000	55¼	
500	55¼	
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 6,000	87⅞	
5,000	88	
500	88½	
1,000	88	
4,000	87⅞	
11,000	87¾	
5,000	87⅞	
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	84½	
5,000	84¼	
5,000	84	
5,000	83¾	
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs 10,000	75¼	
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs 7,000	116⅞	
2,000	117	
Oregon R & N 4s 1,000	83	
Penn Cons gtd 4½s 5,000	111	
1,000	110¾	
People's G & C of Chi 1st gtd 6s 5,000	110	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 6,000	101	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 50,000	44¾	
Phil & Read 2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 2,000	32	
150,000	32¼	
3,000	32½	
5,000	32⅝	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 2,000	81	
1,000	81¼	
3,000	81⅝	
Rio Grande West 1st 3,000	73	
2,000	73½	
Roch & Pitts cons 1,000	119	
St Jo & Grand Isl 1st, Trust Co certfs 25,000	40⅞	
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s 3,000	101½	
St L & Iron Mt, Cairo, Ark & T 1st 1,000	102	
St L & Iron Mount 2d 2,000	102⅜	
St L & Iron Mount 5s 3,000	75	
3,000	75½	
Stamped gtd 1,000	73½	
St L & S F 4s 2,000	65¼	
10,000	65½	
1,000	65	
St P, M & M 1st, Montana ext 4s 2,000	90¼	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 10,000	58⅜	
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	83	
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 12,000	85⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 1,000	89¼	
4,000	89⅞	
16,000	90	
5,000	90¼	
5,000	90⅜	
10,000	90⅝	
Standard R & T 6s 1,000	71¼	
5,000	71½	
1,000	72	
2,000	72½	
Tenn Coal, Iron & R, Tenn Div 6s 5,000	85	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	88¼	
2,500	88½	
Tex & Pac 2d inc 7,000	21½	
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000	104½	
Union Pac 6s, 1897 2,000	104¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1898, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups 16,000	104½	
Union Pac 1st, 1899 25,000	105⅜	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes 70,000	101	
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Trust Co certfs 5,000	93	
Utah & Northern 7s 5,000	117	
Virginia Midland G M 10,000	103	
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107	
1,000	107¼	
West Shore gtd 4s 5,000	106¾	
23,000	106⅞	
2,000	106½	
Registered 40,000	106	
500	106½	
W N Y & P 1st 5,000	107¼	
West Pac bonds 7,000	103	
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 5,000	88½	
5,000	89	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	210
American Ex	172	Market & Fulton	210
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	186
Butchers & Drov	125	Mechanics & Trad	130
Central National	155	Merchants'	187
Chase National	400	Merchants' Ex	110
Chatham	200	Metropolis	423
Chemical	4000	Nassau	330
City	500	National Union	195
Citizens'	125	New Amsterdam	190
Columbia	170	New York	230
Commerce	195½	New York County	675
Continental	130	Ninth National	105
Corn Exchange	285	Nat. Bank N. A.	130
East River	132	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue	2000	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I.	120	People's	200
Fourth National	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National	310	Republic	143
Garfield National	500	Seaboard National	169
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	315	State of New York	110
Hudson River	155	Third National	98
Importers & Trad	525	Tradesmen's	90
Irving	140	U. S. National	175
Leather Manufrs	175	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

Ninety shares of Tradesmen's sold at 90.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $2,401,405, against $2,738,904 last week, and $3,935,205 for the corresponding period of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,549,297, against $2,825,977 last week, and $3,737,966 in the same week of last year.

Jersey Woman's Law Was an Axe.

Noticing that a second-story balcony, in process of construction, yesterday was overhanging his property, Henry Frank of West Side Avenue, Jersey City, chased the workmen away with a revolver and was arrested. While he was in court the carpenters resumed work, but had to stop and make safety jumps into the window, because Mrs Frank came out with an axe and chopped away the supports. The rights of the Franks have been acknowledged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	122⅝	123½
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	123½
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	103½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	...
Alb. & Sus	170	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r. 5s	61	61
Am. Coal	108	119
Am. Express	111	113
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	103	103½
Am. T. & C	85	87
Am. Tobacco pf	101	105
Ann Arbor	9	9½
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	...	14⅝
At. & T. H.	...	⅛
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	...	5
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Bklyn Union Gas	90½	93
Brunswick Co	...	½
Buff., R. & P	16¾	20
Buff., R. & P. pf	...	57½
Canadian Pacific	55	56
Central Pacific	10¾	11¾
Chi. & Alton pf	172	...
Chi. & E. Ill	42	45
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	98
Chicago G. W.	4	5
Chi. & N. W. pf	154	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	26	27
Clev., L. & W. pf	40	50
Cleve. & Pitts	160	...
Col. C. & I. Dev	...	1¼
Col. C. & I.Dev.pf	2	3
Col. F. & I. pf	...	90
C., H. V. & T. pf	...	40
Col. & H. Coal, all in. pd	...	4¼
Com. Cable	155	172
Consol. Coal	33	...
D. & R. G. pf	41	...
D. M. & Ft. D	8	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	58	...
D., S. S. & A	3¼	4¼
D., S. S. & A. pf	8	9½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	104⅜	106
E. E. Ill.of Bklyn	98	98¾
Erie 2d pf	19½	20½
Ev. & T. H	25	31
Ev. & T. H. pf	37	45
Gt. Nor. pf	120	123
G. B. & W	30	40
G. B. & W., Deb., A	...	50
G. B. & W., Deb., B	4	5
Harlem	203	...
Homestake	35	40
Iowa Central	6⅞	7¼
Iowa Central pf	24½	26
Joliet & Chicago	156	...
Kanawha & Mich	5	7
Keokuk & D. M	2	4
K. & D. M. pf	12	13½
Keokuk & West	30	40
Laclede Gas pf	70	75
L. E. & W	16¼	16¾
Mah. Coal R	100	115
Mah. Coal R. pf	100	115
Man. Beach	5	10
Md. Coal pf	40	50
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝
Mich. Central	91	93
Minn. & St. L	18½	20
M. & St. L. 1st pf	77	79
Minn. Iron	45	48
Mobile & Ohio	21	22½
Morris & Essex	164	166½
National Lead	23	24
National Starch	4	7
Nat. St. 1st pf	51	55
Nat. St. 2d pf	17	22
New Cent. C	5⅛	6¼
New England	...	37
N. Y., C. & St. L	11	12
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	...	70
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	...	27
Norfolk So	60	70
Nor. & West	11¼	12
Nor. & West. pf	16¼	17½
Nor. & W. new	14	16
N. & W. pf., new	...	28½
Ohio Southern	...	5
Ont. Mining	10	10¾
Ore. R. & N	14	24
Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid	15½	16¼
Penn. Coal	320	...
Peo., Dec. & Ev	2	2¼
Peo. & Eastern	4	8
Phil. & Read. 1st pf., when issued	...	50
Phil. & Read. 2d pf., when issued	30	30¾
P., C., C. & St. L	12¾	14
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	47	50
P., Ft. W. & C	163	170
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf	...	12
Rens. & Sar	178	186
R., W. & O	117¼	118
St. L. S. W	3¾	4
St. P. & Duluth	18	21
St. P. & D. pf	85	90
St. P. & O. pf	135	138
Third Avenue	153	157
Tol. & Ohio Cent	15	25
Tol. & O. C. pf	50	75
U. P. D. & G	1⅞	2⅛
U. S. Express	37	40
West. Union Beef	6¾	7½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
980	Am. Sp. Mfg.	15¼	14½	13½	14½
22,230	Am. Sug. Refs.	114½	116⅝	114½	116½
380	Am. Tobacco	74⅝	75	74½	75
60	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf	32½	33	32½	33
110	A., T. & S. F.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
20	A., T. & S. F. pf	23½	24	23½	23⅞
120	Bay State Gas	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1,740	Chicago Gas	75⅞	76¾	75⅞	76¾
860	Chi., R. I. & P.	66⅜	67½	66⅜	67½
9,470	C., B. & Q.	73⅞	75	73⅝	74¾
7,880	C., M. & St. P.	75⅝	76⅝	75⅝	76⅜
730	Central of N. J.	95½	97½	95½	97
120	Gen. Electric	34⅜	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞
1,110	Louis. & Nash.	50¼	49¼	49¼	50⅜
740	Manhattan	88⅛	89	88⅛	89
180	Mo. Pacific	20⅝	21	20¼	21
250	Nor. Pacific	14½	14½	14½	14½
80	Nor. Pac. pf	38½	38½	37⅝	37⅝
2,480	P. & R. all in. pd.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24⅝
100	Southern Ry.	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
20	Tenn. C. & I.	27	27	27	27
20	Texas Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
50	Union Pacific	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,180	U. S. Leath. pf.	57½	59¼	57½	59
400	West. Union	83½	83⅝	83¼	83½

47,670

Bonds.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. gen.	82¼	82¾	82¼	82¼
2,000	C., R. & N. con.	103	103	103	103
8,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	87¾	88	87¾	88
4,000	Southern Ry. 5s.	90	90	90	90

$19,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of February, 1897:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$138,405,588
Gold bullion	47,466,122
Total	$185,871,711
Net outstanding gold certificates	37,553,179
Balance	*$148,318,532
Standard silver dollars	$381,404,837
Silver bullion	812,815
Total	$382,217,652
Net outstanding silver certificates	362,496,573
Balance	19,721,079
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,278,048
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	108,272,232
Total	$117,550,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	117,550,280
United States notes	85,705,071
Net outstanding currency certificates	76,515,000
Balance	9,190,071
Treasury notes of 1890	$32,208,364
National bank notes	15,093,236
Fractional silver coin	15,755,594
Fractional currency	1,344
Minor coin	1,251,205
Deposits in National banks	16,540,703
Bonds and interest paid	5,110,571
Total	$83,970,018
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,383,780
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,419,749
Disbursing officers' balances	26,714,917
Post Office Department account	3,080,890
Miscellaneous items	2,807,053
Total	$46,406,390
Balance	37,563,628
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$214,793,311

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$444,787	$11,179,682	$90,278,238
Internal revenue.	614,304	10,384,837	99,138,418
Miscellaneous	11,657	1,459,050	15,431,510
Total	$1,070,749	$23,023,570	$204,848,168

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$58,000	$5,635,000	$64,075,958
War	....	2,926,000	34,267,620
Navy	....	2,364,000	23,041,068
Indians	19,000	960,000	8,150,896
Pensions	603,000	13,007,000	95,480,845
Interest	....	2,820,000	28,372,500
Total	$680,000	$27,709,000	$253,388,389
Excess of receipts over expenditures	390,749	†4,685,429	†48,540,221

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$10,940	$8,183,532	$8,916,630
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	37,292	1,071,517	5,900,448

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Treasury Notes. (Since 1879.)	National Bank Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$472,253,172	$87,277,195	$559,530,367
This fiscal y'r.	46,964,201	7,238,885	54,203,086
This month	575,639	307,346	882,985
This day	86,910	315	87,225

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, Act July 12, 1882.

†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $614,304; from customs, $444,787, and miscellaneous, $101,657.

The National bank notes received to-day for redemption amounted to $330,870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WATSON, EMILY C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILY C. WATSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next. Dated New-York, the fifth day of November, 1896. JOHN M. BOWERS, CHARLES E. RHINELANDER, Executors. E. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executors. n7-law6mS

WYCKOFF, ELLEN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Private Contract and at Auction.

Sonn Brothers have purchased from the Atlas Improvement Company the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the Boulevard, 27 by 100, and will shortly improve the property by the erection of apartment houses. They have also purchased the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-third Street, 100 by 45, and will erect on the plot a fire-proof apartment house.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have purchased from the estate of J. Wilke the two four-story brick buildings, with stores, 333 and 335 Grand Street, 35 by 80.

Schrag & Richtberg have sold, for the estate of Francis Dwyer, two four-story tenements, 159 and 161 West Twenty-fourth Street, 41.8 by 98.9, to C. A. Winch, who will immediately remove the old buildings and erect a modern six-story stable and loft building.

Frederick Zittel has sold, for Messrs. Stewart & Smith, to F. Koewing, the four-story American basement dwelling, 307 West Ninety-first Street, 25 by 55 by lot.

Mr. Zittel has also sold the three-story brownstone private dwelling 47 West Ninety-second Street, 20 by 67 by 100.

Jesse C. Benedict & Co. have sold, for E. H. Ludden, to Ralph A. Schoenberg, the three-story brownstone dwelling 312 West Eighty-seventh Street, 17 by 55 by 100, for $23,000.

P. Jones & Co. have sold, for Catharine Cogan, Hon. G. & H. Kraus, for about $27,000, the five-story brownstone flat 54 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 89 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for James H. Beals, Jr., to Max Marx, the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 56.2 by 72.6.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, at assignee's sale, to Mrs. Jennie M. Tompkins of Brooklyn, for $35, all the right, title, and interest of John C. Lathrop, bankrupt, on March 1st 1875, in the following property: West End Avenue, east side, 65.11 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 14.5 by 100 by — by 23.6 by 11.5 by 76.10; also, West End Avenue, west side, 61.5 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, 15.2 by 100 by 18.8 by 100; also, interior lot, beginning 100 feet west of West End Avenue and 57.11 feet south of Seventy-sixth Street, runs south 44.3 by west 275 by north about 54 by east 275.1.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

George Frederick Pelham has been commissioned to draw plans for five stone-front private dwelling houses, each 20 by 56 feet and extension, to be built on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 94 feet east of Riverside Drive, for Judson Lawson, builder. The structures will be of four stories and American basement.

The plot on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 275 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, is to be improved by the owner, Donald Robertson, who will erect a five-story and basement apartment house on the property. The building will be 25 feet wide by 75 deep, and will cost about $16,000, and will be constructed from plans by W. C. Dickerson.

John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street has plans and specifications in preparation for two apartment houses, to be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 125 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for John Friedel. The buildings are to be five stories, and will have a total frontage of 50 feet and the unusual depth of 97.7 feet. They are estimated to cost $56,000.

Edward Wenz is the architect of two five-story flat buildings, 27.10 by 87 feet each, to be erected on the east side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, for Schmuck & Montag, the builders. The houses will have fronts of limestone and buff brick, and are estimated to cost $54,000.

The same architect is making drawings for two three-story frame dwellings, 19.8 by 62 each, to be built on the east side of Forest Avenue, 100 feet north of Homestead Avenue, for Charles Hohl. The buildings will cost about $12,000.

Charles Hohl will also build, from plans by the same architect, at $6,000, three-story frame dwelling house, 20 by 62, on the north side of Home Street, 23 feet east of Forest Avenue.

Plans have been prepared by Henry Anderson for two five-story apartment houses, to be erected on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fourth and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Streets, for Charles L. Harrell. The ground floors are to be used for store purposes.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 88.11; by F. W. Mertens of northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Seventieth Street, owner; George Keister of 14 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $140,000.

Ninety-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Columbus Boulevard, for two-story and basement brick dwellings, 19 by 56, by Alexander Walker of 792 West End Avenue, owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, for four five-story and basement brick flats, 31 by 82, by Giuseppe A. Adams of 319 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Solomon D. Cohen of 176 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 18 Division Street, alterations to a four-story brick store, dwelling, and shop, by J. Weinstein of 18 Division Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 241 East Broadway, architect; cost, $100.

No. 1,612 Broadway, northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, alterations to a three-story brick hotel, by Henry Branch of 65 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Bernard Brennan, lessee; John Selfridge of 1,628 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 61 and 63 Twenty-fifth Street, alterations to a one-story frame stable, by Joseph Garry of 237 East Fortieth Street, owner; no architect given; cost, $1,000.

Nineteenth Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, alterations to a six-story brick and stone store and loft, by William Waldorf Astor of 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner of land; A. Alexander of 14 West Forty-seventh Street, owner of building; S. K. McGuire of 151 West Twenty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 143 West Forty-second Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and office building, by Stella M. Graham of 26 West Fiftieth Street and others, owners; Babb, Cook & Willard of 874 Broadway, architects; Robert Simpson of 195 Bowery, builder; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 26.

123D ST, n s, 190.9 ft w of 3d Av, 55.8x100.11; George Gatfield and wife to Enoch C. Bell, same $1

106TH ST, 221 West; Casimir L. Lawrence and wife to Julia R. Foley 1

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 363 ft n e of 167th St, 25x100x irregular; Annie Schmidt to Winfred Halligan 100

MAIDEN LANE, 15; Albert Flake and wife and others to New York Realty Company 1,000

GREENWICH ST, 214; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Anne A. Cook 19,200

EAST BROADWAY, s s, Lot 108, map of Henry Rutgers's estate, 23.2x75; also e s of Eldridge St, 100.6 n of Canal St, 25x109; also East Broadway, 99; Abraham Spektorsky to Hyman Spektorsky, 6-7 part 1

FRANKFORT ST, 9; Julia R. Foley and another to Gustavus L. Lawrence 1

MERCER ST, 151; Gerald S. Griffin and wife to Philip Braender 1

7TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Lieutenant Gustavus Huttenleser and others to Bernard Applebaum 1

WEST 3D ST, 134; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy and another 10,260

WEST 48TH ST, n s, 54.1 f e of Greenwich Av, 31.11x68.6x irregular; also West 10th St, n s, 53.11 ft e of Greenwich Av, 32x69x irregular; Albert I. Sire and wife to Horatio B. Cushman and another 1

48TH ST, 211 West; Lewis Radford to William L. Radford 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 498.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.4; William A. Mallett and wife to Sophia E. Mallett 3,500

CATHARINE ST, s e s, Lot 81, map South Washingtonville, 25x100; George C. Austin, referee, to Edwin E. Dickson, as receiver 100

27TH ST, n s, 199.11 ft e of 10th Av, 24.11x98.9; 23d St, n s, 308.4 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x98.9; 101st St, n s, 170 ft w of 8th Av, 28x98.9; 26th St, s s 117.6 ft w of 8th Av, 28x98.9; Meloran G. Honeyman to Perry G. Honeyman 1

35TH ST, 338 East; Mary McKetrick to Jacob Goldstein 1

48TH ST, 209 West; Lewis Radford to Sarah C. Doty 1

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.5; Mary Casy to Franz Fohr 1

4TH AV, e s, 76.11 ft n of 83d St, 25.2x88.5x24.10x48.6; August Ganzenmuller and wife to Louis Ganzenmuller 10

61ST ST, s s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; Oscar H. Fernbach to Stella B. Fernbach and others 1

72D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Margaret Luitrell to Franziska Hlavac 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 115th St, 75.9x86.2x21x61; Bernard Cohen and wife to Henry Rothschild 6,000

1ST AV, 439 and 441; John C. Clegg and wife to Herman M. Biggs 1

21ST ST., 36 East; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Austin Hall 40,000

1ST AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 26th St, 49.4x75; John C. Clegg and wife to H. M. Biggs 1

ORCHARD ST, s s, 400 ft e of Main St, 50x103; James Ketcham and wife to John Ward 700

MAPLE AV, w s, Lot 70, map of Village of William's Bridge, 25x100; Albert N. Tunstall and wife to John W. Wright 3,500

102D ST, 6 West; Philip Braender and wife to Gerald S. Griffin 1

165TH ST, 370 ft e of 3d Av, 100.5 ft e of 11th Av, 100.5x117.1x100x126.6; Isabelle McCormack and another to Mary S. Bowen 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 157th St, 25x100; Percival J. H. Whittaker to Peter J. McCoy 1

BATHGATE AV, e s, 20 ft s of 182d St, 20x80; Adolphine C. Welsh to Jonathan W. Welsh 5,000

CHISHOLM ST, w s, Lots 10 and 11, map of property of William Birrell; Charles G. F. Glenz and wife to Marie Glenz and another 600

AVENUE C, e s, part of Lot 197, map of Prospect Hill estate; Francis A. Dugro, referee, to James E. McKown 4,625

WALKER ST, 37; Benjamin Hoffman, referee, to Mary H. Elting 35,000

BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of Suburban St, 62.4x45.2x39.2x100; John Cavanagh and others to Mary A. Costello —

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, 100x64.10; Edward Hirsh and others to Alonzo B. Kight 1

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Oakland Place, 25x100x25.1x100; Isabella Campbell to Christian Andresen 1,500

AQUEDUCT AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 25.4x92x25x88.11; Annie A. Collins to Sadie Umbach 3,000

EAST BROADWAY, 38; B. Magen to Morris Garfinkel 32,500

SETON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Maurice Ryan 1,050

96TH ST, s s, 164 ft w of Columbus Av, 30.6x84.10x33.1x72x33.1x84.10; same to John B. Cole 2

184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; Lena Barliati and another to Antonio D'Andrea 1

WEST END AV, w s, 30.2 ft s of 85th St, 20x64x irregular; Harry Hooper to Grace L. Hooper 1

117TH ST, n w corner of 7th Av, runs n 100.11x w 161.8 to St. Nicholas Av, x s 18.5 to 117th St x e 99.9; Henry F. Cook and wife to William C. Farber 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x100; Timothy Donovan and wife to Silvia M. Warner 1

130TH ST, s s, 332 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Louise W. Stevens to Edward R. Poerschke 1

Recorded Leases.

BAER, Albert, to Charles H. Kaden; n e corner of 5th Av and 19th St, part of basement, 2 years $1,500

BARNETT, Samuel, to Louis I. Cherey and another; n w corner of Elizabeth and Bayard Sts, 5 years 900

BURNS, William D., to Charles A. Tauby; n e corner of 1st Av and 26th St, store, 5 years 1,200

BROADBELT, William, to the Stephen Merritt Burial Company, (Limited); 241 and 243 West 23d St, store, &c., 10 years 5,900, 6,400

FOOTE, Margaret L., to Henry Lindemeyer & Sons; 20 Beekman St, 3 years 5,000

HERZOG, Rosa, to John Tuomey; 1,156 3d Av, store, 3 years 1,200

KERR, Robert, to Lee Gong Son and others; n s of Pell St, 225.2 ft w of Bowery, 73.10x91x irregular, 3 years 7,800

VAN BUEREN, Henry S., and others to Joseph J. Little; s s of 14th St, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 25x103.3, 21 years 4,150

Recorded Mortgages.

APPLEBAUM, Bernard, and Morris Morrison to Laemmlein and Joseph L. Buttenweiser; s s of 7th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, one-half year $3,000

BARON, Malvina and Samuel, to Joseph Fox; n s of 64th St, 41.8 ft e of 4th Av, (collateral) 7,000

BRIEN, Margaret, and husband to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; s s of 149th St, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 1 year 3,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to William Wainwright; s e of Hewitt Place, 200 ft n of Leggett Av, 1 year 200

BONAVIA, Ernest, to William F. and James V. Lawrence; n s of 15th St, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 1 month 984

BERRIE, Elizabeth and Joseph, to James C. Bell; lot at n s of alleyway, 20 ft wide, adjoining land of Margaret Cogan, &c., being 191 ft e of Riverdale Av, 24th Ward, 3 years 2,000

BIGGS, Hermann M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 439 and 444 1st Av, 1 year 25,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John Cavanagh and John Collins; n e corner of Bainbridge Av and Suburban St, 1 year 1,800

CLAUSEN, Max, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 318 East 118th St, 2 years 10,000

COOK, Annie A., to Anne H. Mildeberger; 214 Greenwich St, (demand) 2,500

D'ANDREA, Antonio, to Antonio Buonamano; s s of 184th St, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 6 months 700

DILKS, George W., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 9th St, 481.2 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 6,500

DAVIES, Alice, to C. McGuckin; e s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, demand 2,750

ELTING, Mary H., to John W. Love; 21 Walker St, 3 years 28,000

FERRELL, Frank J., and wife to Estelle Hasberg; n s of 29th St 283.3 ft w of 7th Av; 27th St, s s, 254.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 500

FARLEY, John T., and wife to Thomas R. A. Hall and another; s s of 87th St, 140 ft e of Riverside Av, 7 months 4,500

FOLEY, Julia R. and Michael, to James Everard; n s of 106th St, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

FOX, Catherine F., to John F. Steeves; e s of Lincoln St, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 6 months 2,500

FOLEY, Julia R., to John T. Terry and another, trustees, &c.; 221 West 106th St, 3 years 40,000

FORBES, Mary, and husband to Armand Levy and another, executors, &c., of Theodore Levy, deceased; s s of 131st St, 107.6 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 16,000

FINE, Isaac, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 9th St, 193 ft e of Avenue C, 5 years 6,000

GREGORY, Susan J. M., to William B. Giles; 221 West 22d St, 2 years 2,500

GANZENMULLER, Louis, and wife to August Ganzenmuller; e s of 4th Av, 76.11 ft n of 83d St, 5 years 10,000

GRIFFIN, Gerald S., and wife to Philip Braender; s s of 102d St, 117 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 3,250

GAUSS, Frederick, and wife to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; w s of Grant Av, 106 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 1,750

GERHARD, Erhard, and wife to Joseph Applegate; Avenue A, w s, 26.5 ft s of 3d St, leasehold, installments 13,000

HALL, Austin, to George O. Hall; 36 East 21st St, demand 6,000

HERMAN, Adolph F., to Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; 543 East 12th St, 1 year 8,000

HUMPHREY, Mary A., to Mary S. Taylor; s s of Sherick St, 100 ft s of Delancey St, 1 year 1,000

HOLCOMBE, William F., and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 54 East 25th St, 5 years 15,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Catherine Norwood; n s of 117th St, 167.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,000

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward Hirsh and another; s e corner of 104th St and Riverside Drive, 1 year 73,250

KLATTHAAR, John H., and wife to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; e s of Orchard and Lot 162, 6 of Grand St, 1 year 3,000

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, demand 4,603

SAME to Martin Metzger; w s of 8th Av, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, demand 636

LYNCH, Bernard F., to Harriet H. Wilcox; w s of Anthony Av, 75 ft s of Gray St, 3 years 4,000

SAME to same; w s of Anthony Av, 50 ft s of Gray St, 3 years 4,000

MIGGE, Annie, to Charles Hofsaas; e s of 1st Av, 50 ft n of 33d St, 1 year 500

MUNZESHEIMER, Herman, to Kaufman Mandel; n s of 83d St, 156 ft e of Madison Av, secures notes 15,306

MILLER, Sarah J., to Harriet L. Strong; 235 East 60th St, all title, also s s of 12th St, 414.6 ft w of 2d Av, ¼ part, 1 year 670

MACDONELL, Allen G., to Filomena Cipolla; Lot 94, amended map of Bronxwood Park, installments 1,300

McALLISTER, Frank V., to Joseph Schnetter; s s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Orchard St, 3 years 13,000

NOONEN, Hannah, to David Quigley; w s of Arthur St, 325 ft s of Pelham Av, demand 200

OLIVER, Leon, to Mary T. Hunt; s w s of 153d St, 99 ft n w of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000

PARK, Jane A., to Cornelia D. Stevens; n s of 115th St, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 1,000

ROTHSCHILD, Henry, to Bernard Cohen; e s of 5th Av, 75.8 ft n of 115th St, 1 year 30,000

RYAN, Mary and Margaret Macguire to Emelia B. Henderson; proposed Trinity Av, 311.4 ft n of 165th St, 5 years 5,000

SAME to Newbury D. Lawton; same property, 3 years 1,250

SCHEUER, Emanuel, and wife to Katharine Koch; 314 East 77th St, 5 years 7,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; s s of 145th St, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 1 year 40,000

SPITZER, Annie M. L. and Oscar L., to Thomas Carroll; w s of Franklin Av, 521.4 ft n of 169th St, 3 years 7,000

ULRICH, John B., to Julia Schneider; e s of 2d Av, 40.5 ft n of 53d St, 5 years 9,000

WALKER, Alexander, and Judson Lawson and wives to Adolphus F. Quick; n s of 70th St, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years 20,000

WARNER, Silvia M., to Timothy Donovan; w s of 8th Av, or Central Park West, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 3 years 15,000

WRIGHT, John W., to Albert N. Tunstall; w s of Maple Av, Lot 70, map of W. F. Duncan's property, William's Bridge, installments 800

WELSH, Adolphine C., and J. Trumbull to the Excelsior Savings Bank of New York; e s of Bathgate Av, 20 ft s of 182d St, 3 years 2,500

WOOD, Joseph H., to Julia D. Elsworth; 271 West 11th St, 3 years 16,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ABRAHAMS, Rebecca, and another, executors, &c., of Isidor Abrahams, to Mary S. Taylor $3,255

BONAPARTE, Charles J., executor of Emily L. Hoffman, to John E. and Emily L. K. Hoffman —

DAVIES, Thomas A., to Elmer B. Yale 1

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary A. Taber 12,035

McCORMICK, Ella, to Charles W. Parson. 6,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Louis Wirth 6,500

SHIGARNICK, Slata, to Sallie Jokinsky 1

SMITH, Clement H., to Florence D. Kellogg 500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to trustee for Peter T. Barlow 16,000

WAGSTAFF, Alfred, trustee of Fred H. Lowerre, to Curtis R. Hatheway, trustee, &c., two assignments 2

YALE, Elmer B., to Thomas A. Davies 10,000

SAME to Charles E. Hotchkiss 1

Lis Pendens.

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 25x87.6; Henrietta Lippmann against Lena Schwartz and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

134TH ST, s e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 36x—x19.2x99.11; Josiah B. and Edward A. McCoy against Margaret A. McCaffrey and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

COLUMBIA ST, 31; Esther Frank against Joseph and Fanny Schwartz, (to set aside deed.)

89TH ST, s s, 161.3 ft e of Riverside Drive, 20x100.8; John F. Douthitt against Alice G. Levy and others, (to foreclose a mechanic's lien.)

72D ST, n s, 88 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Frances E. H. Lewis against Nellie Meyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LEXINGTON AV, 45; Garret Van Cleve against Mary E. Jaffray and John McGee, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

54TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100.5; Washington Life Insurance Company against Jacob Ahles's Brewing Company, (to foreclose mortgage.)

90TH ST, s s, 345 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100; Robert C. Embree, trustee, &c., against Albert H. Mitchell and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

WEST FARMS to Hunt's Point Road, w s, 55 ft s of land of Andrew Nostrand, 30x112; Nancy H. Spicer against Fanny I. Williams and others, (for partition.)

131ST ST, s s, 310 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; George B. Christman against Catharine T. McCaffrey and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 30x100.11; William Brennan against Edward Moran and others, (for a partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

146TH ST, 785 and 787 East; Frank Leslie against Edward Cooke and others, owners; Edward and John Cooke and others, contractors $725

PITT ST, 64; Raffale Sentile and Joseph Rothberg against Isaac Goldstein, owner and contractor 222

136TH ST, 101 and 105 to 117 West; Thomas-Roberts-Stevenson Company against Matilda Williams, owner; Thomas Williams, contractor 804

LEXINGTON AV, 1,878; Henrietta Mark against Lesley Hamm, owner; Howard O. Hamm, contractor 130

144TH ST, 222 West; A. Neri and A. Bianchi against Pietro Indelli, as contractor 108

144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 25x125; Joseph McBinney Brothers against G. Pesciotta, owner and contractor 64

117TH ST, n s, 107.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 25x100; same against Abraham Krone, owner and contractor 22

MADISON AV, s e corner of 72d St, 102.2x58.3; Richard Deeves & Son against Gertrude R. Waldo, owner and contractor 8,901

144TH ST, n w corner of St. Ann's Av, 125x100x irregular; Peter G. Arnot against Geacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor 745

WOOSTER ST, 141 to 145; Ogden & Wallace against Leopold R. True, owner and contractor 615

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

L. HABER & CO.—Judge Van Wyck of the City Court has appointed Philip J. Britt receiver in supplementary proceedings for the assets of L. Haber & Co., manufacturers of cloaks and suits, formerly at 99 Greene Street, on the application of Goldsmith & Doherty, for merchandise sold to the firm by the H. B. Claflin Company. The firm failed several months ago.

ONGLEY ELECTRIC COMPANY.—P. Tecumseh Sherman has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the Ongley Electric Company, by Judge Pryor of the Supreme Court, on the application of John S. Maben, who was appointed receiver in New Jersey on Jan. 8, 1895. The assets in the State were small, and Mr. Maben was unable to get possession of the books of record or any of the papers of the company. He believes there are assets in this city consisting of notes aggregating $37,500, which are under attachment, and judgment has been ordered on the attachment for $13,773, which would leave a surplus for the company if the notes are paid in full. To get the surplus is the object for which Mr. Sherman was appointed receiver. His bond was fixed at $10,000.

HIRSCH & JEROME.—Philip J. Britt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for the partnership assets of Hirsch & Jerome, composing the Hirsch Motor Company, manufacturers of motors and launches at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, by Judge Van Wyck of the City Court, on the application of Goldsmith & Doherty. The receivership includes the machinery, merchandise, outstanding accounts, and patents of the firm. Mr. Goldsmith said that Eugene M. Jerome resides at Williamstown, Mass., and was to furnish the capital to boom the company. Feodor Hirsch is an inventor of motors for launches. The examination of Mr. Hirsch disclosed that the manufacturing was done by another company, which has about $20,000 worth of stock on hand, which it holds for advances, &c. The business was started two years ago.

Out of Town.

CHARLES L. TODD.—Charles L. Todd of Richmond, Va., President of the Gallego Mills Company, and a large grain dealer, made an assignment last night. The liabilities are placed at $180,000. These mills constitute the largest flouring plant in the South, and until the breaking out of the war were the largest in the United States. A few days ago Cyrus Bossieux, the Vice President of the company, assigned for $50,000. The mills are now in the hands of a receiver, who is Mr. Todd.

C. BUNTING & CO.—Deputy Sheriff Butler of New York has received an attachment against C. Bunting & Co., bankers and general storekeepers at Blackfoot, Idaho, for $4,608 in favor of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, C. Bunting & Co. having overdrawn their account with the First National Bank of Ogden, Utah, to that extent. The Sheriff served the attachment on the Chase National Bank to attach the equity in collateral held by the latter bank, which is said to consist of $13,105 Frémont and Bingham County (Idaho) warrants, held for a balance of $5,000 on a note of $10,000.

THE LITHONIA BANK.—Yesterday morning the Lithonia Bank, which is a branch of the Union Loan and Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., made an assignment to J. C. Johnson, a merchant of Lithonia. The liabilities are said to be $4,000 to $5,000, besides the deposits, which are $7,000 or $8,000. This concern had $3,000 on deposit in the State Savings Bank. The President was A. J. Allen, and A. Barker was Cashier. There is only about $300 of cash in the bank. Receiver Ripley of the State Savings Bank to-day filed an amendment to his bill against the Union Loan and Trust Company, asking that the Lithonia Bank be placed in the hands of a receiver.

Receivers for Rent.

Charles C. Marshall has been appointed receiver of rents of 52 East Fifty-eighth Street by Judge Beekman of the Supreme Court in a suit brought by the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York against Margaret C. Bonnell, J. Harper Bonnell, and others, to foreclose a mortgage made on Dec. 23, 1889, by Tammisin H. Bonnell for $29,500, on which there is due $32,455. Tammisin H. Bonnell died on April 25, 1895, and Margaret C. Bonneli claims possession, it is stated, under an unrecorded deed from him to her.

Samuel Hyman has been appointed receiver of rents of 415 Grand Street in proceedings brought by Martin Herman to foreclose a mortgage made by Isidore Nacht for $22,000, on which there is due $23,809. John Eckhoff, it is stated, is the owner of record. Mr. Nacht for many years had a photographic gallery at this place.

Judgments.

Friday, Feb. 26.

The first name is that of the debtor.

ANDERSON, Martin—Thomas H. Lewthwaite $40

ABEEL, Charles H.—Catherine B. Aitken. 74

BRAUS, Paul—W. S. Dunn and another. 506

BERNHEIM, Matthew—B. Triest and others 327

BEAUCHAMP, Henri—A. F. Koelble 88

BOYLAN, Frank, Michael J. and Patrick J.—The D. M. Koehler & Son Co. 207

BRAUER, Paul—J. J. Howell and others. 3,020

BROOKS, Joseph—Mary E. Robinson 201

BAIER, Franz—Jacob Lebkuchner 109

BAYER, Etienne—C. W. Hoefig 25

BIRDSEYE, Clarence T.—L. Manne 243

COWELL, Charles B.—D. J. Isaacs 209

CARROLL, William, and others—Lembeck and Betz Eagle Brewing Company, costs. 114

COLLERAN, John—J. H. Claiborne, Jr.. 76

CORNISH, George H.—W. H. Gray 124

CAMPBELL, Hoik S.—E. L. Harding 42

COAN, Patrick S.—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 123

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—Louis Geitelsohn, costs 92

CRAWFORD, Arthur F.—W. E. Capen 93

CLARK, Henrietta—C. Baumeister 289

CAHN, Joseph, and Leon A. Weill—W. H. Hickerson 190

CASEY, Richard—Albany Brewing Company 118

COOGAN, Teresa and Matthew—The National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. 2,267

DRAKE, John M.—The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company 365

DANIELS, William—New York Telephone Company 31

DOOLEY, John J.—The New York Breweries Company, (Limited) 481

DOGGERELL, William—J. McCallum and another 85

FENDLER, Edward L.—C. A. Tatum and others 148

FOREJH, Albert—J. Ruppert 3,768

FOSTER, James P.—S. V. Lottimer and another, two judgments 448

FLACK, James A.—W. J. Carey and others 96

GROSS, Charles, Jr.—W. Holden 98

GILES, Max M.—P. Hafner 523

GOLDSTEIN, Jacob, and John Smith, or James Robinson—The People 2,500

GONZALEZ, Julio R.—E. P. Cordero 384

GUTTMAN, Adolph—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company 478

GILBERT, Foster B., and another—American Tract Society 468

HAYWARD, Charles M.—J. Gaunt and another 180

HANSCOM, Walter A.—N. W. Condit 532

HUNT, Charles F., and Augustus Hurd—A. Wick 179

HEATHER, George—A. Miller 297

HELLENBERG, Herman—E. Thalman and another 756

HAVER, Sylvester A., Howard S. Jaffray, and John R. P. Woodriff—Jacob Kridel and others 1,032

HAMMERSLEY, Joseph S.—J. A. Wotton and others 1,058

HAFFEY, John—W. Endemann and others 110

HUNTING, Sinclair F.—O. R. W. Worm. 347

HUMBURG, August—A. W. Frensen 108

HOYT, Milton H.—S. Peleris 37

HATCH, Edward P.—R. Halley 100

JOYCE, William—W. McDonagh 198

JACOBS, Hugo—G. Simon and another 81

KALFON, Moses—J. G. Balsells 442

KOPELMAN, Louis H.—E. Fitzgerald 94

KASSLER, Ferdinand—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Company. 2,156

KAHN, Louis and Adolph—William and Joseph Gardam 77

LARIDON, Gustav A.—H. S. Graves 33

LEWIS, Charles and Babette, as executors—M. S. Mosher 123

MERRYASH, Rebecca—The Excelsior Brewing Company, two judgments 665

MASON, Herbert L. and Maude L.—M. Goldman 222

MENGER, John—F. Pennoyer 98

MILLHAUSER, Jacob A.—G. W. Kniffin. 98

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas H.—J. Beck 235

MANNING, John J.—D. G. Garabrant and others 1,409

MERYASH, Louis, and Harry Goodstein—The Excelsior Brewing Company 224

NADIG, Alfred—G. Hurlimann 82

NEIL, William—T. Flynn, costs 86

NICKIG, Marie and Charles—G. H. Reeves 169

O'SHEA, Thomas E.—J. H. Boynton and another 32

OPPENHEIMER, Julius and Henry P.—E. P. Hatch 501

SAME—M. Gomprecht and others 151

RAWAK, Esther—A. Johnston 613

ROSENBLATT, Benjamin — Jessie S. Bladsworts 151

RAABE, Henry F.—M. Freeman 210

RUDGES, Charles—National Wall Paper Company 77

STRATTON, John F.—R. Adler 5,798

STAJER, Louis—R. and O. Goelet 72

SLEVEK, Mary—T. P. Hughes 135

SILVERSTONE, Abraham F.—A. A. Buckley and another 210

STRAUSS, William—Southern National Bank of New York 761

SIEBOLD, Theodore—J. Ruppert 933

SHIDLOVSKY, Morris—Amelia Gorman, as executrix 470

SCHOENBERG, Charles E.—T. J. Farrell 207

SMITH, Agnes H.—J. W. Boyle 373

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMpany—A. Withnyk, by guardian 141

TOWNSEND, Solomon S., Maurice E., and Edward N.—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers 246

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMpany of Missouri—B. Croner and another. 648

TOWNSEND, Robert—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c. 498

TOWNSEND, Robert—Same, (two judgments 796

TOWNSEND, Edward N.—Same 314

TOWNSEND, Solomon S., Maurice E., and Edward N.—Same 904

SAME and Robert Townsend and Peter Haslam—Same 456

TOWNSEND, Solomon S., Edward N., and Margaret L. D.—Same 668

THE HUMBOLDT PUBLISHING COMpany—W. Shillaber 1,430

VAN HORN, Alfred—J. B. Raboteau and others 66

VOPELAK, Josef—A. Charwat 75

WIECHERS, Adolph—T. P. Byrne 48

WATHEN, Ernest J., and others—James A. Cunningham, (costs) 118

WALTON, Alfred—J. E. Loderose 28

WENK, Frederick—J. Ruppert 1,704

WILCOX, Henry C.—G. M. Wright, assignee 38

WELCH, David, as receiver, &c.—Harry Appleton 42

The following judgments have been entered against the city: B. V. Tompkins, $343.05; H. Weber, $367.11; D. Brubacher, $102.94; C. Stein, $345.8; Nassau Brewing Company, (two judgments,) $1,185.68; the David Mayer Brewing Company, $2,318.02; J. Ruppert, $506.79; the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company, $605.53; India Wharf Brewing Company, $2,931.84; S. E. Bernheimer and another, $1,464.08; J. Rosenblum, $42.06; H. H. Guttman, $183.72; P. McNulty, $100.87; George Ehret, $15,337.16; L. Y. Doyle, $169.28; C. F. Ulrich, $169.28; M. J. Asch, $169.28; D. W. Moran, $481.25.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Motion calendar for Monday, March 1: 1017—People ex rel. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad vs. County Court. 1028—People ex rel. Crummey vs. Palmer. 1032, 1083, and 1084—Geneva and Waterloo Railroad vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R., (three causes.) 1035—People ex rel. Inebriates' Home vs. Controller of Brooklyn. 1038—People ex rel. Byrne vs. Woodruff. 1042—People ex rel. Jordan vs. Martin. 1050—Perri vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R. 1049—Einstein vs. Climax Cycle Company.

Day calendar for Monday, March 1: Nos. 731, 836, 841, 844, 847, 849, 850, and 854.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Will for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Mary E. C. Webster.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Martin Herman vs. Isidor Nacht—Samuel Hyman. Orphans' Home and Asylum, &c., vs. Margaret C. Bonnell—Charles C. Marshall. Moses Cohn vs. Ellen D. Hannigan—Moses K. Wallach.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—John S. Mabon vs. Ongley Electric Company—P. Tecumseh Sherman. James Kearney vs. Wolf London—John H. Rogan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of B

WEYLER'S LAST CAMPAIGN

Gen. Juan Rius Rivera Tells How the Results Look from a Cuban Standpoint.

FIGHTING SINCE MACEO'S LOSS.

The Pinar del Rio Spanish Campaign Called a Ridiculous Failure—Gen. Gomez's Victories—A Possibility of Offensive Action Soon.

The following communication has been received by Tomas Estrada Palma of the Cuban Junta in this city from Gen. Juan Rius Rivera, who succeeded Gen. Maceo in command, in Pinar del Rio, on the latter's death. This brings the first news, from Cuban sources, of the campaign in that district since Gen. Maceo's death.

RIO HONDO, Jan. 11, 1897.

Mr. T. Estrada Palma, New York:

My Esteemed Friend: I write this to you under the sorrowful impression received by the news of the death of our heroic and beloved General and friend, Antonio Maceo, which apears to be fully confirmed. It is sad indeed that this, perhaps the greatest figure of our revolution should disappear, but our hearts feel sore, and we are almost tempted to doubt the existence of a Providence, when this occurs at the time when the triumph of the cause for which he fought more than any one else is a certainty.

In order that you may judge of the way our soldiers receive these papers, I will say that many of them have been returned with words like these on the back:

"If you have killed our General Maceo, to avenge his death and to defend Cuba, each one of us is a Maceo. Stop sending these small pieces of paper and come and fight like men, since with these bits of paper you will not vanquish us. Cuba Libre forever!"

Weyler's Campaign Ridiculed.

Gen. Weyler's campaign in Pinar del Rio has been a ridiculous failure. After two months of calculations with Marquis de Ahumada and others regarding the plan of occupation of Pinar del Rio, using the reinforcements and other available troops in the island, in order to have 400 men in each square kilometer; after moving columns during two months and taking important strategic positions, placing supplies, building four forts in the slope of the hills on the north and south sides—all this always under our fire, of course—issuing edicts so that paper would become gold, prohibiting the grinding of the sugarcane, reconcentrating the peaceful families of the plains, &c., &c., Weyler himself came in person on the 9th of November in Rubi Rosario with seventeen battalions, six or eight fieldpieces, and several cavalry squads, to strike the last blow and gather the fruit of all his troubles and labors.

We did not oppose all our forces to him in that place for reasons that Weyler himself must now understand, if he has not disdained to study a little our defense—how we followed step by step the features of his attack from the time he spoke to some one about his plan of the 400 men to each square kilometer. Gen. Maceo started firing about 12 o'clock on the 9th. I arrived at 2 o'clock with some reinforcements. At the middle of the line of fire, and while the fight was going on, we could perceived about the passage of the trocha, which he was to undertake the following day, and also in reference to the final details of our plan of defense. We already had Weyler and all his available army in Pinar del Rio; the rest of this army would soon cross to Havana to face Maceo there.

Those 400 men per square kilometer made me smile, although we disliked the idea of people thinking Maceo was retreating in those circumstances, but it was important we should break up Weyler's forces with constant marches. Everything would be made clear afterward. At 5 P. M. we withdrew from the line of fire; he to the general headquarters, and I leaving all positions exactly as they were occupied all day long.

The Invading Army's Flag.

On Nov. 10, at 9 A. M., after delivering to me the general archives and giving to me his last instructions and presenting to me, with the letter of which I inclose a copy, the flag of the invading army, in which I desire my body to be wrapped, either in peace or in war (forgive this simple wish,) he left me to cross the trocha, and I went to the line of fire with a reinforcement I received from the Northern Brigade, to continue directing the battle that had been renewed since 7 A. M.

I wrote you that same day my previous letter, when Maceo and I separated. He could not cross the trocha that day because he unexpectedly met in Rubi the column of Gen. Gonzalez Munoz, 4,000 men strong, which compelled him to change his route, owing to his traveling with a very small escort. I have not seen him since that day, although we frequently communicated with each other until Dec. 4, when he at last crossed the trocha at a time when Weyler's army had been so badly broken up in just one month of active campaigning that we were certain that we could easily leave him powerless to employ offensive tactics, although it was yet strong enough to defend itself in the plains.

Remark this, on the 10th, as I have said, I was directing the battle of Rosario after Gen. Gonzalez Munoz had joined Weyler, until 5 P. M., when, fighting unceasingly against that powerful army to defend our ground inch after inch, we encamped within sight and shot of each other. That day the enemy advanced about one mile toward the entrance to the hills. The next day we were encamped in the same place, crossing fire now and then by the advance guards only.

On the 12th he began again his march on the outskirts of the hills, making his march of seven days a disastrous one. He must have had a great many losses, but they were insignificant compared with the loss suffered on account of the condition of the roads, which he was forced always to take under our fire and under heavy rains, night and day, eating very badly and sleeping much worse, leaving behind him a great many graves and a great many corpses, also blankets, shoes, hats, cartridges, &c. These were signs of the disasters that he was suffering.

As soon as Weyler saw, from his position at Candelaria, how, at the entrance of Zoroa, situated at the foot of the hills from the south, thousands of the sick and invalided of his soldiers, he must have felt the sensations of one who awakens from an unpleasant dream. Two bombs of dynamite, which we placed on the same day on the railroad between Artemisa and Candelaria, and another on the bridge near Candelaria, where Weyler had already arrived, were exploded to advise him that we were on the alert. He immediately retreated to San Cristobal.

News of Gomez's Victories.

The first news that I received from Havana of his suffering the inconvenience of communications was the news of Gen. Gomez's victories in Camaguey. Weyler's failure here must have taught him his plan of campaign. His march toward Havana showed us that something disastrous had happened to him, but when I read in La Lucha his interview with a reporter of The Associated Press, in which he asserted with the most barefaced cynicism that he had left our positions occupied by his forces on the hills, I knew he had been depending on this "lie" because he had lost faith in his plans of campaign.

We know that the campaign was decided in our favor sooner and easier than we expected, and you, my dear friend, must not be in doubt. The balance of Weyler's forces after trying once or twice to take our positions on the hills without success, dedicated themselves to burning the lowlands to the right and left of the railroad, and the houses occupied by the pacificos that Weyler was sent to concentrate, of whom a great many went to our positions on the hills, and the ones that could not help themselves went to the city.

These orders of Weyler's increased the suffering and miseries of these poor people, among whom there is a great deal of sickness. He went so far as to give orders in presence of his terrible square to leave the men and women at any hour of the night or day to get provisions at the foot of the hills. I could not stand this, and, hard as it may have looked, I immediately gave orders to send cavalry in small squads to prohibit these orders of Weyler's from being carried out, and to offer them any help to get them inside of our lines. A great many of them came to us, incurring the danger of disobeying Weyler's orders.

May Soon Take the Offensive.

What is left of the Spanish forces in this district is sufficient to protect the towns, but not to be on the offensive against us on the hills, but if they do not send, of the reinforcements that they intend to receive in January from Spain, a great number to this Province, I will be able to soon take the offensive. Excuse me for writing at such length. I am not in the habit of doing so, but I think it right at this time, in order to make the truth known, and show the foolishness of Weyler's words. I close this letter with regards and love to Beba and the children and a special kiss to my godson. Your friend,

JUAN RIUS RIVERA.

P. S.—I inclose copy of circular addressed to the chiefs of brigades as soon as I had sufficient notice of Gen. Maceo's having crossed the trocha.

The following is a copy of the paper referred to as circulated by the Spanish troops after the death of Maceo:

"The leader Maceo has been killed on the 7th inst., trying to pass the trocha from the opposite side. The son of Maximo Gomez committed suicide, seeing it impossible to recover his body, and later the two were taken by Commandante Cirujeda. Viva Espana! Viva Spanish Cuba! Your leaders know the news, but they will not tell you."

This is a copy of a letter from Maceo to Rivera, referred to above:

"Having to go to another point of the theatre of war, I donate to you the flag that has symbolized a victorious campaign in this department, being assured that I am placing it in worthy hands."

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.

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HOTELS.

HOTEL MAJESTIC

Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y. FACING CENTRAL PARK. THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Free lecture, Sat. at 11; low fee; term begins now.

ELOCUTION AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ACTING thoroughly, practically taught by Edwin Gordon Lawrence, author of "Simplified Elocution" and "Studies in Dramatic Art," 106 West 42d St. Circulars giving full information on application.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.

A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

47TH ST, 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references; table board.

186 2D AV., CORNER 12TH ST.—Choice room, board; every convenience; fine location; gentlemen only; references; first bell.

BOARDERS WANTED IN SMALL AMERICAN family. Mrs. W. H. Watson, 1,420 5th Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

45TH ST., 34 WEST.—Strictly private family; gentlemen only.

137 EAST 31ST ST.—Nicely furnished front rooms for gentlemen; private house; bath.

DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN UNDERWEAR. Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Notions, Candies, Corsets, Vellings, Perfumery, Jewelry, Silverware. JAIMES. 900 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

HUDSON BAY SABLE COLLARETTE LOST Friday morning, on 5th Av., bet. 60th and 64th. Finder please return to 13 East 64th St. and receive reward.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman as excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; to go out by the day; best references. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman, to go out by the day, to do all kinds of work; good laundress; first-class personal reference. 434 West 42d St., third bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; German; in private family; wages, $20. Mrs. Miller, 301 East 88th St.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—By a German girl as nurse, seamstress, and assist with chamberwork; city references. M. Fels, care Reusser, 101 East 9th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS TO ladies and children at their residences by competent masseuse; graduate by institute, Stockholm, Sweden; doctors' references. Box E, 1,513 2d Av.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; knows his business in all branches; first-class city reference. Victor Martel, 138 West 25th St.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; first-class reference. G. D., Box 274 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class man, in good private family; high-class references. S. Goy, 63 East 101st St.

CHEF.—By Frenchman, in private family; ten years' references from last employer. L. B., care Colman, 1,245 Park Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman would like to secure a place for coachman; can give most satisfactory references as to his ability and trustworthiness. Warren E. Dennis, 4 Warren St.

COACHMAN.—By coachman; thoroughly experienced; good appearance; age, 27; height, 5 ft. 8 in.; best references. James, 213 West 40th St.

COACHMAN, SECONDMAN, or GROOM.—By young man; country preferred. W. M., 140 West 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; best reference; city or country. I. W., 2 East 70th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Married, two children; thoroughly understands greenhouses, lawns, fruit, flower, and vegetable gardening and everything pertaining to gentleman's place; 17 years' first-class references. Gardener, 28 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—By a married man; practical experience in all branches, both outdoors and under glass; can show very best of reference. A. R., Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—German; married; thoroughly capable of taking entire charge of gentleman's place; steady position; best references. Gardener, P. O. Box 805 Orange, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—As second man, and as generally useful man; city references. Frederick, 31 West 47th St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a young French-Swiss, 23 years of age, in private family; willing and obliging; just arrived; highest European references. A. W. Conrard, 244 94th St., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

FRENCH COUPLE, NO CHILDREN, WOULD like to care for gentleman's country place. P. L., care Mignerey, 181 Bleecker St.

MAN 36, EXPERIENCED IN FARMING, GARden, lawns, horses, cattle, and poultry; capable to run a farm or country gentleman's place; was working foreman on large gentleman's place, with team, for 6 years; wife a first-class laundress, buttermaker, and knows how to raise poultry; disengaged after March 15; six years' references. A. H., Box 199 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—High-grade woman of good church standing, first willing to learn our business, then act as Manager and Correspondent in high-class business. Salary, commission, or both. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 2,718 N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED.—High-grade gentleman of good church standing, first willing to learn our business, then act as Manager and Correspondent in high-class business. Salary, commission, or both. Inclose self-addressed, stamped envelope to X. Y. Z., P. O. Box 2,718 N. Y. City.

WANTED—An experienced gentleman to solicit for advertisements on a leading publication. Address L. W., Box 101 Times Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 27, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5:30 A M for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 AM, supplementary 10:30 AM) For Europe, per steamship Lucania*, via Queenstown; at 5 PM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, &c., and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana; at 10 AM, (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alta; (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Alta";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM,) for Haiti, per steamship Andes, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Andes";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chinpas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for St. Thomas and St. Croix, via St. Thomas, also Maracaibo, per steamship Curacao; at 11 AM for Brazil, per steamship Catania, via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Catania";) at 3 PM for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Ravensdale, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Ravensdale";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

SUNDAY.—At 5 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily prior to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM., and 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 27 and up to March 1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 17 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1897.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Made in New York and for sale at factory, 307-309 West Broadway; also by
E. A. Beckwith, 300 Broadway;
H. S. Cates, 1699 Broadway;
Scharles Bros., 30 West 23d St.;
Frank T. Duttson, 556 Western Boulevard;
John Wood, 310 Lenox Ave.;
Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 W. B'dway N. Y.

1897 Elmore Bicycle $75

equal to any $100 cycle, special price dealers. Quantity shop-soiled Crawfords, Royal, Duke Colton, Stanleys, &c., $19 up. 20 h'd cycles traded. SMALL PROFIT, QUICK SALES, OUR MOTTO.

Park Row Bicycle Co.

23 PARK Row—Opp. Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.

CURED BY

Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide GRATIS.

For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Atlantic City, NJ(J.H. Borton)TheDennis,ap$3up
$18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City, N.J., The Chalfonte,a.p.,$3 to $4
do ....The Ilesworth Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bournemouth, Eng.(seashore, Royal BathHotel.
Brooklyn, N. Y....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Charleston, S.C..Charleston Hotel,a.p.$2.50 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a.p.,$2.50 up
do The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
FLORIDA. East Coast. Hotel System. C. B. KNOTT, General Superintendent.
St. Augustine, Alcazar, ap.
do The Ponce de Leon, ap.
do Hotel Cordova, ep.
Ormond, The Ormond, ap.
PalmBeach,PalmBeachInn,ap.
do Royal Poinciana, ap.
Miami, The Royal Palm, ap.
Palatka, Fla...Putnam House, a. p., $3.50 up
FLORIDA. Plant System of Hotels.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, ap. Open Dec 3
Winter Park, Seminole, ap. " Jan. 15
Port Tampa, The Inn, ap. " all year
Belleair,.....Belleview, ap. " Jan. 15
Kissimmee, Kissimmee, ap. " Jan. 15
Ocala.....Ocala House, ap. " Dec. 1
Punta Gorda, Punta Gorda, ap. " Jan. 10
FLA. Jacksonville, The St. James, ap., $4 up
Rockledge, The Plaza Hotel,ap.$3 up
Suwanee Springs Htl&famouswater
Indianapolis, Ind.....The Denison, a. p., $3
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland,ep.$1 up,ap.$3 up
Lakewood, N. J...Hotel Lakewood, a. p. $4 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel, De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do, Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do, Specially recom'd
Louisville, Ky. Galt. House, ap. $3-$5, rooms $1 up
Mobile, Ala., Battle House, e.p.,$1 up, a.p.,$3 up
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up.
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $3, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p.,$1.50
do (N.S.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50
do (B'way & 11th St.).The St. Denis, e. p., $1.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire,e.p.$1,a.p.$3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up.
do (59th & B'way)..Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (M. J. Shea)..Grosvenor,(10th & 5th Av.), a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington,e.p.$1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
do (Family Hotel)...Stuart House, e. p., $1.50
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin,a.p.,$4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p.,.$3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep.$2
do ".....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-Carte) New Lafayette,ep.,$1 up
do (Chas. E. Leland).Hotel Hanover,ap.,$2.50 up
Philadelphia .Colonnade, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3.50
The finest cuisine in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg, Pa....Hotel Anderson, a. p., $3 up
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap $3up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham, a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va., Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Savannah, Ga.....The De Soto, a. p., $4 up
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, ap., $2.50 up
St. Louis, Mo. (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y. Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Trenton, N. J. Trenton H'se, e.p. $1 up, a.p. $2.50 up
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p.$1.50, a.p.$3 up
do .....The Riggs House, a. p., $4 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

COOK'S NEW TOUR.

Morocco, Spain, The Riviera, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England.
Leaving New York, per S. S. KAISER WILHELM II., March 27. Also MAY Party May 8.
Programmes and particulars free of all Spring and Summer

TOURS TO EUROPE.

Either Independent Travel or Escorted Parties. China and Japan party March 4 and April 1.

THOS. COOK & SON,

NEW YORK, 261 and 1,225 Broadway.
Phila., 828 Chestnut St.; Boston, 332 Wash'ton St.
Established over half a century.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM Etruria, Mh. 20, 6:30 AM
Umbria, March 6, 7 AM Campania, Mch. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, March 13, 1 PM Umbria, Ap'l 3, 6:30 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
PERU.....March 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 1, 1 P. M.
City of Rio Janeiro, via Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P.M.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 27
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Mar. 2
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Mar. 5
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack....Saturday, Mar. 6
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Mch. 23, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Mch. 30, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., April 6, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM | Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 AM
Werra, March 6, 10 AM | Ems, April 10, 10 AM
Fulda, March 13, 10 AM | Werra, April 17, 10 AM
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamer of March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE, from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 25, 7 AM | Columbia, May 13, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, M'y 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S. S. Prussia, Feb. 27, 2:30 PM. Phoenicia, Mch. 6, 7:30 AM
First cab., $60 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
NEW YORK...March 3 | ST. PAUL.....March 24
ST. LOUIS.....March 10 | NEW YORK..March 31
PARIS.....March 17 | PARIS.....April 7
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN.
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio."
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.
Noordl'd, March 3, noon | K'ns't'n, Mar. 17, 3:30 PM
Friesl'd, March 10, noon | Westernl'd, Mar. 24, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon
Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon | Majestic, April 7, Noon
Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon | Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon
Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Apr. 21, noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot, Sat., Feb. 27, 8:30 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., Mch. 6, 5 A.M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up. Inc. Railway ticket from Paris, parlor car seat and landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....Feb. 27
For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, "Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer."
S. S. SPAARNDAM..Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM..Saturday, March 6, 10 A. M.
First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M.; Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M. Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Montreal, and (except Saturday nights,) Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping cars for passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:

SCORED BY DR. PARKHURST

The Minister Says that He Has Been Deceived in Commissioner Parker.

THE LETTER WHICH HE SENT.

The Promises Made by the Commissioner Which, Dr. Parkhurst Writes, Have Not Been Carried Out—Mr. Parker Will Not Answer at Present.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst made public yesterday a letter which he had written to Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker on Thursday:

"My Dear Sir: You will be surprised and possibly annoyed at the reception of this communication. Our acquaintance was suddenly initiated and almost as suddenly interrupted. I am not writing at the impulse of anger, but of sad regret and disappointment. You know with what loyal earnestness I have labored for the purification of the police force, and with what delighted cordiality I welcomed you to the position of great influence and authority to which the Mayor appointed you. I say to you frankly that there are very few men to whom in the course of my life I have been so quickly and warmly drawn as yourself. This matter I have been thinking over during these last two weeks of my enforced inactivity, and certain events and situations have come back to me with a vividness that is startling and full of pain.

"I recall—and so will you—the address which you made in 1895 on the occasion of the annual dinner of the City Vigilance League. It is not often that the members of the league have been so profoundly stirred as by the searching words spoken by you at that time. I know how my own heart was touched, and how, upon the impulse of the moment, I tried in my own imperfect way to rivet upon their regards the pressing truths you had with such passionate directness urged upon them. I remember how we all felt to congratulate ourselves that, with two such men as yourself and Mr. Roosevelt in the Board of Police Commissioners, the force and the city was destined to a better and brighter future.

Believed in Mr. Parker Then.

"The confidence in our own minds was complete that you were full of the stuff that martyrs are made of, and that at no suggestion of personal ambition and no dictation of political manipulation would you ever swerve from the straight and simple line of duty and loyalty to the city's behests. Then, too, I recall the private interviews which we have had at my house, and the seriousness with which in those interviews you detailed your schemes for the purification of the force, and the indignant utterances with which you disclaimed all subordination to considerations foreign to the main point. I confess I believed in you. I recognized your ability, and you succeeded in securing a marvelously tight hold upon my regard and my personal affection.

Fallen Short of the Opportunity.

"All of this, I say, has come back to me with peculiar vividness in the quiet of these past two weeks, when I had nothing to do but to think and to measure present results against the anticipations of eighteen months ago, and the comparison has filled me with distress. I recognize the wonderful gain that has been made in the administration of the city at large, but I am on safe ground when I say that that gain has not been participated in by the Police Department, and for that condition of things I believe you to be personally responsible. I believe you fooled me. I believe your finished phrases were a mask to disguise your passion for place and power. I am not writing this in wrath, but in bitterness of disappointment. You understand the Sheehan matter; so do I. You understand the Puckett business; so do I. You wanted to get Capt. Martens off the force. Why didn't you get him off? You ate your own words, and what was the seasoning, and who administered it, that made those words of yours palatable so that you could eat them without disrelish?

"If you say that it is presumption in me to write you in these terms, I repel the accusation. My warrant lies in the work I have myself put into the regeneration of the Police Department, and it lies also in the confidential communications that you have yourself made to me in this matter. I am distinctly within my own diocese. Your trascendent abilities, your knowledge of men, your understanding of the department—its history and needs—created for you an opportunity of service unequaled by any which opened itself before either of the other Police Commissioners, and you have fallen short of your opportunity, and, in my opinion, have fallen short of it inexcusably and wantonly, and have, in my judgment, been wickedly willing to use the immense resources of a great public trust as a means of subserving your own interests. You may be able to writhe yourself out of the toils thrown about you by the technicalities of judicial procedure, but even your astuteness ought not to be able to escape the more searching assize of the general judgment and the popular conscience.

"I have written to you, Mr. Parker, in entire calmness of mind untainted by peevishness. At one time I admired you with an admiration that was even warmer than admiration; but whether I think of you in relation to myself or in relation to the city, the thought of you now brings to me only pain. Yours very sincerely,

"C. H. PARKHURST."

"P. S.—I wish to act entirely above board and I have forwarded a copy of this communication to your colleague, Mr. Roosevelt."

Mr. Parker Has Little to Say.

When Commissioner Parker was asked yesterday if he had anything to say about Dr. Parkhurst's letter, or if he intended making a reply to it, he said:

"The letter is a peculiar one, and from almost any other man would cause surprise. It is simply a repetition of what Dr. Parkhurst, last Spring, told the world he thought of me—a quite superfluous announcement, the real reason for which, at this moment, I can only conjecture. It necessitates no answer, and I do not know whether I shall answer it at all. At any rate, I shall have no time to do so for a day or two. I will say now only that Dr. Parkhurst is quite ignorant of the department he says he understands."

In answer to a question, Mr. Parker said there had been no recent controversy between him and Dr. Parkhurst which might have called forth such a letter.

Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday that he had received a copy of Dr. Parkhurst's letter to Mr. Parker, but that he had nothing whatever to say about it.

His Presidential Pool Winning.

S. Fisher Johnson, the Stock Exchange member of S. F. Johnson & Co., won $1,550 in a pool on the Presidential election by guessing more correctly than other subscribers on the Electoral vote of Major McKinley. Of this money Mr. Johnson will retain but his venture, $25. He has distributed $500 among the employes of the Exchange, and entertained twenty-three of those who made up the pool. What remains will go to certain charities.

Damages Awarded Mrs. E. A. Murphy.

A verdict of $5,000 damages against the Third Avenue Railroad Company of this city was awarded yesterday by the Supreme Court of Kings County to Mrs. Eliza A. Murphy of 34 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn. Her husband, Frank Murphy, had been killed by a cable car at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street last July.

Murray Hill Bank Funds.

In the litigation involving the defunct Murray Hill Bank, Justice Dickey of Brooklyn yesterday granted an order of restitution, giving the first receivers, Messrs. Hobbs and O'Dell, control of $1,000,000 turned over to the later receivers, Spencer Trask and Miles O'Brien of New York, and appointed in this city.

OBJECTED TO A NEW FERRY.

Dock Superintendent Attwood Says Market Street Is Too Congested.

The Aldermen's Committee on Ferries yesterday considered the application for the establishment of a ferry to operate between the foot of Market Street, this city, and the Wallabout Market, in Brooklyn.

Superintendent Attwood of the Dock Department objected to the proposition on the ground that the wharfage properties about Market Street were too congested already. He suggested that the foot of Jackson Street would be a better ferry terminus.

Lawyer R. H. McGrath and Col. Coady spoke in favor of the establishment of the ferry. No decision was arrived at.

MAYOR APPROVES THREE BILLS

The Proposed New Hall of Records Had No Opposition.

Mayor Strong yesterday gave his approval to three bills affecting the interests of this city which have recently been passed by the Legislature. The first bill approved by the Mayor was the one providing for the construction of a new Hall of Records, to take the place of the present Register's office. The details of this bill have already been reported, and it is the result of several years' agitation.

The second bill that received the consideration of the Mayor authorizes a bond issue to pay for the Fort Washington Park improvement, so that the item on this account may be taken out of the budget for this year. The third bill before the Mayor was the one providing for a bond issue to pay for the new building to be erected on Madison Avenue for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There was no opposition to any of these bills, and the Mayor sent them back to Albany with his approval.

A. W. CRUIKSHANK'S FUNERAL.

Many Friends Present at the Services —Buried by Masons.

Augustus W. Cruikshank's funeral was held yesterday afternoon in the Collegiate Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. After the services the Masons of Morton Lodge of Hempstead took charge of the body and buried it in the Cruikshank family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The Rev. Henry E. Cobb conducted the services at the church, which were largely attended by Mr. Cruikshank's fellow-members of the Real Estate Exchange, of which he was Treasurer. The pall bearers were George Anderson, W. L. De Bost, Spencer Hill, W. Van Wart, H. R. Denmead, G. W. Connell, E. A. Jones, and Robert E. Barry. Among those who attended the funeral were Commodor Gerry, Richard V. Harnett, Douglas Robinson, J. K. and John T. Lockman, Solomon De Walltearss George R. Read, John F. Doyle, Augustus H. Carpenter, Moses Ottinger, Luiz G. Da Cunha, C. F. Hoffman, Edward Ashforth, Benjamin Hardwick, John Treat Irving, Coulter Irving, Charles A. Schermerhorn, and H. H. Cammann.

DASHED FOR HIS LIBERTY.

A Prisoner Almost Escaped from Essex Market Court.

William Dorn, aged twenty years, an ex-convict, made an attempt to escape from Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, while awaiting arraignment on a charge of burglary. He was in the prison pen, and, on account of his small size, managed to steal close to the gate without being observed. When it was opened to admit another prisoner, he jumped through and made a dash for the door.

The policemen were so surprised, they let him get out of the building without molestation. Detective Morris Cohen of the Eldridge Street Police Station recovered his presence of mind first, and started in pursuit. Down Essex Street into Broome Street, and toward the Bowery, was the course of the chase, Dorn leading, the detective a bad second, and the other pursuers scattered over two blocks. It appeared probable that the criminal would escape until the detective bethought himself of his revolver. When he drew that and commanded the fleeing man to stop, the race was over.

Dorn yielded in an instant, and soon was back again in the pen. He was held in $1,500 bail for trial on the charge of burglary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Boston Dental Association of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—O. M. Mitchell of New York, William W. Tarr and J. H. Morrison of Brooklyn.

The Boston Dental Parlors of New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—O. M. Mitchell and W. Tarr of New York, and J. H. Morrison of Brooklyn.

Barber & Co. of Auburn, to manufacture boots and shoes; capital, $75,000. Directors—George Barber, D. Erastus Corning, and Julia M. Corning, all of Auburn.

The Chesterfield Farm Dairy Company of New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Horace G. Grannis and Augustine C. Smith of Scarborough, and Augustus D. Sharpe of Brooklyn.

The Star Lock Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture builders' hardware; capital, $50,000. Directors—O. H. Gilbert, H. C. Tum Suden, C. R. Lee, and Henry Owen of Brooklyn.

John W. Danforth Company of Buffalo, to carry on a general heating and ventilating business; capital, $10,000. Directors—John W. Danforth, George E. Newman, and John A. Bell, all of Buffalo.

The Superior Cycle Manufacturing Company of Buffalo; capital, $7,000. Directors—John F. Nagel of Buffalo, William A. Lutz, George F. Lutz, Charles H. Callahan, and William O. Ottenot of Buffalo.

The Syracuse Times Publishing Company to publish newspapers and do a general printing business; capital, $25,000. Directors—James Devine, James E. Ratchford, and Edwin P. Chapman, Jr., of Syracuse.

Osborne & Burke Company of New York City, to manufacture harness, horse clothing, &c.; capital, $12,000. Directors—Elias S. Osborne of Bloomfield, N. J., and Lemuel L. Burke of 69 Barclay Street, New York, and Hortense P. Burke of New York City.

The Mexican Gulf Steamship Company of New York City, to navigate steamships between ports of the United States in States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, viz.: Galveston, Sabine Pass, New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa, and Key West, and Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tuxpam, Frontera, Campeachy, Progreso, Coatzaccalcus, and Laguna, in Mexico; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry P. Booth, John V. Barrett, Christian F. Hogan William E. Bird, Jr., Alfred C. Smith, and William F. Evans.

Said to Be a Walking Saloon.

Abraham Spitzer of 105 Goerck Street was held in $1,000 bail for trial at the Centre Street Police Court on the charge of violating the Raines law. The detectives who arrested him said he was a walking Raines law hotel. His custom, it was alleged, was to visit a sweatshop, carrying with him several flasks of whisky, some crackers and cheese, and a few bottles of soda water. He sold the whisky for 3 cents a drink, gave the crackers and cheese for lunch, and the soda water was used to wash down the drink.

Jammed Into the Pier.

As the Red Star Line steamship Noordland was being warped into her berth yesterday her nose bumped into the American pier, about twenty feet from the outer end and beyond the pier shed. It cut through the stringpiece and cut a V-shaped opening into the timbers about three feet deep, but did not damage the vessel's plates. A few of the passengers on deck ready to go ashore were thrown from their feet, and there was momentary excitement. The accident was due to the force of the river current.

Addition to Stock Exchange.

To accommodate brokers and their customers the Governors of the Stock Exchange have leased the New Street end of the Commercial Cable Company's building, to which an entrance will be cut from the Exchange. The quarters will be 73 by 35 feet. The brokers will use them as a smoking room. They will be opened May 1. The Stock Exchange Clearing House will on that date be at 45 and 47 New Street.

"Stick to the bridge that carries you safe over." For more than sixty-two years DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has done that for thousands of sufferers from Lung and Throat troubles.—Adv.

THE OBNOXIOUS FINN BILL

A Mass Meeting of Citizens to Denounce It to be Held Monday Afternoon.

EMPHATIC PROTEST PLANNED.

Merchants and Others Whose Rights Are Disregarded to Show Mayor Strong and Gov. Black that the People Are Against It.

A mass meeting of citizens will be held in the Real Estate Exchange, 59 Liberty Street, at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon, for formulating and expressing a protest against the Finn Stoop-Line bill.

The probable success of this measure in the Legislature has not discouraged its opponents. On the contrary, they are determined to fight harder than ever, and are now organizing for that purpose. The business men of the First Assembly District are very much exercised over the Finn bill. They are particularly indignant at the manner in which the politicians are crowding it through the Legislature, in spite of the earnest and emphatic protests of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Real Estate Exchange, and other representative bodies.

These business men express the belief that Mayor Strong and Gov. Black cannot ignore public sentiment on this matter. It is known that the Mayor regards the Stoop-Line bill with favor, and it is now proposed to show him that not only are business interests opposed to it, but that the majority of the taxpayers are against it. Still further, it is declared that such a law is unconstitutional, while the system of street obstruction which it fosters is dangerous.

Lawrence J. Callanan of 41 Vesey Street has returned from Albany, where he did some hard work against the Finn bill. He stated yesterday that the measure would most likely pass the Senate, it having been reported favorably after its passage in the Assembly. The strongest possible protests against it were forwarded, but it was going through, he said, under whip and spur, and he could see no way of checking it except by a general and decisive protest from business men to the Mayor and Governor. With this in view, Mr. Callanan and other citizens are organizing the public meeting, which is to be held on Monday afternoon. At this meeting the plan of attacking the bill will be fully developed.

Wants an Emphatic Protest.

John F. Doyle, the real estate dealer, of 45 William Street, said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, that he favored making the protest to the Mayor and Governor so emphatic that they would see how public sentiment stands on the question.

"The condition of our streets is disgraceful," said Mr. Doyle, "and no law can be framed under the Constitution which will permit the incumbrance of the sidewalks with merchandise. When you talk about the occupancy of the stoop line it means the sidewalk, as can be seen on nearly every street in the lower part of the city. The business men of this locality have been trying for years to have the streets put in safe condition, and now if it is necessary to go into a public meeting and denounce an outrageous bill which seeks to legalize the use of the sidewalks for selling merchandise I am ready to do my part. The business men ought to unite, and show the politicians what a wrong is being done."

E. A. Currier of 144 Fulton Street said there are continual complaints against this, as well as the pushcart nuisance.

William Wentz, the poultry dealer in Washington Market, stated that all the inside marketmen are in favor of compelling those who occupy the sidewalks to rent stands inside. "It would be better for them in the end," he said, "and it would be convenient for the public and fair for all of us. I am against the Finn bill, and there are a good many other marketmen who feel the same way, though some of them think it safest to say nothing about it."

It was argued by a number of business men on Vesey and Fulton Streets that the use of the sidewalks by vendors greatly depreciated property wherever the custom prevailed. Those selling goods on the outside only care for their own store buildings for storage purposes. It does not matter what state of repair they are in, and the tendency is to depress rentals. Men who do business inside and who are brought into competition with sidewalk merchants are placed at a disadvantage, and must either get lower rents or move away.

It is claimed also that inferior goods are sold from the sidewalk stands; that at these markets sour hams, bacon, shoulders, &c., have been sold for years, and that customers are imposed upon with light weights as well as poor goods. At times the nuisance on the sidewalks has been so bad that the Board of Health has been called upon to take action.

What Finn Proposes.

Assemblyman Finn has consolidated the different bills which were originally introduced on this subject. The measure, which passed the House and is now before the Senate, provides that:

"In the public streets, avenues, and thoroughfares hereinafter enumerated in this section, surrounding the public markets, known as Washington, West Washington, Clinton, Tompkins, Centre, Union, Catharine, Fulton, Jefferson, and Gansevoort Markets, in the City of New York, to wit: In Vesey, Washington, Fulton, and West Streets, surrounding Washington Market; in Bloomfield, West, and Gansevoort Streets and Thirteenth Avenue, surrounding the West Washington Market; in Spring, Washington, Canal, and West Streets, surrounding Clinton Market; in Seventh Street, Hall Place, Sixth Street, and Third Avenue, surrounding Tompkins Market; in Broome Street, Centre Market Place, Grand and Centre Streets, surrounding Centre Market; in Second, Houston, and Sheriff Streets, surrounding Union Market; in Catharine Slip, South, Catharine, Water, and Cherry Streets, surrounding Catharine Market; in Beekman, South, Fulton, and Front Streets, surrounding Fulton Market; in Sixth and Greenwich Avenues, surrounding Jefferson Market, and in Little West Twelfth, Washington, Gansevoort, and West Twelfth Streets and Tenth Avenue, surrounding Gansevoort Market; opposite and for a distance of two blocks in any direction from said markets, along the streets, avenues, and thoroughfares aforesaid, the stoop line may be used only by the occupant or owner of the premises for the display and sale of merchandise and wares, except those referred to in Subdivision 3 of Section 86 of the New York City Consolidation act, as amended by Chapter 718 of the Laws of 1896.

"The act shall not be construed to authorize the use of the stoop line beyond the east side of West Street, the west side of South Street, nor beyond the east side of any exterior street or avenue on the Hudson River, nor beyond the west side of any exterior street or avenue along the East or Harlem River in said city. Nor shall it be construed to abridge the powers of the Common Council of the City of New York over stoop lines for use by bootblacks, for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, fruits, or soda-water."

New Hospital for Babies.

Articles of incorporation of the St. Christopher Hospital for Babies have been approved by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The hospital is designed for the mental and physical treatment of children. The Board of Trustees includes Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. William H. Ropes, Mrs. Edward H. Squibb, Mrs. Edwin W. Bullinger, Mrs. M. Pendleton Schenck, Miss Anna De Witt, Mrs. George Stanton, and Miss Minnie Bartlett.

Sues Her Former Husband.

The trial of an action brought by Mrs. Daisy Isabelle Ross against her divorced husband, Millard F. Polhemus, to recover $20,000 was begun late yesterday before Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court. The allegations are that she loaned him the money to purchase a seat on the Stock Exchange. Afterward he induced her to sign a release on the ground that it was merely a formal matter. The trial will go on today.

FOR HIS BIRTHDAY GIFT.

C. L. Tiffany Sends His Thanks to Fellow-Craftsmen.

C. L. Tiffany has written the following letter to the committee through which a testimonial was presented to him on his recent birthday:

Messrs. H. A. Spaulding and William R. Alling, Committee:

Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow-Craftsmen: You have conferred upon me a tribute that has touched me deeper than any honor that has come to me these many years.

To reach fourscore and five, and share all the blessings that have brightened my path, is indeed much to be thankful for, but to have the eventide of life mellowed by the respect and esteem of my fellow-craftsmen fills my cup to the utmost with gratefulness, more than I can express.

You have honored not only me, but also my many co-laborers, whose long and faithful services have contributed so much to the success which has inspired your beautiful testimonial.

Gentlemen, I thank you, and beg that you will accept this inadequate acknowledgment as coming from the fullness of my heart. With renewed assurances of my gratefulness and cordial wishes to each of you, I am, yours very truly,

C. L. TIFFANY.

New York, Feb. 19, 1897.

STREET BESTREWN WITH FISH.

The Tale of Two Dealers' Wild Ride on Fifth Avenue.

Although yesterday was fish day, patrons of Butchers Jacob Hessinger and Frederick Jeim, whose shops are at 1,464 Amsterdam Avenue and at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, respectively, were obliged to forego fish dinners. Hessinger and Jeim made their regular weekly trip Thursday night to the markets in the lower part of the city and loaded their wagon with cod, smelts, halibut, bluefish, and shad of choice and other qualities. Nevertheless, Messrs. Hessinger and Jeim said nay to every customer who came to buy fish of them yesterday morning.

Contemporaneous with the disappointment of the people of East Harlem who did not get any fish was the amazement and horror of residents of Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-eighth Streets who, upon arising yesterday morning, found the thoroughfare in front of their dwellings strewn with fish, some indistinguishable from the dust with which they were covered. Many were the cries of "Awful!" and "How did those nasty things get there!"

The whole trouble arose from the exhilarated spirits of the two dealers in fish. It was a long, cold ride for them, and they occasionally called at welcome taverns to warm themselves with a little firewater. They stopped too often, and when they reached Ninetieth Street they began tossing their wares into the street and pelting boys with the fish which should have been food for Harlem folk yesterday.

Bicycle Policeman Fogarty espied the men, and started in pursuit. Hessinger observed the approach of the policeman, and gave rein to his horse. Jeim, too, realized that trouble was in store, and, jumping from the cart, made his escape.

Hessinger was finally overtaken and captured. He was quite sober when arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. He was so penitent that Magistrate Brann listened to his story of his loss, and imposed a fine of only $1. The fish were gathered up from Fifth Avenue and retailed by other vendors in the eastern district.

ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL REFUSED

Condemned by the Fire Board for Rejecting a Case.

At a meeting of the Fire Board yesterday the Commissioners severely condemned the action of Roosevelt Hospital in refusing to take Mrs. McLain, who was severely burned on Jan. 23 at a fire on Eighth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets. In a letter to Commissioner Faure, Superintendent Lathrop of Roosevelt Hospital, in answer to the question why Mrs. McLain had been taken to Bellevue when her case required immediate attention and Roosevelt Hospital was so much nearer, said: "I have to say that the only reason offered by the ambulance surgeon was that Mrs. McLain's burns were of so serious a character that her presence in the surgical ward for women, which is the place where such a case is received here, and where she would have been cared for, would have been a source of offense to the other occupants of that ward.

"A discussion of the subject in the public press at the time of the occurrence led to an investigation by our President, Mr. Roosevelt, who, while deeply solicitous that the ends of humanity should invariably be served by the agency of this hospital, was disposed to believe that the ambulance surgeon had in this particular case done what seemed to him to be justified by the circumstances."

Commissioner La Grange spoke very bitterly of the action of Roosevelt Hospital, and said that it seemed to be the practice of these institutions to throw all their cases in which death might result on Bellevue Hospital, in order to keep down their own death rate.

A committee of fifty property owners appeared to protest against the erection of a hook and ladder company quarters at 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, on the ground that it is a residence street. The matter will be considered.

A letter from Mayor Strong was read, suggesting that the annual review take place in either Union Square or Madison Square Park, instead of Riverside Park, as has been the custom. The Mayor also requested the board to send him the names of two firemen who had saved lives at personal risk during the year of 1896. He intends presenting these men with two special medals.

Shrewd Burglar, Plucky Woman.

Mrs. Helen Howard of 569 Grand Street, Jersey City, on returning from a grocery yesterday, found a thief behind her bed. She seized him by the collar and dragged him out of the house to the sidewalk. There he said that the landlord had given him keys to look at vacant rooms, and that he had mistaken the floor. This, he added, he would prove, if she would go back into the house with him. She consented, and when her hold was released, in the house, he jumped through a rear window and escaped, only to be caught later by an officer. He was identified as William Adams, burglar.

Founders' and Patriots' Dinner.

The Order of the Founders and Patriots of America held a reunion and dinner in the Hotel Manhattan Thursday night. The speeches were informal and filled with patriotic sentiments of the valor and accomplishments of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War. J. Q. Adams of Boston and ex-Gov. Halsey of New Jersey made the principal speeches.

Earl of Aberdeen's Short Visit.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, who reached the city Thursday night from Washington, left last evening for Ottawa, Canada. He was accompanied by the Countess of Aberdeen and his aid de camp, Col. Rutherford. During the afternoon the party drove through Central Park.

Wood Sent to Insane Asylum.

Judge Newburger, in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday committed William G. Wood to the insane asylum at Middletown. Wood is sixty-one years old, and at one time was wealthy. He scattered his fortune and was accused by his wife of forgery. A commission in lunacy, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, declared him insane.

Claimed to be Over One Hundred.

Henry Benson, colored, of Hudson Heights, N. J., died suddenly Thursday night from heart disease. He had claimed to be 105 years old.

Former Short Stop a Claim Agent.

John M. Ward, former short stop of the New York Baseball Club, has been appointed claim agent of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn.

YALE STUDENTS SLUMMING

Senior Divinity Class Inspected the Bowery, Mulberry Bend, and a Bleecker Street Lodging House.

THEY VISITED CITY OFFICIALS.

They Paid Their Respects to Mayor Strong and Col. Waring, and Yelled for Yale and Harvard When They Met Mr. Roosevelt.

The senior class of divinity students of Yale University yesterday saw part of the slums of New York, inspected some of the principal charitable institutions, and made calls on city officials. The class, which numbers thirty-five, came here under Prof. W. F. Blackman, the Professor of Social Science, for the purpose of securing practical ideas on sociological subjects.

The study of sociology has become very important in all theological seminaries and colleges in the past five years, as ministers more than ever are being called upon to aid in charity organization work, and a knowledge of the methods of helping the poverty-stricken people is a necessity. The idea of bringing the class here came from Dr. W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, who is a Yale man.

A majority of the students who came are over thirty years of age. Several had gray hair. All were plain men, with nothing in their garb or speech to indicate their calling. They observed the various institutions carefully, and took notes everywhere.

About twenty of the party, including Prof. Blackman, spent the early hours of yesterday in the Hotel Majestic, 270 Bowery, where they paid 25 cents apiece for their beds. They reached the place after midnight, as they had been slumming in the Bowery, visiting the Atlantic Garden, the Chinese and Hebrew theatres, and some of the restaurants and other resorts of the various peoples who are near the Bowery.

Bowery Restaurant Breakfast.

The Majestic was on its best behavior, but nevertheless some of the students were disturbed by loud laughter and talking on the part of some drunken men who came in late. Prof. Blackman was up at 6 o'clock, and by 8 all the students had arisen, and breakfast was taken at a typical Bowery restaurant across the way. Doubtful coffee, dangerous butter cakes, the familiar beans, and other staple foods were eaten with a relish born of curiosity.

The Rev. John B. Devins of the Federation of East Side Workers then took the party in charge. He piloted them at an early hour down the Bowery, and shortly after Mayor Strong had reached his office a visit was paid to him. Mr. Devins explained the object of the visit, Mayor Strong welcomed the party to the city, and Prof. Blackman said that he was grateful for the kind reception that had been given to the students.

A visit was paid next to Col. Waring, and after introductions the Commissioner explained the street-cleaning methods of the city and praised the efficiency of the department. All the students took notes of the information he gave, and Prof. Blackman thanked him heartily.

The party then proceeded up Park Row to Mulberry Street, and one of the tenements in the Bend was inspected thoroughly. The squalor and misery found there were a revelation to some of the students, and many remarks on it were passed.

Cheered for Harvard.

A call was made on President Theodore Roosevelt shortly before noon at Police Headquarters. After introductions Prof. Blackman complimented Mr. Roosevelt on the efficiency of the police force, and then said he was glad to see a college man succeed in politics.

"I am particularly pleased to pay a visit to you as a Harvard man," he continued, "now that Harvard and Yale, after some regretable differences, have been able to come together."

Mr. Roosevelt made a short address, explaining the reforms introduced by the Police Board, and the students surprised him by giving the yell:

"Brek-kek-ke-kex. Coax-coax.
Brex-kek-ke-kex. Coax-coax.
Oh-op. Oh-op. Parabalou.
Yale-Harvard-Roosevelt."

The students went to the Industrial Christian Alliance house, at Bleecker and Sullivan Streets, for luncheon. They first inspected the D. O. Mills Home for the Poor, across the road, and Arthur W. Milbury explained to them that the plans for the home contemplated, "as much comfort as the Waldorf, and better ventilation."

The lunch served at the house was slightly better than that usually given to the inmates, and it was enjoyed by the hungry discoverers, who had not eaten from 8 until 2 o'clock. During the dessert Mr. Milbury explained the idea of the work, and said the institution was to help men whom everybody else had cast out. W. R. George, head of the Junior Republic, explained the idea underlying that movement, saying the Republic is simply a little United States.

The party went to Grace Church parish house next, and the home and hospital features were explained by Mr. Bottome, the vicar of the chapel.

Charitable Methods Explained.

What was called a symposium was had at the United Charities Building. The methods of organized charity were explained by Loring Brace of the Children's Aid Society, Dr. E. D. Devine of the Charity Organization Society, Nathaniel S. Rosenau of the United Hebrew Charities, W. S. Laidlaw of the Federation of Churches, Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the City Mission Tract Society, Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, the Rev. John B. Devins of the Federation of East Side Workers, and Dr. W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor.

Prof. Blackman made an address, in which he gave thanks to all who had aided the students, and to close the day the class gave the college yell, with "Yale—New York—Tolman!" at the end of it. Most of them went home last night on the New Haven boat.

Want to Sue Wallace's Receiver.

When James Wallace, the brewer, died he left an estate of $2,000,000 to his two sons. When they failed to agree a receiver of the estate was appointed, and some of Thomas Wallace's creditors then asked for an accounting, in which proceeding the friendly receiver was appointed. They objected to this, but were prevented from suing by an injunction. Some of them applied to Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court, yesterday to have the injunction dissolved, on the ground that they would be defrauded. The Justice reserved his decision.

The Marion Children Released.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday discharged from the Catholic Protectory Arabella, Mary, and Frances, the three young daughters of Eugene Marion, who were committed on Feb. 23 to the protectory by Magistrate Deuel, in Essex Market Court, on a complaint made by Agent Deubert of the Gerry society. At the time they were committed their father alleged that he had been tricked by the society agent. All he had asked the society to do was to help him get the children from their mother. Elbridge T. Gerry appeared for the protectory and opposed the application. Justice Pryor without any hesitation made the order of release.

Policeman Stricken with Apoplexy.

Policeman John Delaney of the Church Street Police Station was ordered yesterday to the Macdougal Street Police Station to have his Spring uniform inspected. While awaiting his turn he was stricken with apoplexy, and died soon after being removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was forty years old, unmarried, and lived at 29 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street. He was appointed to the police force in 1883.

Much of the cream is still unskimmed, and there're many different pans to skim from.

Sack suits and cutaways, for Spring, Summer, and Winter; were $14 to $28—now $12; young men's sizes, $10.

Spring overcoats that were $15 to $30; the silk-lined, now $15, young men's sizes $12; the serge-lined, $10, young men's sizes $8.

Boys' long-trouser suits for Spring or Winter; sizes 12, 13, 14, and 15 years; solid colors and fancy mixtures; single and double-breasted, were $11 to $20—now $5.

Trousers that measure 27, 28, 29, and 30 inches waist; made to sell at $5 to $7; now $3.

You don't care how or why we do it, so long as you get them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

A HORSE TRANSACTION.—Patrick Russell purchased a gray horse from Edmund Wolff, who keeps a sales stable, for $150. He paid $60, and gave a two months' note for $90, at the same time executing an agreement that the title to the horse should remain in the seller until it was fully paid for. It was also agreed that if the horse did not suit, Russell might send it back and get another, and that he might keep on sending back until he obtained a horse that would suit him. The gray horse, on being put in Russell's stable, kicked down the stall and stable door, and was returned. Then a brown horse, which was substituted, on being hitched up, kicked in the front of the wagon. A third horse, for which a note for an additional $15 was given, was returned, on the recommendation of Dr. Doyle, a veterinary surgeon. The price of the fourth horse was $200, and another note for $35 was given. That horse proved "tender forward," and was also returned. Then Russell sent Dr. Doyle to pick out a horse. The doctor told Wolff he desired a horse for a poor man, who would be there shortly, and wanted it as cheap as possible. He picked out one for $135, and when Russell came Dr. Doyle said, "This is my man." That horse proved to be satisfactory, and Russell paid $75 cash, which, with the $60 previously paid, made up the full price. But when he asked for the horse, Wolff said he couldn't have it until he paid $60 more, as the $60 previously paid did not count on that transaction. Russell's demand for the return of the $75 and the notes he had given was refused. The Appellate Term yesterday affirmed judgment secured by Russell, in his suit to recover the $135 he had paid. Justice McAdam gives the opinion. In the course of which he says: "When Dr. Doyle selected the one-hundred-and-thirty-five-dollar horse, and the defendant closed the sale by accepting the $75 which the plaintiff paid on substitution of the horses, the plaintiff, by force of the contract, was entitled to have the $60 previously paid applied on account of the purchase, and also to the return of the three notes. The defendant's refusal to deliver the one-hundred-and-thirty-five-dollar horse gives the plaintiff, under the circumstances, the clear right to a return of the $135."

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DAMAGES FOR DELAY IN DELIVERING A BICYCLE.—Annie Mitchell, a professional nurse, purchased a bicycle for $50, and delivered it to Adams Express Company, in Brooklyn, on June 7 last, to be shipped to Sussex, New Brunswick, at the same time signing and delivering to the company at its request duplicate papers to enable it to get the machine through the Canadian Custom House. The machine was never delivered, the company having mislaid the duplicate paper sent with it. A week afterward Miss Mitchell made inquiry of the express agent, who reported that it could not be found. A few days after a claim had been made, on the 27th of July, for the value of the machine, an offer was made to forward it to her, it having been traced to the company's office in Boston. Miss Mitchell intended the bicycle for her personal use during her vacation, which came to an end about the time the offer was made. On the trial, in the Seventh District Court, of her suit against the company for the value of the bicycle, Miss Mitchell testified that it was of no use to her after leaving Canada, her business being such that she could not use one, and that she was unable to hire a bicycle while in Sussex, within forty miles. A judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the bicycle was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term, Presiding Justice Daly giving the opinion. "The claim of the company was that the damages recoverable would have been the cost of hiring another wheel while waiting for the delivery of her own, and that the full value of the bicycle was not recoverable, because the delivery was ultimately tendered or offered. "In this case," Justice Daly says, "there was an absolute failure of delivery of the goods at the place of destination, with notice to that effect to the defendant, and consequently it is not in a position to claim that this was a case of mere delay. To hold otherwise would be to strain the law unduly in favor of the common carrier in a case where the inconvenience inflicted by its negligence cannot be compensated for by the mild rule of damages to which it is willing to submit."

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LANDLORD AND TENANT—CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.—William Fosdick was tenant of James Regan in the premises 65 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, under a lease which expired on the 1st of last May. On April 29 his child was taken sick with scarlet fever, and so continued until May 18. The case was reported to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases of the Board of Health, and the Inspector who took charge of it issued an order that Fosdick should not leave the premises "until the child was through desquamating," and he had ordered the premises to be fumigated. The Board of Health did not relinquish control of the premises until fumigation and disinfection were performed, on the 18th of May. The Appellate Term yesterday reversed a judgment secured by Regan in the City Court for $150, being double rent under the statute, for Fosdick's holding over after giving notice on March 15 of his intention to quit the premises. Presiding Justice Daly, who gives the opinion, says: "We are aware that ordinarily, holding over by reason of sickness is not a defense to such an action for rent. But here, the defendant was prevented by act of the law from moving out, and if he became liable for anything, it was at most for the use and occupation of the premises for the time he actually occupied them, and as liability to this extent is conceded by the tenant, we are relieved from an expression of opinion upon the precise extent of the liability. * * * The tenant did not have the option of moving. He was not a free agent, but was coerced by legal authority to remain. The Board of Health, by its plenary power of regulating contagious diseases, had taken possession of the premises, which were thereby placed for all practical purposes in the custody of the law, until after the fumigation and disinfection, on May 18, 1896, and as soon as the law permitted, the tenant vacated the premises, and the landlord regained possession. The defendant could not do more. * * * The contingency which arose is one that every landlord and tenant may have to meet, and their contracts must be considered with reference to the laws designed to meet it, so that each of the parties may bear his share of the misfortune as well as the gain."

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RIGH

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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THE HAZLITT BOOK

Sensation Caused by the Formal Withdrawal of It from Sale in England.

About a month ago in these columns was given an account of the severe criticism which has been aroused in England by the publication of W. Carew Hazlitt's "Four Generations of a Literary Family." What mainly led to criticism was the plainness of speech shown in regard to living persons; but there was also a superiority of tone which aroused dislike. Writing of the withdrawal of the book, The Academy says:

"The withdrawal of Mr. Carew Hazlitt's 'Four Generations of a Literary Family,' reviewed in another column, is the literary sensation of the week. To the ordinary non-publisher mind it is amazing that a huge, expensive work such as this, sold at 31s. 6d., and largely advertised, should ever have been issued at all if it is to be recalled at once. Surely the manuscript was read. Mr. Redway has, however, decided to withdraw the book from circulation. But whether the libraries will also refuse to circulate it is another matter; and of one thing I am certain, and that is, that the booksellers will prefer selling their copies to returning them, and selling them at an advanced price, too."

Here it may be remarked that the book makes reference to the period when the father of William Hazlitt was living in America, in 1783. This leads us to inquire whether there are any reminiscences here of the Hazlitts. It seems that Peggy Hazlitt, some time in 1836, wrote, with many genealogical details, "a circumstantial of this visit." The Academy states that Peggy Hazlitt gave "a delightful picture of the Hazlitts' home at Weymouth, near Boston. The house stood girt on three sides by steep hills sloping down almost to the windows and clad with lofty locust trees, which in Springtime were laden with tresses of yellow laburnum-like blossom. Over the meadow in the Summer nights hovered a conflagration of myriads of fireflies. Humming birds of several kinds beset the peach tree, and other fowls haunted the pear and other fruit trees of the garden—the bluebird, the mockingbird, the red linnet, the Virginia nightingale, the Bob Lincoln, and the American robin."

In "Four Generations of a Literary Family," by W. Carew Hazlitt, this passage, credited to the lady, appears: "On a hill to the eastward stood the church, the road to Boston passing close by it. How often have we stood at the window looking at my father as he went up the road with William, in his nankeen dress, marching by his side like one that could never be tired."

Perhaps there remain in and around Boston town some faint remembrances of these Hazlitts, and we should be glad to know them. William Hazlitt remembered but little of his Yankee life. When he was in Massachusetts he was only five years old.

PEPYS'S WILL.

Provisions of a Document Believed Never to Have Been Published.

The will of Samuel Pepys, it is believed, has never been published. It is a document of good length, and G. A. Aitken gives a summary of it in The Athenaeum:

"The will is dated Aug. 2, 1701, when Pepys is described as in his sixty-ninth year, and of sound mind and memory. 'I do with all humility and thankfulness and with a satisfaction inexpressible,' says Pepys, 'resign the soul to its Creator, in sure reliance * * * for a happy resurrection with the just to an everlasting state of rest and bliss in the world to come.' As to such worldly goods as he possessed after twenty-four years' 'public and painful service faithfully performed to the Crown,' he devised all lands, &c., in Brampton, Hunts, and all other real property, to his nephew Samuel Jackson of Brampton, eldest son of his late sister Paulina Jackson, for life, and then to his sons successively. In default of such issue the property was to go to his nephew John Jackson of Westminster, youngest son of Paulina, and to his sons successively; and in default of such sons to his cousin Charles Pepys, second son of his late uncle Thomas Pepys. An annuity of £15 to his old servant, Jane Penny, was to be paid during her life; and £500 legacy was left to the executor.

"There was due to Pepys from the Crown £28,007 2s. 1¼d. on a balance of two accounts, first, as Clerk to the Acts of the Navy and Secretary of the Admiralty, and second, as Treasurer for Tangier to Charles II. and James II. This money, when paid, was to be laid out in land for the benefit of his heirs. The residue of his estate was also to be invested in land, and held in trust for his heirs. Pepys urged his nephews 'to join with me in not repining at any disappointment they may by the late public providences of Almighty God meet with in what they might otherwise have reasonably hoped for from me at my death, but to receive with thankfulness from God's hands whatever it shall prove, remembering it to be more than what either myself or they were born to, and, therefore, endeavoring on their part by all humble and honest industry to improve the same.'

"The sole executor was 'my most approved and most dear friend, William Hewer,' of Clapham. Pepys speaks of Hewer's 'more than filial affection and tenderness expressed toward me through all the occurrences of my life for forty years past.'

"On the 12th of May, 1703, Pepys made a codicil to his will, owing to his nephew Samuel Jackson having disposed of himself in marriage 'against my positive advice and injunction, and to his own irreparable prejudice and dishonor.' This nephew was now to have only an annuity of £40 a year. At the same time Pepys left £200 a year to 'the most excellent lady,' Mrs. Mary Skynner, in memory of 'her steady friendship and assistances during the whole course of my life,' for thirty-three years. The use of his library for life was left to John Jackson, who was to see to its completion according to a scheme in his hands; the library was to be kept entire, and bestowed for the benefit of posterity. The arrangements for its disposal have been already published.

"On the following day Pepys executed a second codicil, bequeathing £9,000 2s. 1¼d. of what was owing to him. Mrs. Skynner was to have £5,000; Hewer, £2,000; and the children of Charles Pepys, now deceased, £1,000. There are also directions as to the residue of the debt, which, however, was never paid. Pepys died a fortnight later, and the will was proved on the 25th of June."

Henry G. Marquand.

Harper's Magazine for March contains an article on Mr. Henry G. Marquand by Mr. E. A. Alexander, who tells how this gentleman has in no small measure helped in advancing art in New York. Mr. Marquand was among the first who conceived the idea of an art museum on a grand scale, worthy of New York, and in 1871 became a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Marquand's contributions to this museum have been many. It was in 1889 that he presented to it his superb collection of old masters.

In this really princely gift were not only works of Constable, Gainsborough, and Old Chrome, but paintings of Velasquez, Vandyck, Rubens, Rembrandt, Leonardo da Vinci, and certainly one of the finest Hals existing. The article in Harper's has excellent prints of the notable pictures in this Marquand collection. It was a munificent gift, and there were no conditions attached to the pictures, "excepting a modestly expressed wish that as far as it was possible, they should be kept together."

In that special Marquand gallery are true masterpieces, those which must be our guides in art. Let it be said to our shame that these, the greatest pictures in the United States, have somehow escaped that public attention which they deserve. Mr. Alexander's article, though he does not intimate it, should call from us not alone recognition of Mr. Marquand's munificence, but induce our own people, those living in New York, to visit the museum.

How does it come about that there were more visitors last year to the Chicago Museum than to the New York one? Because it is newer? Or was it because our far-off neighbors need these things more?

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK ON BOOKS.

Masters of the Past and the Growth in Victoria's Time.

At the annual dinner of the Society of Authors of London, a few weeks ago, Sir John Lubbock presided. Among the guests were Mrs. Craigie, Mrs. Lynn Linton, H. Rider Haggard, Mrs. Steel, Lady Colin Campbell, Holman Hunt, Moncure D. Conway, Sir Walter Besant, Sir Martin Conway, Henry Norman, Dr. Richard Garnett, Anthony Hope Hawkins, Dr. Conan Doyle, Grant Allen, Florence Marryat, Mr. Le Gallienne, and Joseph Pennell.

In the course of his speech, Sir John Lubbock said that they had been told on high authority that no wise man should ever read a new book. But, while he yielded to no one in his admiration for the masterpieces of antiquity, we must remember that they were but thinly spread over the past. In the first place, there was no such thing as a really old book. Mr. Gladstone wrote a work on Homer and called it "Juventus Mundi." He could not help thinking that a very misleading title. In the history of the world—he did not mean the physical universe, but even in the history of the world of man—the siege of Troy was an affair of yesterday. And yet few, if any, books went back even that little way. Let them take Homer as having written 3,000 years ago; had there been down to the present time one book in ten years which could be called a masterpiece from a literary point of view? Indeed, until quite recently there were no novels; there were no children's books—the Romans had a saying that a child should learn nothing that he could not learn on his feet; the devotional works of mediaeval times, with some few exceptions, were no doubt works of art, and full of lovely pictures, but as for the meaning, they might apply what the school child said of a parable—that it was a heavenly story with no earthly meaning.

Now, when we came to this century, and even omitting living writers, of whom, perhaps, we could not judge fairly, the case was, surely, very different. It had produced in England alone Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Kingsley, George Eliot, Macaulay, Carlyle, Grote, Tennyson, Browning, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keble, Byron, Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and many others. Moreover, the progress had been steady and gradual. Even thirty years ago education was at a low ebb. At that time there were several hundred schoolmasters and schoolmistresses—mainly, he believed, the latter—who could not write; so that we had not only, as Lord Sherbrooke said, to educate our masters, but even to educate our schoolmasters.

The reign of her Majesty had been remarkable in many respects, but in nothing more than the extraordinary development of English literature. Moreover, if books had increased, readers also had, happily for authors, multiplied at least in proportion. He gladly accepted their invitation to take the chair that evening, in order to express, as he knew he might, the appreciation which scientific men had for literature. They looked on the works of other authors with feelings, not indeed of envy, but of congratulation. Science was so progressive that even the works of the greatest observers and discoverers were soon out of date. With literature it was very different, and in proposing their health he might say that hardly any company could be brought together which had contributed, and were contributing, more to brighten the lives of their countrymen.

The De Goncourt Legacy.

There seems to be some question as to whether the testamentary wishes of the late Edmond de Goncourt can be followed out. There was a written declaration on the part of the brothers that, having no relations, they could dispose of their property as they wished. It has since been discovered that there are two female cousins de Goncourt, one said to be the wife of an Arab, the other the widow of a man who, when dying, left her without a sou. Whether, then, the will is to be attacked or not has yet to be seen. There always are "les splendeurs et les misères" in human life.

Sale of Sporting Prints.

Prints, colored or not, of sporting events of the past, and particularly of coaching, have a certain value, and fetch good prices in England. At a recent sale in London hunting scenes, a set of five, colored, brought 15 guineas; three coaching incidents, after Cooper, Henderson, colored, £15 10s.; the "Oxford and Opposition Coaches," the "Norwich Coach," and the "Trotting Match in Harness," a set of three, colored, 10 guineas; "Father of the Turf," after Wooton, by J. Jones, 17 guineas; "The Dinner," after Rowlandson, colored, and the Gardens at Carlton House, after Bunbury, £12 1s.; Easter Monday in Epping Forest, after J. Pollard, a pair, colored, 13 guineas; "The Three Jovial Huntsmen," after R. Caldecott, £11; "Going to the Fight," and "The Return," colored, four in two frames, 35 guineas, and a colored panoramic view of the Derby, 20 guineas.

Books Sold in London.

Among rare books the following were sold in London at a recent sale: Aesop, "Favole di Esopo vulgari in versi et prosa con sue belle moralità ridocte in lingua Toscana," £71; English "Dance of Death" and "Dance of Life," by W. Combe, first editions, £16 10s.; Picart's "Cérémonies Religieuses," large paper, £22; J. Skelton's "Mary Stuart," £18; Shelley's "Laon and Cythera," first edition, original boards, £9 10s.; "Musée Français et Musée Royal," £16 5s.; Blake's "Poetical Sketches," first edition, Wordsworth's letter to a friend of Robert Burns, Remarks on Prof. Rossetti's "Spirito Anti-Papale," in one volume, £33.

Raffaele Cattaneo, in his "Architecture in Italy from the Sixth to the Eleventh Century," is directly antagonistic to Mr. Ruskin and his "Stones of Venice." Signor Cattaneo says "His [Ruskin's] rhapsodies in this work of transcendental aestheticism, his dream about the supposed antiquity of the Lombard style, its origin, and its relation to Lombardic civilization," are to be dismissed. Alas! Mr. Ruskin can reply no longer. It may have been noted how many kicks have been launched of late at a sick lion.

TOLSTOI'S LAND.

Visited in a Time of Famine and the Count's Work Described.*

In 1892 the Countess Tolstoï, acting for her husband, Count Tolstoï, wrote a letter to one of the authors of this volume, in which this sentence may be read: "I think that if you would come to Russia yourself, you could help very much, as personal help is wanted as much as money help. But the life in those famine-stricken villages is very hard; one must bear very much inconvenience, and if you have never been in Russia and have no idea what a Russian village is, you will not endure life in it." This letter, in answer to one of Jonas Stadling's, took Mr. Stadling "to Russia with contributions from English and American funds to help" in what small way was possible the Tolstoï family in their energetic and self-denying efforts among the starving Mushiks.

In March, 1892, Mr. Stadling arrived at the railway station of Klekotki in the Province of Rjasan. Count Tolstoï's headquarters were some twenty-six miles across the plains. Driving through the deep snow, after a stormy journey the Tolstoï house was reached. Tolstoï was absent for the moment, and the traveler was welcomed by the Countess. Presently a man came in, dressed in a large sheepskin coat of the kind worn by the Mushiks. It was the Count, and Mr. Stadling was ushered into a small room. "Then he told me to hold out my feet, and he pulled off my lap boots. The spectacle of Count Tolstoï, whose greatness had been filling my mind a moment or two before, pulling off my boots like a common servant left me breathless with surprise."

The authors explain the reasons for the famines in Russia, which, as far as history has left the records, were first noted in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The semi-official journal has stated that since 1891 scarcely a year passes without a similar visitation in some part of the empire. The death rate, consequently, is greater in Russia than elsewhere, due to "the insufficient quality and quantity of food." Russia is a purely agricultural country. Out of 110,000,000 of inhabitants, only 1,500,000 are non-agricultural. One distressing fact is that the agriculturist, finding it impossible to live at home, is always on the move. This may or may not arise from nomadic instincts; rather is the man forced to migrate, like an animal, in search of food. If he moves, he takes the railroad, and the statistics seem to show that the chief travelers are the peasants.

When the peasant is in debt and must pay the State taxes, he has recourse to money lenders, and he is always mortgaging his growing crops. He has for creditors merchants, priests, deacons, nuns, village scribes, surgeons, noblemen, military men, teachers, and such peasants as have managed to get a footing above their fellows. Interest varies from 90 to 200 per cent.

Count Tolstoï had for some time foreseen the coming famine, but the St. Petersburg authorities looked on any warnings as having to do with Nihilism. As we know, the Russian newspapers were not permitted to say anything about the actual famine. Journals attacked Count Tolstoï, and insisted, because the poor peasants were perishing of hunger, he was inciting them to rapine and bloodshed, instead of teaching them "the Gospel of love, self-sacrifice, and patient endurance." At last matters became so terrible that the Government was forced to take some steps for the relief of the famished peasants. Tolstoï, undismayed, went on with his noble work.

Assisted by his wife, his son, his niece, and one or more friends, Tolstoï, under immense difficulties, faced the most distressing of all human conditions, and accomplished miracles. He saw to the proper distribution of food, and attended to the sick. Mr. Stadling tells of his accompanying the Countess Maria Tolstoï in her mission of mercy, and describes the many harrowing scenes. Typhus and smallpox were common diseases. Hospitals had to be created, and there were schools to be established. Once when alone, the authors tell how coming to a village where aid was wanted, the peasants were so ignorant that, because the visitors spoke in German, they heard a woman say: "He doesn't use Christian speech."

*IN THE LAND OF TOLSTOI. Experiences of Famine and Misrule in Russia. By Jonas Stadling and Will Reason. New York: Thomas Whittaker.

and he is not dressed like a Christian. He must be the tjort (devil) himself.

It is a land of benighted ignorance. With a budget of 1,000,000,000 rubles, the country was then spending 500,000 rubles for popular education. So, comparing China and Russia, in China there are supposably 2.6 per cent. of the population which goes to school, and in Russia, 2.3 per cent. According to our authorities this is the curriculum of the Russian district school, as arranged by the Holy Synod, and under the supervision of the priest: "First year, twelve prayers in old Slavonic learned by rote. Second year, the Russian version of the prayers, also by rote. Third year, same as second year, with a little mental arithmetic of the four rules." Perhaps the Pobiedanostseff era of human debasement is of the past.

In this volume, descriptive of Russia under the late Emperor, many are the details given, and they are not pleasing ones to read. The authors give considerable space to the many religious sects in Russia. Translating the Russian into English, these are the Antichrists, (Tartars,) the Sufferers, the Wanderers, the Fugitives, the Dumb, the Flagellants, the Dancers, Mutilators, Suicides, and Agnostics. Some of the methods employed by these fanatics in their ceremonies are horribly revolting. If there has been apparent conversion from heathenism with many of these people, it is simply a case of "Christian veneer." Among some of these people, "who are not of Indo-European race, * * * there are remnants of an older phallic worship."

All who know the Stundists write in their praise. They, indeed, practice the principles of Christian brotherhood. A few years they were heavily oppressed, and in the volume Count Tolstoi tells of their persecution.

Mr. Stadling states that Count Tolstoi told him that he desired to write two books before his death. One was to be "a kind of counterblast to the increasing martial spirit of the time that seemed almost personified in the young German Emperor." The other was to be the history of some Russian colonists, who had settled outside of Eastern Siberia, and how these few people beyond Russian jurisdiction had prospered.

"The Land of Tolstoi," with its many illustrations, is a volume which gives a clear idea of Russian distress, and the pitiable conditions of a vast empire, as it was found some few years ago. Let us pray that the past belongs to the days which have gone before, and that there may be better and happier subjects in that great realm in the time yet to come. In admiring the man Tolstoi, Messrs. Stadling and Reason say particularly that they do not accept all his ideas, and yet there come a reverence and a respect for the man for his devotion to the cause of general humanity.

The Flying Proas.

From The St. Nicholas.

The craft of the Ladrone Islanders are so swift that they are called Flying Proas. They are long and very narrow, and alike at both ends—double-enders among sailing craft; for by simply shifting the sail, bow and stern are reversed as they are by reversing the engines of a ferryboat. Thus the proa is not obliged to "go about." The same side is always to leeward, and this is flat, so that she can be sailed very close. The windward side is rounded, and to prevent the proa from capsizing on account of the extreme narrowness of beam, an outrigger, to which a hollow, boat-shaped log is attached, extends from this side, so that the proa is a catamaran with one hull much smaller than the other. In sailing her a man sits in each end, steering with a paddle when the end in which he sits happens to be the stern. No iron is used in the construction of the proa. The sides are made separately, and sewed together at the ends with bark.

The Invention of the Schooner.

From Harper's Magazine.

History records that "Capt. Robinson built and rigged a ketch, as they were then called, masted and rigged it in a peculiar manner; when launched the peculiar motion she made as she glided into the water from the stocks caused one of the bystanders to exclaim, 'Oh, how she scoons!' Robinson instantly dashed a bottle of rum against her bow and exclaimed, 'A schooner let her be!' And thus the schooner originated." This event happened in 1713, and three years later mention is made of the employment of a "scooner" in the fisheries off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia. The invention of the schooner was an important event to the New England fisheries, for its rig has been found, after nearly two centuries of trial, well adapted to fishing vessels employed in the Western Atlantic. It has been materially improved, however, since its adoption, and the lofty, yachtlike fishing clipper of to-day bears little resemblance to its ancient prototype, even though the rig remains the same in principle.

A Stupid Lady Bountiful.

From "Rich and Poor," by Mrs. Bosanquet.

"I once showed an old lady much given to good works of the Lady Bountiful order how some protégés of hers who were constantly on the verge of starvation might be placed in possession of a small but regular and sufficient income. 'My dear,' she said, 'I don't think it is a good plan; they would get too independent. I like them to come to me when they are in difficulties, and ask for what they want.'"

KIPLING.

The New Collective Edition of His Verse and Prose Writings.*

It is now ten years since a boy of twenty-one broke upon a public long used to "deep, premeditated lines" with "sudden and extemporal speech." "Plain Tales from the Hills" was the title of the volume in which the uneven thoughts of youth found crisp expression, and it hailed from India.

It was a curious volume, teeming with Anglo-Indian slang, loaded with local color, and with excellences and faults pretty evenly distributed. Its irony was joyously obvious, and its humor, though a little boisterous and ungovernable, was frank and went to the heart of the matter—the mark of sound intellectual health. The depth of the author's adolescent genius was more clearly shown, however, in the snatches of verse that occurred here and there than in the prose, which galloped along with the awkward beautiful motion of a colt unbroken. Some of the themes were commonplace, others were interesting through being native to India, others, still, and these were the masterpieces, were drawn from the inner life of the British Army. Over all were the buoyant charm, the fearless philosophy of very youth:

> "The world hath set its heavy yoke
> Upon the old white-bearded folk
> Who strive to please the King,
> God's mercy is upon the young,
> God's wisdom in the baby tongue
> That fears not anything."

During the decade that has passed since that first edition of "Plain Tales from the Hills," Mr. Kipling has had need of all his knowledge of good and evil to keep him in the straight and narrow path. The applause that greeted his earliest efforts has not died down. He has sent out poems and novels and more tales from the hills with amazing rapidity. He has "studied the vernaculars" and has mastered a half dozen dialects; he has written impartially and with equal success of sea and land. In losing the shrill note of his boyhood he has distressed his hearers with more than one discord, but in the main he has shown a steady advance in power, in richness, and restraint, and, what is more remarkable, he has not lost correspondingly in spontaneity and fervor.

The effect of his work upon his countrymen has been very great. It has, among other things, opened their eyes wide to the peculiarities of English life in India. It has brought one race close to another, and has set all the forces of patriotism and national pride in motion. The first thing is, as Stevenson says, to get men under way. Not all the speeches made in Parliament upon the Egyptian question have had, it is probable, so much influence upon the English mind as the ballad of "Fuzzy-Wuzzy." What men are entitled to consideration if not the men who could break the British square?

Mr. Kipling's patriotism is not confined to any one part of the United Kingdom; there is no finer character in his writings than Mulvaney, Private Mulvaney, who puts a polish on young soldiers with blarney and the buckle-end of a belt. And yet how lamentably real is Mulvaney—how entirely without halo—how barren of pride other than the pride of keeping a clean uniform.

It is this sort of realistic patriotism that lays Mr. Kipling open to the charge of lowering the standard of the common soldier. Some such criticism has been made upon him from various sources, but there is more than one side to the question. If Mr. Kipling knows the seamy side of Tommy Atkins's life, so does Tommy Atkins, and he will be likely to respect Mr. Kipling's own respect for duty and courage and discipline, the more because it is spoken by one who knows the truth and tells it. It is not the voice from without, but the voice from within, that stirs the heart of the common people, and if Mr. Kipling has included in his work many brutalities, vulgarities, and unnecessary indecencies, he has also shown the private soldier an attainable ideal.

In the literary world no less than in the political and social world, Mr. Kipling's influence has been toward action and vitality, and to this much has been sacrificed. It is not his temperament to "contend for the shade of a word, and a thing not seen with the eyes," as did his great contemporary, who "longed for all and bade farewell to hope." Working among elemental facts and elemental natures, he is at present content to leave the subtler side of literature to those who have possibly less to say of life. Many of his trenchant sentences cut through the mental fog of our civilization like keen rays of sunlight, and show us the brilliancy of eternal facts; but fine gradations are obliterated in that eager illumination. There are signs, as Mr. Norton, in his fine article in the January Atlantic has suggested, that Mr. Kipling is not satisfied—that he perceives his ideal afar off and is pushing toward it.

These signs are more obvious in his verse than in his prose, and the course they indicate will lead him away from the coarseness, of which he has no need to show his strength, from the triviality which makes him very often careless of his noble mother tongue, and from the haste which causes him so frequently to stumble in the splendid race toward a literary goal. Unlike Mulvaney, he appears better to know his strength than his weakness, which is a grievous lack of the quality of patience. How capable of exquisite art he is no one remembering the Jungle Books will attempt to deny. How cheerfully he insults the spirit of art no one who has read his novels can fail to recognize. In the ingenious preface to the beautiful new edition of his works issued by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, he speaks of writing chiefly for the men who are wearied at the end of the day. It is for them he has "laded the buggalow." When the end of the real day comes for Mr. Kipling himself—the night wherein no man can work—his solace will be great if he has concerned himself faithfully with the perfecting of his wonderful instrument.

The new edition is picturesquely called the "Outward Bound" edition, and is one which any author might be proud of having justified. The covers are of a sober shade of red, very restful and pleasant to the eye, and are decorated with a medallion on the side and an exquisite lotus design on the back. The seal, the lotus, and the hieroglyph on the title page are symbolic of auspicious beginnings, and book lovers will notice the quality of the paper with Mr. Kipling's initials in water mark, and the pure black of the type. For our own fancy, the headlines and capital letters are too heavy, especially for Mr. Kipling's pages, on which capitals are sprinkled thick as leaves in Vallombrosa.

The great charm of the edition lies in the illustrations, which are reproduced from clay originals made by Mr. Kipling's father. They are altogether in the spirit of the text, and are fine examples of free and vigorous modeling chastened by the feeling for line which we associate with the old impeccable Greek.

*THE WRITINGS IN PROSE AND VERSE OF RUDYARD KIPLING. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1897. Volumes I. and II.

Famous Parisians at Home.*

Some of Mr. Henry's Parisians are quite old in fame; M. Daudet, for example, who must be a godsend to newspaper writers; M. Henner, and the consummate Sarah; while others have not yet reached their fourth decade, and are bright planets in the constellation of the "Jeunes," M. Hervieu is among the latter, and lends himself readily to picturesque delineation. "He talks to you with an echoless earnestness," Mr. Henry writes of him, "folding his hands between his knees and perhaps around a white handkerchief, as he leans toward you. He spoke to me one day of his almost abnormal passion for observing men and things. He said: 'If an accident happens in the street, I rush forward, mix with the throng, and stay. This passion for watching the world makes me indolent. I put off writing until the last moment—until I am forced to take up my pen. I have to toil under stress. As a result, I write a novel in three months and then am ill two months.'"

One of the men much admired by the "belletristic Frenchwomen," as Mr. Henry is fond of calling them, is M. Anatole France, who is skeptically religious, industriously indolent, elaborately simple, and contradictory in general. To this feminine charm he adds a vague manner, which Mr. Henry assures us is fascinating, but which would be, we imagine, quite irritating to the average American, who does not readily tolerate absence of mind. "I have seen him," Mr. Henry says, "escorting visitors, with all his devotion of genial courtesy and interest, from his study to his street door in the Villa Saïd, and suddenly wandering into some room under the wand of a momentary whim, and wholly disappearing from view. His callers were by no means offended. They were charmed thus to fade from his attention without the awkward ennui, the graceless friction of a good-bye ceremony. He had already forgotten that he had been interrupted—that his forenoon had been half lost."

M. Catulle Mendès is another absent-minded personage. "Occasionally you see him at the National Library, in the Rue Richelieu. When there he engages the attendants to bring him armloads of books, he begins to make a few notes, friends come, and, in his quick, nervous way, he hurries off for the day and forgets to accomplish that for which he came. At a première he often appears with his hat and clothes rumpled, his beard untrimmed, as if he had been in a lost mood for a week."

M. Mendès has the good fortune to appreciate Wagner's music, and gives the following account of time spent in the great composer's company:

"Wagner worked mornings. We joined him at 2 in the afternoon, and spent the rest of the day with him. We often found him in his wrapper at work—playing the piano with his left hand and jotting down notes and words with his right. He was very methodical—regular in his habits. They may say what they please, but all men of genius are like that.

"What an entertaining host—Wagner! I have never seen his equal—hospitable, open, enthusiastic, informal. He took us all around Switzerland, and we could hardly succeed in spending 50 centimes. He paid everything. He had the best rooms in the hotels engaged ahead, and all bills receipted in advance. We had the choicest of everything. Nothing was too good for us.

"Wagner was then fifty-six or fifty-seven years of age, and the greatest romp you ever heard of. Often, when he saw us coming, he would jump out of the window of the first floor into the garden, in order to welcome us the quicker. Villiers was playing ball with Wagner's dog one day, and the dog accidentally bit him in the hand. Villiers had to go about with his hand tied up. Wagner pretended that the dog was mad, and that Villiers was a victim of hydrophobia. Sometimes when Villiers and I entered the garden, Wagner would run to the nearest tree and climb it in playful pretension that Villiers was an enraged creature seeking whom it might devour. A perfect tomboy!"

M. Daudet characteristically tells the story of Wagner's admiration of him:

"No, I never met Wagner, but I will tell you this: One day an acquaintance of mine was in Wagner's cabinet de travail at Baireuth. Among the portraits hanging there he was surprised to discover mine. 'What!' he exclaimed. 'Why here's a Frenchman.' 'Yes,' responded Wagner, 'I am fond of Daudet—he is the only Frenchman I would have in my house.'"

It is no surprise to find the creator of the inimitable Tartarin confessing that he never reads English, "unless it's about me." Several of Mr. Henry's "Hours" (some of them seem hardly more than moments) have appeared in various newspapers, and the one that has been most eagerly read in America is doubtless the crisp little history of Yvette Guilbert, who sings "the life of which Forain makes sketches."

She dreaded her trip to America; she was afraid of the Americans. She exclaimed to herself before going: "Oh, how they'll be disappointed in me—they'll say, 'She's got no dresses—no diamonds—don't dance—she's not good-looking.' I'm paid such a big sum for coming, they'll naturally expect me to be more than a Liane de Pougy for beauty—that I'll surely do something undoable—turn myself inside out, probably. It's horrible to think how they'll abuse me when they find I only recite little realistic songs on the rigid lines of my realistic art." Yvette, we may fairly claim, is no longer afraid of Americans. She has learned how—in the cities—they hunger and thirst after Frenchiness.

*HOURS WITH FAMOUS PARISIANS. By Stuart Henry. Chicago: Way & Williams. 1897. Price, $1.25.

The Stolen MSS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with interest the dispatch from Washington in THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to the valuable manuscripts stolen from the Congressional Library. I think the press should call attention to the evident want of care that the authorities bestow on such invaluable historic documents. Such theft should be made impossible. Some years ago the fact came out that the State Library at Albany was robbed of historic manuscripts, and it was also made public that valuable historic manuscript matter, early Dutch documents, &c., &c., had disappeared from the library at the City Hall. Did we ever hear of such things occurring at the British Museum, the National Library of Paris, or in even our own Lenox or Astor Library? Public remonstrance should be visited on such careless custodians. A READER.

New York, Feb. 25, 1897.

Mr. Ulysses Francis Duff reprints from the Ohio State Journal his sonnet "McKinley," and to sonorous verses there is added a portrait of the incoming President. On the last page is printed in red type "Protection," and nothing comes after that.

The Last Snow of Winter.

Soft snow still rests within this wayside cleft,
Veiling the primrose buds not yet unfurled;
Last trace of dreary Winter, idly left
On beds of moss, and sere leaves crisply curled;
Why does it linger while the violets blow,
And sweet things grow?

A relic of long nights and weary days,
When all fair things were hidden from my sight;
A chill reminder of those mournful ways
I traversed when the fields were cold and white;
My life was dim, my hopes lay still and low
Beneath the snow!

Now Spring is coming, and my buried love
Breaks fresh and strong and living through the sod;
The lark sings loudly in the blue above,
The budding earth must magnify her God;
Let the old sorrows and old errors go
With the last snow!

—SARAH DOUDNEY in The Sunday Magazine.

No New Thing.

I tried to write a quatrain grand,
A great thought to confine;
But when I got down to the thought,
I'd used up every line.

—Harper's Magazine for March.

ELOQUENT MAGEE.

Strange Qualities He Had as Archbishop of York.*

The late Archbishop of York was a very notable man in many respects, and his life by his lifelong friend is, to say the least, interesting reading. Of all men—and especially of all Irishmen—Dr. Magee seemed the last man that could be thought of for the office of an English Bishopric, his eloquence being his only qualification, and all Irishmen are eloquent. That he was impetuous, witty, and reckless, both in what he said and wrote, his biography bears ample testimony. He was impatient of cant and dullness, and spared neither friend nor foe, and blazed away at all times and in all circumstances with his fatal gifts of wit and epigram. When only twenty-seven years old he wrote to his friend and biographer:

"However, on the whole, I would, if I were you, take a Dublin curacy, as I would, being I, gladly take a quiet country one with a small house, a library, and a trout stream, where I could read, write, and fish, and, except when I saw a friend, forget there was a world where fools thrive and wise men are driven mad by seeing it; a world where ——s play first fiddles, and Macdonnells and Magees play hurdygurdies. I had sooner stroll about the fields among green corn and sheep than live among green evangelicals and see them worshipping calves. All this, however, would not stir your bile, as it would and does mine. You are a smooth man, and will get through the world happily; I am a hairy man, and am dragged through the world wrong end foremost, so that my hair is all on end."

But it was the hairy man, as it proved, and not the smooth man, who got through the world happily—that is, if exalted office and wide fame bring happiness. But his was certainly a very exceptional case. He not only made no effort to curb his fatal gifts of wit, irony, and epigram, but on the contrary, seemed to have cultivated them with the greatest assiduity, and never let an opportunity slip for bringing them into play. Dr. Magee thus seemed to possess all the disqualifying and none of the qualifying talents of a Bishop. He was a good man and a serious Christian minister, but he was not what is called a pious man; nor, to speak truly, was he a man much given to the devotional side of religion, if one may judge from his letters.

And yet this man, without any of the conventional traits and qualities supposed to be inseparable from the episcopal office, and with all or nearly all of the disqualifying characteristics--this man, with his "hair on end," was the first Irishman since the Reformation to be appointed to an English See. His nomination for such a post astonished him more than any one else. He was Dean of Cork at the time, and Chaplain, in Residence to the Viceroy of Ireland, a very good and dignified position. But the Irish Established Church was doomed; and when the Dean saw that disestablishment was inevitable, he wished to get out of Ireland and back to England, where he had spent eleven years of his early ministry. His desire to abandon the sinking ship of his own national church revealed more worldly wisdom than Dr. Magee had been credited with, and exposed him to some hostile criticism.

Dean Magee wrote to the Prime Minister (Disraeli) in 1868 asking for an appointment—any appointment—in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in doing this he showed that he was willing to surrender an Irish Deanery for an English Canonry. The following is an extract from the Prime Minister's rather humorous reply:

"10 Downing Street, Whitehall, Oct. 3, 1868. Very Reverend Sir: I regret that I cannot comply with your request, for I felt it my duty to recommend her Majesty to nominate you, if agreeable to yourself, to the vacant See of Petersborough."

Disraeli was accused of being rather fond of perpetrating jokes at the expense of the Church, but the appointment of a wild Irishman to the English Episcopate, as Bishop of Peterborough, was, many of his friends thought, going a little too far. The Prime Minister defended his appointment on the ground of Dr. Magee's recognized ability and great eloquence, and added, in a less serious tone, that an Irishman was needed in the House of Lords to relieve its uniform dullness. Dr. Magee's appointment was well received by the English clergy. His extraordinary eloquence was well known throughout the United Kingdom. He was, it is to be said, a good man, if not a very pious man, and a just man, and became a very eminent Bishop. Disraeli's appointment proved to be a thoroughly good one, whatever his motive in making it may have been, and when, after twenty-one years as Bishop of Peterborough Dr. Magee was translated to York as the Archbishop of the Province, all England approved the change.

And now, after this very swift sketch, it will be interesting to take a little closer view of some of the most notable characteristics of this very remarkable man. Bishop Magee's eloquence was his most conspicuous talent, and he was undoubtedly the greatest orator that has occupied a place on the English bench of Bishops during the present century. He was always eloquent in his talk and his letters, hardly less than in his sermons and addresses. He never fell below himself. We do not mean by this to say that his last effort was always his greatest, but that every effort was equal to the subject and the occasion. He was not only a natural orator, but a most thoroughly trained and cultivated orator. This was his first, and last, and greatest ambition. He entered Dublin University at the very early age of fourteen, and began at once a laborious and systematic study of the art of expression, and he left the university with a high reputation as a speaker. After two years as curate in a Dublin parish he was forced by ill health to seek rest and a change of scene, and a trip to Spain was the result. A letter to his friend Macdonnell, during this absence, on the subject of preparing a sermon is worth extensive quotation:

"A good sermon should be like a wedge, all tending to a point. Eloquence and manners are the hammer that sends it home, but the sine qua non is the disposition of the parts, the shape. I am convinced this is the secret of sermon writing. I gave two years to the study of it; it was my passion, and just as I felt I had found it, just as I had experienced that most intoxicating of all pleasures—the sense of power, the magnetic sensation which the speaker feels as he perceives he is commanding his audience—then my mouth is stopped, just as I felt I had gained the reward of two years' toil. I almost fancy I see you laughing at this, and yet I am not ashamed to confess to you what you must have seen, that I was intensely ambitious, and that I felt I could succeed. * * * I can hardly describe to you the bitterness of my disappointment. However, this is all very selfish. * * * If you want to go easy and softly, as a 'dear young man who knows the Gospel,' get Simeon's skeletons and talk about faith, &c. If you want to excel never read a sermon, and study arrangement and effect."

Here was one Englishman, at least—or rather an Irishman--who did not copy other men's sermons, a practice, we are sorry to say, very prevalent on the other side of the Atlantic. In another letter Bishop Magee writes that the preacher should burn his sermons into his brain. But throughout all this ambition to excel and desire for advancement, which never left him, he was an earnest Christian minister, and did not spare himself. On his return from Spain he accepted a curacy in Bath, England, and his eloquence soon filled the church to overflowing. He was, of course, gratified at this evidence of his power; but he was also disturbed that the working people had so little chance of getting seats in the church. So much did he take this to heart that he commenced weekly college meetings especially for the working people. Some of the well-to-do parishioners came to the first of these meetings, but he frankly told them that "if you come I will go." They did not come again, and he staid. His churchmanship was hard, if not impossible, to define. He had, as we have seen, a sort of contemptuous dislike for the "green evangelicals," and he spoke even with greater scorn of the extreme high church party. It can be said that Dr. Magee desired and sought advancement. This fact is everywhere present in his biography, but he is so entirely frank about it as to almost forestall criticism. As has been already pointed out, his elevation to an English See was quite beyond his ambition, to say nothing of his expectation. The thing had never been done before, and Dr. Magee did not for one moment suppose that it ever would or could be done. He did, however, have great hopes of obtaining an Irish Bishopric, and the tragical failure of these hopes was the sorest disappointment of his life. His letter, at this time, to his friend, expressing his disappointment as almost brutal in its frankness.

"My Dear Friend—Your affectionate letter has been a great gratification to me in what I cannot affect to speak as other than a time of trial. The Bishopric of Meath would, I believe, have been mine had Dr. Singer's death taken place just three weeks sooner than it did. Three weeks of an expiring and seemingly useless life lay between me and all the Bishopric implies. The goal of a life of severe toil and effort was in view; and now it is indefinitely remote, if not absolutely and certainly beyond my reach."

And yet within two years from the date of this letter the writer of it was raised to the English Episcopate, a thing without precedent, and of which he never dreamed. His appointment to the English Bench, carrying with it a seat in the House of Lords, gave Dr. Magee the best possible field for his oratorical powers, and he never let an opportunity go by without exercising them. He was not a snob, far from it, and yet he dearly loved the House of Lords; and was perhaps in more constant attendance than any other spiritual Peer. Bishop Magee's fondness for the Upper Chamber may be accounted for in two ways. There was a strong secular bent to his mind; he was what the Roman Catholics call a secular priest, and he loved to be not only in touch with, but in the very midst of, the world of men and things. Like all Irishmen, he loved a fight, and took great delight in showing the proud, hereditary peers of the realm how little they knew and what poor, weak mortals they were in his hands. He was the first Bishop who dared to make fun of the English nobility to their faces and in their own house. And, strange to say, they seemed to enjoy it and really liked the man.

But there was another and a stronger reason for Bishop Magee's love for the House of Lords. He was one of the few men to gain the "ear of the House." He did this in his first speech, and never after lost it. And then perhaps his greatest oratorical effort was made in this chamber. It was his speech opposing the disestablishment of the Irish Church, and was made only two months after taking his seat. That speech was, and is, considered one of the most masterful addresses ever heard in the House of Lords. Next to the House of Lords, Bishop Magee liked the platform of the annual Church Congress, and he was to the last its best drawing card. The present writer was present at the Manchester Church Congress in 1888, when the Bishop of Peterborough was in his best form. The Bishop of Manchester presided, and in his opening address threw out several questions for the consideration of the congress. One of these questions was, "How far might it be wise and right for the clergy to make known the well-established results of Biblical criticism in their ordinary teaching?" This subject was just to Bishop Magee's liking, broad and general in its principles, suggesting many things that would excite the thought and sentiment of a master of oratory. He said something like the following:

"Yes, by all means let the well-known and established results of Biblical criticism be recognized, but there let the matter end. What business has the average person to bother his head with questions quite beyond him? If there is any skepticism worth answering I will attend to the matter myself. I mean I and a few others like me. But for the most part neither the skeptic nor the parson knows what he is talking about, and they had better be quiet, both of them."

This does not unfairly represent the attitude of Dr. Magee, and shows his habitual contempt for shallowness wherever found. He himself recognized and accepted not only the well-established results of Biblical criticism, but the modifying effect of all modern thought and scientific discovery upon religious belief, but he had no patience with the shallow skeptic, and would have the common workaday parson go on in the old way teaching what is set before him, and asking no questions for conscience sake. In other words, the late Archbishop of York believed that there are only a few men at a time who are able or should be allowed to think for themselves, and these rare kings are not only to do their own thinking, but are also to do the thinking for the rest of mankind. This, by the way, is the principle upon which Popes thrive.

The Archbishop was not a very tolerant man. He spoke of the "Essays and Reviews" "as an outburst of the long-pent and slowly gathering deluge of infidelity." But he lived to regret this intemperate and altogether untrue statement, and he had so completely changed his theological outlook in 1890 as to write to his friend Macdonnell, praising a book very much in advance of "Essays and Reviews." We quote a few passages of this letter.

"Have you read 'Lux Mundi?' If you have not, beg, borrow, buy, or steal it, and, if you borrow it, forget to return it. It is a book which every one ought to possess who desires to gauge the religious thought of the day. This new school has a philosophy, and a very real and deep one. It may not irreverently be described as the philosophy of the incarnation. This is really the keynote of the book, which has this advantage over older books of the same kind ("Essays and Reviews," "Church and World," &c.) that the writers, though to a great degree independent, are nevertheless all one in their root ideas, and have seen each other's articles, and, as it were, played up to each other. * * * But, take it altogether, it is a remarkable book, and one full of doctrine wholesome for these times."

The Bishop's intemperance of speech was a constant source of trouble to him, as well it might be. His famous epigram that he had rather see "England free than England sober" was spoken in the House of Lords, and caused great heartburnings to the temperance advocates in England. We have given the epigram as it is universally known, but not as it was actually spoken. It was in a speech opposing local option, or what was called the Permissive bill. The Bishop held that no mere majority had a right to say what the minority should eat or drink. It was a destruction of freedom. His language was:

"I declare, strange as such a declaration may sound coming from one of my profession, that I should say it would be better that England should be free than that England should be compulsorily sober. I would distinctly prefer freedom to sobriety, because with freedom we might in the end attain sobriety; but in the other alternative we should eventually lose both freedom and sobriety."

The Bishop complained very bitterly of the misrepresentations of this speech, and especially of the part his friend, the present Dean Farrar, took in the matter. But bold orators should reckon the consequences, which, however, they are not likely to do. But this man, with his "hair all on end," who was not given to soft speech himself, could hardly complain if he were occasionally made the victim of harsh comment. As he was one night returning from some clerical gathering he suddenly stopped in the middle of the street, and was heard to ejaculate the words, "unmitigated ass." It so happened that one of his most ardent admirers was just opposite and took these words as intended for himself. The Bishop had not seen him, and was greatly surprised the next morning on receiving a letter asking what the writer had done to merit such a severe rebuke. Dr. Magee lived only two months after his translation to the Archbishopric of York.

*THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP MAGEE. By John Cotter MacDonald, D. D. Two volumes. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $7.50.

Morality and Beauty in a Text Book.*

The reviewer of this little book must take account of the fact that he is dealing not with a mere manual of the arts of beauty, but with a textbook of morality as well. We learn from it that the desire to be beautiful had its source not in vanity, but in a high sense of duty, and that the attitude of the soul is reflected in every feature, from the feet to the complexion of the face.

There is no doubt that the arguments used will cause many frivolous women to see the error of their ways and turn toward the light—not too suddenly, for fear of weakening the eyes and producing redness of the lids. What woman would fail habitually to occupy her mind with elevating thoughts if she could rest in the belief that if she does this and eats peppergrass salad she shall be saved from a dull skin? "Pure thoughts, lofty aspirations, noble desires," are also "no less essential to the beauty of the hand than to that of the face." "When the soul expands with generous heat" and "hands are washed in tepid water and thoroughly dried before being exposed to the air, the result is most satisfactory."

As for the voice, its successful cultivation "demands imperatively the simultaneous cultivation of the moral nature." Be upright and sincere, brush your teeth carefully after each meal, as well as night and morning, think clearly, and gargle your throat with a mixture of squills, vinegar, and alcohol, breathe through the nostrils and assiduously cultivate the qualities of the mind and heart, and even though you are of American birth you may defy England and Italy in the sweetness and power of your vocal efforts.

Excessive use of the toothbrush is to be guarded against, however. We take this to mean that one should not break into the duties of the morning or the afternoon to ply that excellent weapon, nor should one be required to interrupt a good night's sleep for the purpose. Night and morning and after each meal is enough, if one is careful in addition to maintain the utmost rectitude of character.

Like other great moralists, the anonymous author of "Beauty and Hygiene" does not scorn practical suggestions. Nor does he hesitate to combine the wisdom of the past with the wisdom of the present. He (or may it be she?) is gratifyingly modern in recommending the use of the bicycle as a means of reducing flesh and stimulating the brain; but he has no squeamishness about indicating the use of antimony for the purpose of making the eyes appear larger. The Moorish women dyed their lashes and stained their eyebrows, why should we not follow their example?

To be sure, it would come under the head of good Miss Opie's "Lies of Intention," if we rightly remember the classification, but where the eyes are concerned one is permitted slightly to relax the moral code. This is not true of the carriage—there must be no temporizing there. "Can the habitually lounging attitude, the shuffling gait, or the headlong rush be changed by training to an attitude and movements of dignity and grace without the character undergoing a corresponding alteration during the process?"

Of course not; but if one happens to be born stately and graceful as Cleopatra was, or Mary Tudor, the case is different.

*BEAUTY AND HYGIENE. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1897.

The San Francisco Chronicle writes admiringly of the art work of a Mexican Martinez, who paints Atzec pictures. If he has Indian blood in him the old art of his forefathers might find revival in him. It may be noted, too, that Mr. F. Yates has been at Honolulu, and has been at work among these fair Pacific islands. It is a reproach to our own American artists that such wonderful landscapes as may be found on the Gulf side of Florida have never yet utilized.

Among the Mountains.

Gray heavens, gray earth, gray sea, gray sky,
Yet rifted with strange gleams of gold;
Downward, all's dark; but up on high
Walk our white angels—dear of old.

Strong faith in God and trust in man,
In patience we possess our souls;
Eastward gray ghosts may linger wan,
But westward, back the shadow rolls.

Life's broken urns with moss are clad,
And grass springs greenest over graves;
The shipwrecked sailor reckons glad,
Not what he lost, but what he saved.

Our sun has set, but in his ray
The hilltops shine like saints newborn;
His after-glow of night makes day,
And when we wake it will be morn.

—By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

The New-York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

It is of the greatest importance to you not only for art's sake, but for all kinds of sake, in these days of book deluge to keep out of the salt swamps of literature and live on a little rocky island of your own, with a spring and lake in it, pure and good.—Ruskin.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1897.

Bookbinding for the Million.

If the statement were made at random that the book-printing houses and binderies of New York have the capacity to produce 100,000 first-class library volumes per week it would be taken as an extravagance. It would be within the truth, nevertheless. Another 100,000 of ordinary school books, or the cheaply made volumes for department store trade, could be added to these figures and still there would be no interference with the regular output of briefs, tracts, patent medicine almanacs, and the like which scarcely come under the head of book printing.

The trade or art of bookmaking has developed so rapidly and reached such stupendous proportions that there is no such thing as keeping a statistical record of it. Compared to newspaper making it is still slow business, but the binderies of the United States have reached a point where they are able to produce every book that is required for the trade of the American Continent, good, bad, and indifferent.

Book publishers are looking forward to the time when importations will cease, except, of course, in the matter of special editions, antiquated or rare volumes. They are demonstrating every day that they can meet the highest requirements of the domestic trade, both as regards quality and number. If books are produced more cheaply anywhere in the world than here, it is because labor is paid less. It is not because there are better equipped establishments abroad than in this country.

Binding is the slow part of the bookmaking trade. It has appeared to come toward perfection much more leisurely than printing. Even with the latest improvements in machinery a great deal of the work has to be done by hand. Another explanation is that the work in a bindery has to go through certain processes which machinery cannot hurry. The drying, pressing, and turning, and the fitting of backs are comparatively slow operations at best. Where different colors are used on the covers a day or more must be allowed for one to dry before the next is put on. In comparison with the speed of printing, the binding of books is a slow process, yet in the aggregate of a week's production the result is surprisingly large.

American genius is to be credited with the modern bookbinding machinery, but England has always stood first in the superiority of hand binding—perhaps does to-day—but she has had to come to the United States for machinery with which to keep her bindery equipments abreast with the developments of the time. In this particular, as in the production of printing presses, America leads the world. It is often commented on as a peculiar fact that Germany, which invented printing, lags behind France, England, and the United States in the production of books; that is, in artistic covers and good binding. France has been at the front in the matter of taste and finish, but has never equaled England in the strength and general excellence of binding. Neither country equals the United States in the development of facilities. It is not too much to say that for speed and general effectiveness the United States leads all nations.

There are over 100 bookbinderies in New York, and nearly half the number are equipped with appliances for the highest class of work. The capacity of these binderies is wonderful. There is an instance on record where a New York publishing house—and not the largest—took an order on Monday for a cloth-covered 12mo volume of 350 pages and actually shipped 2,000 copies of the book on the following Wednesday. The type was set (by machinery) for the entire 350 pages before work stopped Monday night. Electrotype plates were made so rapidly that on Tuesday morning several printing presses were set in motion. In the meantime covers were being made in the bindery, and by Wednesday morning the binders had the book in hand. Two thousand volumes were completed that day, and the edition of 10,000 was entirely out of the way before Saturday night. While the type setting and presswork seem remarkable, the craftsmen understand that the bindery is entitled to the greatest praise.

The largest bindery here has a capacity of 10,000 books per day. When an establishment reaches a production of 1,000 or more books per day, it means that the folding and sewing are done entirely by machinery. It is possible to attain any speed that may be desired in the production of books where a plain paper cover is called for. Cloth covering comes next. In the manipulation of leather binding, more time is required. For the better class of library books, it is seldom a question of speed, but always one of skilled workmanship, good materials, and careful handling in all departments.

Cloth binding is a modern product. It was made necessary by the growing demand for medium-priced books—something better than paper, but less expensive than leather. The use of cloth admits of speed and places a very serviceable quality of book within the reach of persons of moderate means.

The extensive use of machinery in the bookbinding of the present day involves capital, whereas, under the old method of handwork, the outlay in this department of bookmaking was trifling compared to the cost of type and printing machinery. It takes a good many thousand dollars to fit up a bindery in these times, and the old-fashioned workman, though possessed of amazing skill, is driven out by houses which are competing for business. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that he is driven to take shelter in the big concerns which have the means to add high-priced mechanical appliances to his talent.

The New York publishers say that the importation of books is declining year by year. It is not difficult to see that it will cease, practically speaking, in the near future. Political economists in this country, the book men say, must find immense satisfaction in the fact which has been demonstrated that the binderies of the United States already have the capacity to produce all the books that are required on this continent.

Max Muller on Study and Work.

Admirable is a recent lecture that Max Müller delivered before the Manchester College. The topic was "How to Work." With that for a subject the learned lecturer permitted himself to indulge in all kinds of excursions, yet these all served to illustrate his text. Called upon to give "advice," and the occupation of Max Müller's life being the picking out, sorting, classification, and polishing of words, he explains how that word "advice" came about. Advocates of phonetic systems will be gleeful when they read Max Müller's comments on the manufacture of English:

"Nothing is so capricious and unreasonable as the spelling of English. Our present spelling, which we teach with so much trouble and fear and trembling, was settled chiefly at the time of the introduction of printing, and the compositors standing before their desks in the printing offices of England had much more to do with it than the composers of books sitting at their desks in their studies."

This comment of Max Müller is not novel. Typographical experts acquainted with the mechanism of the compositors' font of two centuries and more ago have shown how purely accidental was the interposition of certain letters by printers or the substitution of one letter for another. Errors of the scribes, who worked with reed or pen, were not more numerous than those made by the impress on paper of the fixed and rigid type. Even the chances of perpetuating a mistake were more certain when the old compositor made up a word.

Take, then, that one word "advice." Up to the thirteenth century there never was a "d" in it. It was "avis" or "avys." Two centuries afterward the "e" was added, and the word became "avyce." It was in the sixteenth century that the "d" was wedged into the word. But why the "d"? There may have been a very wise printer—or one who deemed himself such—who had some smatter of Latin, and because advent or adverb had the "d" he put in the unnecessary letter. We derive the word from the French "avis." Our English dictionary, Max Müller says, insists that the French "avis" was the Latin "advisum," from "ad," meaning to, and "visum," seen, and that therefore the way in which a matter is looked at, or our view of a case. But our great authority questions whether there ever was in good Latin such a word as "advivere," or even in mediaeval mongrel Latin. You have to go back very much further than that for "advice," or "avice," and the solution is the simple "il m'est à vis," which means literally "it is true at sight," or "it is my view or opinion."

English is "a kernel," Max Müller remarks, that wants a particular nut cracker; on one limb is the historical, on the other the etymological fact. "Advice" being thus settled as to derivation, the lecturer puts the word into actual usage and tells you "how to work." Half-hearted work is really worse than no work. You labor and pant, and never reach the summit. That is a grand, an exhilarating idea, that the hard worker, if he have Homer, Virgil, or Dante, any book of a great master, to study, goes for it with all his might. It is not the scene the poet describes that he will see, but at the summit he is trying to scale it will finally be the genius who wrote the book who with outstretched arms will help him to conquer the last peak.

We are prone to-day to indulge in religious controversy, and Max Müller inclines to the belief that these quarrels are derived from the half-mastery of so-called learned men of their subjects. "A man's religion, or rather a child's religion, is never of his own choosing. A man is born with the privilege of being a Christian or a Buddhist, just as he is born with the privilege of being an Englishman, (an American,) or a Hindu." A thorough education should tend toward greater liberality of opinion. But does it? Life is too short, and hereditary superstition and prejudice are not yet eradicated. Our own vision is often distorted.

Max Müller asked a Japanese Buddhist about praying wheels. Even the lecturer saw an absurdity in it. But the man could scarcely formulate a consistent reply when the Japanese said to him: "Is it not better to use a wheel, even when moved by the wind and water, than to employ, as you do in your college chapels, a human being, whose chief object it seems to be to get through the service in the shortest time possible?" Let us not, says the lecturer, when we study the great religions of the world other than our own, "single out some palpable blot in each of them and then condemn them altogether."

Max Müller's "advice" to the student who works is to guard against that inevitable misfortune, "a fading memory." He must create a material one. Ever since his youngest days Max Müller has been in the habit of writing down on slips of paper whatever he found new or noteworthy in a book. It made no matter whether it was "a single word, or a name, or a subject," and all these slips were preserved, then sorted, arranged, and pasted in a book with an index. Then the man, if he has any kind of a head, knows what is worth preserving or not, and to discriminate between what is good or what is bad. Max Müller says that is the secret of success or failure in scientific and literary work.

As a practical example he showed an "Index Rerum" of his, one he had kept for half a century, and he said: "I am sometimes amazed to see how much I know, and, alas, how much I have forgotten." The volume was an "Index Verborum."

New Interest in American History.

The increasing interest in American history has been clearly demonstrated in many ways during the last two or three years, and undoubtedly one of the most potent factors is seen in the number of patriotic societies which have multiplied so rapidly. The report of Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, as published in the first number of the Library Bulletin, throws some interesting light upon this growing tendency for historical studies.

In comparing the number of volumes used in 1895 and 1896, Dr. Billings says: "The greatest relative increase is in the department of American history, in which 10,711 volumes were called for in 1895 and 27,727 in 1896." Further statistics for these two years show that in the Lenox Library the readers increased from 9,149 in 1895 to 13,228 last year, and the number of volumes used from 35,217 to 55,692. In the Astor Library the increase in readers was from 85,182 in 1895 to 96,260 in 1896, and the number of volumes consulted from 225,477 to 236,513. This does not include the books used from the free reference shelves.

A great aid to historical and genealogical research was the purchase last year by the Lenox Library of 3,221 volumes and 924 pamphlets relating to American town and family histories, being the collections of many years of Mr. W. P. Robinson of Washington, D. C. Other valuable and important purchases during the year were a collection of 2,700 books and pamphlets relating to the history of religious sects and organizations, with special reference to the Jesuits, Baptists, and Jansenists, from the sale of the library of the late Rev. W. R. Williams; a collection of 20,000 pamphlets on English political history, Scotch history, banking, finance, &c., during the eighteenth century and early years of the nineteenth century; a collection of 500 volumes relating to fishing, and 1,300 librettos, including nearly all the operas, musical dramas, ballets, &c., performed between 1705 and 1865, at the theatres in Naples and other Italian cities. These are bound in 110 volumes.

The New York Public Library has just begun the publication of a monthly bulletin, and the first one, for January, already noticed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was issued several days ago. It is a well-printed pamphlet of forty pages, and contains, among other interesting matter, a very complete historical outline of the foundation of the library and the incidents that eventually led to the consolidation of the Astor, the Lenox, and the Tilden Libraries. There is also a list of the principal donors to the library for last year. Most magnificent among these is the name of Mr. John S. Kennedy, who gave 4,200 volumes; John Bigelow, President of the Public Library, gave 2,208 volumes, and Director John S. Billings 2,002. Alexander Maitland gave 936 volumes; Prof. Henry Drisler, 456; Samuel P. Avery, 489; Artemus S. Cady, 374, and the British Government, 488.

Exhibition Problems.

When collections of pictures become immense, as are those of the Louvre, how are they to be arranged? That is a problem which hardly troubles us here to-day, and we might leave its solution to the future. But occasionally it will crop up. Shall we work up a collection, historically, chronologically, or according to subjects? The first two methods would be the scientific ones, but unless the canvases were innumerable our gaps would be many. In that grammar of art, so to call it, the advance made could be shown in a systematic way, but the requisite display would make necessary gallery after gallery. There might be curiosity invoked, but not pleasurable emotions. We might note that, like civilization, the artistic advance halted at times, and also that there never was uniformity. Then there would be climaxes, "declines, and falls."

The question with us is, is the public gallery for the student alone, or for the general public? We should incline to the belief that, as far as we are concerned, grants of money for museums made for the purchase and exhibition of works of art are more for the advantage of the sight-seer than for the student, and the general consensus of opinion would be rightly favorable to the unartistic public, though the main idea is always the educational one.

No one to-day for a moment advances what was once seriously thought about—the arrangement of pictures as to subjects. Fancy acreages of landscapes alone, or of marine pieces, or of historical or religious topics! The monotony of such an exhibition would be overpowering. If there would be more variety in a purely alphabetical order, this plan would be equally absurd. If the size of the picture is a positive factor, and the variations are many, so is the height of the wall of an exhibition gallery, its length, and its width, and these are matters of serious importance.

Perhaps there is no problem quite as difficult as the putting up of pictures. No set of people can have a harder task imposed on them than have a hanging committee, in any large exhibition of to-day. Over and over again recurs that old fable of the wolf, the goat, and the cabbage, or how they are to be ferried across a river and left on either bank of the stream in perfect safety.

You have painted a glowing sunset, and with what you believe a certain amount of sobriety. Now let the hanging committee by an accident place that sunset between two dark canvases, and, by contrast, your sun is all ablaze, and to you your keynote of color seems to have been very much over accentuated.

If, in a large collection of old pictures, time has subdued the effects, nevertheless the contrarieties cause the despair of the most clever of arrangers. Though it may seem apparently impossible of accomplishment, the Japanese method has a great deal of good common sense in it. The Japanese amateur who has not one precious object, but dozens of them, never dumps them all in the same room at one and the same time. One precious subject suffices. Then the Japanese believes that its merits are better appreciated. Suppose, then, one or two of the dozen of great pictures (there are as many as that in the Metropolitan Museum of Art) were exhibited in a separate room, a week or a month at a time, and then these two were changed, and two more took their place? In such circumstances, opportunities for critical examination would be singularly increased.

It must not be forgotten that the physical labor expended in examining any museum is excessive, and does in large measure help to deaden or impair the mental faculties. The act of seeing too much always disturbs the eyes. The whole matter of the arrangement of pictures, whether the work of to-day or of the past, is a matter not readily solved.

It is said that the Louvre might make an exhibition of what is called "its reserved fund," which it has been computed numbers not fewer than 30,000 pictures. It is believed that there are innumerable pictures of great merit in this vast assemblage, which for years yet to come never will see the light. Here is an embarras de richesse.

If the Park Board would consult the park policemen stationed at the Battery, or even some of the officials whose duties keep them about the Barge Office, the Ericsson statue would soon find a new resting place or be inclosed with railings at its present site. The bronze tablets that grace its sides would be lost to the student then, but this would be borne with when it was as-

sured that the idle and the ignorant could no longer make the base the scene of continuous indignities. The police do all they can to check the nuisance, but as one of them expressed it: "I cannot make a post of the statue, and them loafers is all the time about." The matter will bear inquiry from the board.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

Corridor and South Gallery at the Water Color Show.

The review which follows of the pictures hung in the south gallery and corridor of the Academy of Design, in the thirtieth annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, will conclude the series which have appeared in this supplement during the past four or five weeks. The exhibition itself will close this evening. While it has been unusually interesting, and has contained a larger number of works of superior merit than usual, the attendance has been less than that of last year by 10 per cent., and the sales have not been as good as in former years, some fifty pictures only having been disposed of for a total of about $7,000.

Although for many years past the corridor at both the Spring and Autumn exhibitions of the Academy and also at the water color show has come to be jocularly known among the artists, and to some extent by the art public, as the "limbo," this idea is often undeserved, and especially so in the present display. While most of the flower pieces shown have, according to precedent, been hung there, the corridor still contains such notable works as Ross Turner's "Golden Galleon" and "Extra No. 7," Josephi's "Gossip," George W. Edward's "Mynheer Smoking," Louis Sonntag, Jr.'s, "On Shore Leave," and Harry Roseland's "Utilizing the Parson." All these grow upon acquaintance, and especially Ross Turner's poetic and exquisitely colored "Golden Galleon," which brings back

> "The dying day of Spanish glory,
> Its sunset dream and last,"

and Sonntag's finely composed and dramatic picture of one of the white squadron in dry dock, a practical subject transformed into a most artistic picture. The best floral pieces in the corridor are Frieda Redmond's "Roses," a charming study in form and color; F. E. Whittredge's delicately colored "Wild Iris," E. M. Scott's "Peonies," J. M. Culbertson's "Bridesmaid Roses," E. Webster Raynor's richly colored "Jar of Red Roses," E. M. Scott's "Country Roses," Fredelia Bridges's "Bed of Iris," Beatrice C. Wilcox's and N. S. J. Smillies's "Studies of Roses," and Margaret Lippincott's "Violets and Snapdragons," which, in drawing, color, and atmosphere, is, perhaps, the best flower piece in the exhibition.

Other pictures in the corridor which call for mention are Eugene Grivaz's delicate fancy, "Spring," a charming figure study, delightful in color; Henry P. Smith's "Study of Dutch Boats," which recalls Mesdag; C. K. Linson's strong study of a "Wave Breaking on the Ocean," A. B. McCloskey's attractive little figure study of a little girl standing on a stairway, charming in expression; Walter L. Palmer's exquisite delicate Winter scene, "The First Snow"; Walter C. Hartson's tonal study, "A Canal Near Dordrecht"; Alice Cushman's "Lonely Road," with its fine distance, sunlight, and air; A. T. Miller's "Moonlight Marine," refined in feeling and sentiment; W. S. Bucklin's soft gray "November Rain"; A. T. Bricher's "Low Tide," with good distance and air; J. Browncombe's "Season of Flowers," a decorated panel, with gracefully drawn figures, and J. Symington's strong female head, "Mlle. O." Louis Rhead's spirited "Portrait of Mrs. Rhead" is marred by the red background, W. W. Scott's "Collin's Point, Larchmont," is too photographic, and Granville Perkins's "Surf" is hard in color. With these last exceptions the corridor's water colors this year are unusually good.

From the original opening of the academy a place in the South Gallery, and especially on the line in that gallery at any exhibition, has always conferred distinction on an exhibitor. It has come to be almost a proverb that if the display in the South Gallery at any exhibition is below par, the exhibition as a whole cannot be up to the standard. As in former years, the South Gallery at the water color exhibition contains this year most of the best pictures in the display. The three places of honor on the east, south, and west walls respectively have been given to F. S. Church's well-painted, but somewhat tiresome repetition of an animal subject, a "Song of the Jungle," a crouched Bengal tiger listening to the song of a small bird perched on a waving reed close by, to Irving R. Wiles's unsatisfactory figure piece, "The Green Cushion," which was awarded the Evans prize, and to E. A. Abbey's strong, refined, and delightful figure work, "A Quiet Conscience."

Most of the pictures in this gallery have already been noticed in the general review of the exhibition in this supplement, but a closing line must be given them this morning. Frank F. Greenawalt's "Mirror of the Trees" is a clever little woodland study, and J. F. Murphy's landscape is perhaps the best that he shows, tender in feeling and with lovely tonal quality. Marcia O. Woodbury's three-panel study of a Dutch peasant woman and her daughter is one of the best pictures in the display, truthful in sentiment and feeling, well drawn, and good in color. It tells a simple and direct story in the homely interior and the sad expression of the women of the hardness of toil. C. D. Weldon's "Temple Fountain, Kyoto," is another characteristic study of a Japanese interior, and C. M. McIlhenney's "Early Spring" is a fine study of tone and color, which, while recalling Mauve, is not devoid of originality. Particularly good are the sunlight and fresh atmosphere of Bertha D. Sanders's "Sunny Day in Capri," while W. M. Post's "Stormy Season" is a thoroughly good landscape. It is difficult to choose between C. Harry Eaton's "Bit of the Pond" and "Summer Skies and Meadows." Both are unusually good works, even for this able artist, rich, deep, and luscious in color, and refined and tender in sentiment. There is clever work in Emile Stange's impressionistic "June Morning"; Bertha E. Perrie's "Ipswich Meadows" has rarely good distance effect, and the delicate grays and greens of W. C. Fitler's "Meadows in April" are delightful. Henry P. Smith's "Old Homestead" is rich in color, solidly painted, and full of light and air, and is only marred by a sponginess of the foliage. Walter L. Palmer's "Brook in Winter" is a characteristic delicate color study, and Rhoda H. Nichol's "Narcissus" is a refined and dainty little figure study. In a "French Flower Garden," Blanche Dillaye shows a good outdoors, and the female faces in F. W. Freer's "Meditation" are sweet in expression. John J. Redmond's "November" and W. M. Post's "Snowy Fields" are simple, truthful little landscapes. F. K. M. Rehn's "Passing Squall" is a marine of unusual strength, and H. Bolton Jones's "Autumn" has all his characteristic clear atmosphere, distance, and outdoor feeling. W. M. Palmer's Venetian scene, "The Doge's Diamonds," with its luminous, silvery atmosphere and rippling water dancing in the sun, is both a relief from his usual Winter studies, charming as they are, and an exceptionally fine piece of work. There is lovely feeling in E. P. Evans's "O'er Meadows to Distant Hills," and W. L. Lathrop's simple and truthful little study of "A Cornfield" is only inferior to his "Edge of the Woods" and his fine "November Evening," which has won such deserved tributes in the press. "A Day in May," with its delicate and delicious color scheme, shows Arthur Parton at his best, and Albert Herter's "Peacocks" is the most decorative and most solidly and richly colored picture in the display. W. T. Smedley's "Wedding Journey" is a good character study, and in "Forest and Stream" R. M. Shurtleff shows one of his characteristic sunlit woodland glades.

It is difficult to associate J. G. Brown with any subject other than the newsboy or bootblack, but the popular artist makes a new departure this year in his well-drawn, fine character study "The Fisherman's Return." Some one has said that Henry Farrer invents or adapts the poetical titles of his pictures and then paints them from these titles. Be this as it may, one always looks in a work by Farrer for expression of a mood in close accord with the quieter phases of nature, and in "When the Birds Are Fledged and Flown" Mr. Farrer shows a satisfactory rendering of an early Summer day. There is tender sentiment in Will S. Robinson's "Departure at Evening," and O. P. Smith has some clever work of a crowd hurrying along a city street in his absurdly named little canvass "The House Is Afire and Your Children Alone," which does not tell its story well. In a "Dutch Kitchen" George W. Edwards shows one of those well and softly-lighted Holland interiors, with beautifully painted details, which have so largely added to his reputation. F. K. M. Rehn's "October Storm—Cape Ann" is a strong and breezy marine.

Irving R. Wiles's interior with figures "Unwilling" is a well painted and composed canvas, cleverly handled and superior to his prize picture. G. M. Clark shows a good study of an "English Village Street," and there is rich color in R. Swain Gifford's "Biskra—Algeria." F. B. Williams has a strong landscape in "After Showers," and "Winter," with its sentiment and richly-colored sky, is a good example of Bruce Crane. S. M. Roosevelt's study of a young girl seated at a piano, "Old Tapestry," is well drawn and has much good painting of details and fine sense of color, and the golden glow of the sky in H. B. Snell's "A Glorious Evening" is its chief merit. Charles C. Curran nodded when he painted "In the Sunshine," a stiffly drawn recumbent female figure in Summer gown, with poorly managed light and garish color. William H. Lippincott shows a good interior with figures in "Daily Duties."

A group of landscapes on the north wall in this gallery by W. M. Post, C. W. Eaton, H. B. Jones, E. C. Volkert, and J. F. Murphy can be classed together for their outdoor feeling and sentiment, and Henry B. Snell tells a dramatic story in his picture of a ship on fire—"An Ocean Tragedy." Henry P. Smith has a good Rico in a study of "In Venice," and there are good painting and refinement of feeling in Alice Preble Tucker de Haas's "Gorgeous Sunset." The picture on this south wall, and, indeed, one of the best in the exhibition, is W. L. Lathrop's "November Evening," painted in a low color key, a study of an old barn, with the fields stretching away at the left to a band of crimson light under a gray slaty sky—a simple homely subject, but so well and truthfully painted as to give it irresistible charm.

Stained Glass at the Tiffany Galleries.

The Tiffany Studios at 333 Fourth Avenue were thrown open to visitors on Wednesday and Thursday last, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and were thronged with those who have from time to time coveted such an opportunity. Admission was by cards.

The specimens of favrile glass now being turned out on a new formula, the outcome of experiments instituted by Mr. Louis C. Tiffany, greatly interested the visitors. Its limitless range of color, diversity of tone, and variety of texture lend it peculiarly to the production of vases, lamps, bowls, and other home accessories. Its iridescent irradiations of scintillating lights make it rival the brilliancy of the opal.

Visitors were also shown the method of manufacturing stained glass windows, mosaics, and metal work from inception to completion—from the first rough study by the artist to the soldering of the thousands of bits of glass into the window frame. The work under way that interested visitors much was a window for the Philadelphia High School, portraying the amusements of childhood to commemorate the memory of the late President of the Board of Education, Edward T. Steel. The completed window, "Signing of the Compact," made for the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of New York, and to be placed in the First Church at Plymouth, Mass., was shown. It portrays the group about the table in the cabin composed of Bradford, Brewster, Winslow, Carver, and Standish, and Mrs. White.

The other memorial windows the visitors saw are for St. James's Lutheran Church, New York City; the Church of the Pilgrim, Brooklyn; Calvary Church, Germantown, Penn.; the Church of the Saviour, Philadelphia; St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Miss., and Christ Church, Kansas City, Mo. The cartoons for the chancel windows of St. Michael's Church, this city, were also on exhibition.

It was before the incomplete glass mosaics and inlays that the visitors halted longest, watching the process of construction. One of these, "The Last Supper," for the First Independent Christ Church of Baltimore, is being built on new lines, resembling more the old Venetian method than the conventionalized procedure affected to-day.

The large figure paint in glass mosaic for the Alexander Commencement Hall at Princeton, illustrating the Homeric story, is more than half completed. Glass mosaics and inlays for the Chicago Public Library are about ready for shipment.

In conjunction with the works shown an exhibition was arranged of cartoons and studies by Louis C. Tiffany, Frederick Wilson, Edward L. Sperry, Frank D. Millet, Joseph Lauber, Howard Pyle, Will H. Low, J. A. Holzer, F. S. Church, Elihu Vedder, Agnes T. Northrup, Lydia Emmett, Mary E. McDowell, and Elizabeth B. Comyns.

Culture Alone Not Sufficient.

From The American Quarterly Review.

In our days culture has been proposed as a substitute for religion, and poetry offered as a better guide for our lives than the loving word of God. "More and more," says Matthew Arnold, "mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us. Without poetry our science will appear incomplete, and most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy will be replaced by poetry." But it were as well to offer moonlight instead of warm sunlight, for poetry and culture are largely a reflection of religion, and history shows us that they cannot long survive its absence. Men of a vaguely speculative bent and a more than ordinary share of refinement, like Matthew Arnold or Emerson, may here and there be found, who think they find in culture all that they need to direct and purify their lives; aesthetic movements and Brook Farm experiments may, when they are successful, beget an elevating influence for a time; but in the end culture, left to itself, will become the culture of Nero and Petronius Arbiter, and society that of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Medals and Ribbons for Photographs.

The annual print exhibition and silver-medal competition of the Brooklyn Academy of Photography, held in the rooms of the academy, in Brooklyn, during the present week, brought together an unusually varied and interesting collection of amateur prints, over 300 in number. Nearly all of them were enlargements.

All the members of the club—about sixty-five in number—constituted the committee of judges. The winner in the print contest was William Arnold. All his pictures were from bromide plates except the portrait of a child, which was from platinum, and afforded a remarkable example of clearness of detail achieved without harshness or inartistic handling of the light. An overwhelmingly large majority of all the prints shown, by the way, were from platinum, most of the others being bromides. The winner of the lantern-slide medal, under the same conditions, was Starks W. Lewis.

In addition to the medals, ten blue ribbons were awarded for single prints in any branch. The winners were as follows: E. Mollenhagen, landscape, with figures in the middle distance; H. B. Fullerton, "A Twentieth Century Rosalind," landscape, with figure in the foreground of a woman in a bicycle suit; William T. Wintringham, wreck of a coal barge off Long Island, with figures; August A. Goubert, portrait of a girl with face in profile, considered the best portrait of the collection; H. B. Vanderveer, the Capitol at Washington, with a dark foreground of shaded foliage; H. B. Vanderveer, landscape, with animals and figures in the foreground; William T. Wintringham, "Roses"; Starks W. Lewis, "Lilies of the Valley," with Mr. Wintringham's "Roses," perhaps the best flower prints in the exhibition; H. B. Fullerton, orchids in a cut-glass vase; J. B. Morrison, photograph of a painting of a girl's head.

There were also some unusually fine samples of microscopic work by A. W. Roovers, notably a print of insect eggs. The most effective prints in the exhibition and the most numerous were landscapes, many of which at a little distance looked like etchings. Noticeable among those which did not receive a ribbon was a scene on a country road skirting a river in the Berkshire Hills. The road was shaded with trees through the trunks of which the light from the open space above the river as thrown across the darker road was very effective. Despite the shade, the print was withoutu the blackness of shadows—so frequently seen in photographed landscapes.

Nearly all the members of the club are enthusiastic bicyclers, and many of the prints are the trophies of Summer holiday trips in parties of from five to ten. Among these is a spirited snapshot by William Arnold of a party of bicyclists moving at great speed down a country road.

Books Sold This Week at Auction.

The library of a New York gentleman was sold last Tuesday and Wednesday at auction by Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue. The collection comprised Americana, Shakespeareana, works on art and drama, and in other departments of literature. Some of the books which brought out active competition were these:

J. G. Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave." The book was written at the home of John W. Hill, 604 Water Street, this city, in January, 1838, though its authorship was unknown to others than Mr. Hill until the poet's death, when an autograph letter in the volume sold at this sale, that told of the circumstances that led up to his writing it, was made public. Dodd, Mead & Co. paid $111 for the copy.

The hand-made, illuminated minute book of the Shakespeare Society of New York (1852) went for $58.

Capt. Thomas Brown's "Illustrations of the American Ornithology of Wilson and Bonaparte," Edinburgh, (1821-31,) brought $34.

R. Thomson's antiquarian chronicles of London Bridge, London (1827,) sold for $14.50.

A. Demmler's "Das Schloss zu Schwerin," 1844-51, once the property of Carl Pfeiffer, who paid $300 for it—$14.

O. A. Bierstadt's "Bibliophilism in America"—$10.63.

David Roberts's colored lithographic views of the Holy Land, 3 vols., London, 1842—$10.50 per volume.

H. R. Stiles's "Bundling; Its Origin, Progress, and Decline," Albany, 1869—$9.

S. W. Singer's "Researches into the History of Playing Cards, with Illustrations of the Origin of Printing and Engraving on Wood," London, 1816—$7.

When Peggy Cooks.

When Bridget rises in her might
And takes herself to sudden flight,
Then Peggy enters the domain
Where Bridget erst was wont to reign
To rescue us from hungry plight
She plunges in unequal fight
With pots and pans, while with delight
And pride, I watch and grow quite vain,
When Peggy cooks.

How daintily she moves and light!
I know whate'er she does is right
And wholly free from mar and stain,
And yet—and yet—I find I'm fain
To dine down town upon the night
When Peggy cooks.

—MARCO MORROW, Savannah, Ga., in What to Eat.

At Alais (in the Department of Gaud) there is to be erected a bronze statue to that great benefactor of mankind, Louis Pasteur. The figure is to stand on a pedestal. The subject is one which must inspire an artist. M. Tony Noël has introduced a kneeling figure, which Pasteur protects.

PRINCE CHARLIE.

Andrew Lang's History of a Spy Who Was in the Ranks of the Scotch Jacobites.*

After Culloden, the escape of Prince Charles Edward, and the Flora McDonald episode, which Walter Scott has immortalized, what became of the Prince? "Bonnie Prince Charlie," with Lord George Murray, escaped to the Continent. It is Mr. Andrew Lang, in "Pickle the Spy," who explains a portion of Prince Charles Edward's wanderings. It is, as the author tells us, a story of Highland treachery, "or, rather, of the treachery of some Highlanders."

Mr. Lang's volume is in part fairly interesting, because it explains manners and social customs of the first half of the last century, with the tortuous policy of Counts and the low intrigues of Kings, or their Ministers. The purpose of the book is to indicate that secret channel of communication which ran between the Government of the Pelhams and the Jacobite conspirators of 1740 and 1760. There always have been traditions that there was underhand work, or that there were spies, probably many of them, who kept King George acquainted with the movements of the Pretender when on the Continent. There is evidence that there were Jacobite conspiracies, but always insignificant ones of their kind. Mr. Lang says that romance, in a way, is stereotyped, and that "this last romance of the Stuarts" is interwoven with a secret treasure. There was, so it was believed, "a mass of French gold buried, after Culloden, at Loch Arkaig, in one of the most remote recesses of the Highlands," but who got the 40,000 louis, or whether they existed at all, Mr. Lang does not make clear.

Who was the spy or one of the several spies? You must read half through the volume before you find that out. "Pickle" was heir to the chieftainship of Glengarry, and was the son of John Macdonnell. He was Young Glengarry, and his name was Alastair Ruadh Macdonnell, his aliases "Pickle," "Jeanson," and "Roderick Radom," and he died in 1761.

Mr. Lang, who has taken infinite pains in the tracking of this scoundrel, has studied the man's handwriting, beginning with his signature on legal documents and that of his letters to the English Government, and so there can be no question that "Young Glengarry" and "Pickle" are one and the same man. One curious mistake Glengarry made was to write "how" for "who," and this blunder always appears in his correspondence. When he died, in 1761, he left "directions that his political papers should be burned," and Mr. Lang adds: "The present representatives of a distinguished house are not the lineal descendants of a traitor."

Such remnants of a past glamour which the name of Bonnie Prince Charlie carried with it have passed away long ago. If his behavior in Scotland before and during Culloden was that of a gallant gentleman, after that he was a changed man, and for the worse. On a medal in his best days was struck this motto, "Micat Inter Omnes"—but he shone no longer. Now, writes Mr. Lang, he is "sunk in besotted vice, a cruel lover, a solitary tippler, a broken man."

If Sir Walter Scott records how some of his old followers wept when recalling the history of their Prince, opinion in Scotland in the middle of the last century varied in regard to him. The change, of course, was not instantaneous, but gradual. In extenuation of his tippling habits, it may have been the cold, hunger, and fatigue of the Highlands which "induced the Prince to take frequent drams of whisky; but he seems to have been a constant tippler." In his relationship with women he was an insincere lover and a profligate.

When leaving Scotland (1746) and finding a refuge in France, he kept up the drinking habit. He ought to have had some religion, for Catholicism was part and parcel of the belief of the Stuarts. Whether he was Catholic or Protestant, it is hard to tell; he assumed "a studied religious indifference." He quarreled with the King of France and with the King of Spain, and became the tool of designing women. Then he skulked and tried to hide himself, perhaps arranging some visionary plan—nothing else than his restoration. "Charles," says Voltaire, "hid himself from the whole world." Mr. Lang's object is to show where he hid himself. "He came," says the author, "of an evasive race"—a family with a tendency to put on disguises—perhaps a rather theatrical set of people, wanting always in good common sense. May their sins be forgiven them; but the world today does not sympathize with the Stuarts.

Charles did mystify Europe, though about his eclipse there is reason to doubt whether European Ministers were quite in the dark. Charles's occultation was well known to over so many women in the French Courts, and then, as now, it was a question of "cherchez la femme." Grimm, the gossip, wrote that the nest Charles had found was in a sort of convent, with Madame de Vassé, or, as her nickname goes, "La Grandemain," and several other women as his guardians. Mr. Lang takes infinite pains to unravel the mysteries of this cloistering.

In 1750 the Prince did the boldest of things. He went to London, and on a fool's errand. It seems impossible to imagine that the English Government was not aware of his coming. It was said that his disguise was perfect—that of an abbé, with a black patch over his eye. The Prince was at least satisfied that he had few adherents in London. His visit was of a few weeks, for he was back in France in the same month. Pickle, who did not know of Charles's visit to England, now kept the English Government fairly well informed. There was another spy, too, James Nohr Macgregor, or Drummond, who, posing for a Jacobite, had relations with the law officers of the Crown in Scotland.

Mr. Lang gives full particulars of the relations between Charles and Clementina Walkinshaw, who, with a young girl's romantic folly for a man, became his mistress. There was a child born, and the "Bonnie Prince" seems to have had some slight feeling of paternity. "That luckless lady fled from Charles at Bouillon to Paris in July, 1760, with her daughter, and found refuge in a convent. As Lord Elcho reports her conversation, Charles was wont to beat her cruelly."

In 1772, the Prince married Louise of Stolberg, which lady eloped with Alfieri. There is some wild story about a Charlotte Stuart, whether a legitimate or illegitimate child of Prince Charles is not made clear. The girl was to be sent to America, where she was to espouse "a Stuart, any Stuart," and thus raise the Jacobite standard in the American colonies. "That an offer was made from America to Charles himself, in 1778, was stated by Scott to Washington Irving, on the authority of a document in the Stuart Papers at Windsor." Mr. Lang gives little credence to this story. He has taken no small pains to find out the facts if any documentary evidence existed.

"Pickle the Spy" is conspicuous for its research, for its literary style, but really for not much more. A historical fact cleared up is always something to the good. What exact kind of a man was the Prince Charles Edward we know well. We were in ignorance of the minor part played by a spy. Though the volume may be satisfactory to some special few, it would hardly attract the many, even those interested in general history. To conclude, "the play is not worth the candle."

Olive Schreiner's Poignant Story.*

Whether Olive Schreiner's short African story will have any present political importance we do not know. Written somewhat in the style of a parable, "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland" is direct in its charges of cruelty against the Chartered Company, and signals Cecil Rhodes. The allegory, if it may so be called, is all for justice and mercy. Peter Halket, a young Englishman, is in the military service of the Chartered Company. To Peter a nigger, whether a man or a woman, is of small account. He is something of a braggart, and a great deal of a libertine. He has but one tender spot in his heart, and it is the memory he cherishes of his old English mother.

One dreary night Peter is alone, and is passing the night on the top of a koppje—a little hillock in Mashonaland. He has been separated from his command. He was very weary. He had had nothing to eat all day, and in his flask there was but little brandy. Then he lit a small fire and was unhappy and afraid. His mind wandered. He saw his mother at her cottage gate; he thought she kissed him; and he fancied he felt her tears streaming down his cheek. Then the vision of home faded away, and Peter's brain was full of business. Why shouldn't he strike something rich—be a second Cecil Rhodes or a Barney Barnato?

Then there came to Peter a man "clad in one loose linen garment. His head, arms, and feet were bare. He carried no weapon." The stranger sat by the fire, and told Peter he was a Jew, and then preached to the rough man his mission—that of "peace and charity"—and then, when the lesson was imparted, the Jew went on his silent way. Now, Peter Halket was the poor disciple—for in his heart the little germ of love he had for his mother grew and grew, and now was full of blossom, and then there was fruitage. It was the next day when Peter, under military orders, refused to commit an act of cruelty—the hanging of a wounded native—that the trooper was shot for insubordination.

Progress, railroads, telegraphs, missions, schools, a market! We all of us lubricate with blood the axles on which civilization rolls. Human greed has much to account for, if not in this world in the next, and Olive Schreiner's story is as truthful as it is distressing.

*PICKLE THE SPY; OR, THE INCOGNITO OF PRINCE CHARLES. By Andrew Lang. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

*TROOPER PETER HALKET OF MASHONALAND. By Olive Schreiner. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

ENGLAND'S NAVY.

Curious Features of Its History from the Earliest Times.*

The material which Mr. Oppenheim has collected, when treating of the history of the Royal English Navy and the merchant navy of England, from 1509 to 1660, is so vast in quantity that within the scope of a journalistic review only a tithe of the facts can be presented. The subject is, however, one of great interest to us as Americans, because our own navy and what we have left of merchant shipping descend in direct line from England.

In studying their historical evolution the greater administrative offices of England may be traced with sufficient exactness, but Mr. Oppenheim states that English naval administration has not "the dignity of antiquity." Is the creation of the modern royal navy to be attributed to Henry VII., to Henry VIII., or to Elizabeth? Modifications from mediaeval ways have been constant, but it seems to us that to Henry VIII. personally is due more than to any other English sovereign the true founding of the English Navy. As to the merits of Queen Elizabeth, she was rather forced to follow English progress. The wars and voyages of her reign "founded the school of successful seamanship, of which was born the confidence, daring, and self-reliance still prescriptive in the royal and merchant service."

The Normans, who were descendants of the vikings, must have known better how to build ships and sail them than did the Saxons, and so "the large number of nautical words that can be traced back to Norman French bear witness to improvements in rigging and handling due to them." The part played by Englishmen in the Crusades and their transportation to the Holy Land in Venetian vessels made them acquainted with the shipping of the Mediterranean. Old records show that Richard and John had vessels of their own, and in 1190 the former issued regulations "for the government of his fleet."

The Norman conquest then gave "the first great impulse to the English oversea trade," and it found a fuller development at the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century. Before that time the Hansa merchants, with their branch factories in London, York, Lynn, and Boston, were the carriers and the dealers in foreign commodities. The Hansa men had the major part of the English export trade. In time the Hanseatic League received its deathblow. The severest wound it had was when, in the reign of Edward, England began to manufacture its own woolen stuffs. The staple was not sent abroad to be turned into cloth, but was spun and woven by Flemings in England. The English exported the surplus woolen goods, and then English ships were built. In Henry V.'s time English ships went to Lisbon and Morocco, and British fishermen plied their lines off the coast of Iceland.

It must be evident that there can be no navy, at least one of natural growth, where merchant ships do not pass into every sea, and that is a lesson which the United States must take to itself. With the increase of merchantmen Henry's royal navy was rapidly augmented. The movement was synchronous. In the list of Henry's navy given by Mr. Oppenheim of vessels built from 1414 to 1420 there are ships of large tonnage. The Jesus of the Tower was rated at 1,000 tons. Vessels of 760, 600, 500, and 400 tons are in the list. It is worth while to give some of the names of these ships, as Grande Marie of the Tower, Little Marie of the Tower, Holigost Spayne of the Tower, Cog John of the Tower, and Red Cog of the Tower. Our term cock boat, formerly "cokk," is derived from "cog." The fleet was classed under the respective heads of "ships," "carracks," and "balingers." In carrack it is probable that the source of the word car-go may be found. The carrack was a vessel built after Spanish or Portuguese lines. The balinger was the Spanish long, low craft, using both oars and sails, and introduced by the Biscayans. Strangely enough, in fo'castle talk the balinger, sometimes "ballager," is heard to-day. Perhaps, following a cautionary note of the author, the 1,000-ton ship of that time may be questioned. It looks as if in the general run Italians and Spaniards built in the beginning of the fifteenth century larger vessels than did the English.

Mr. Oppenheim gives much that is curious as to the fittings of these ships. There was a bitakyll (binnacle) "covered with lead," and there were pumps. There were "somerhuches," from which we get "hatch," only the somerhuche—sometimes spelled with two m's, the word derived in part from the old French-English "somer," a bed—meant a sleeping place. Somerhuches might have been the poop of the early sixteenth century. There were flags in abundance, and decorations, such as of carved crowns and leopards, and plenty of copper gilt. The big anchor of the Jesus of the Tower weighed 2,224 pounds.

When Henry V. died he ordered the disposal of all his personal possessions, and so his ships were sold. In 1430 his executors received 1,000 marks for them. This King made it a business to hire out his ships, and in 1423 the Holigost was chartered to Lombard merchants to go and return from Zealand for £20. Seamen received 2s. a month, but there was prize money. Masters were paid 6d. per diem, and boys (pages) one and three half pence per week.

When the Margaret of Orwell of 1461, as the Keeper of Ships designates her, was represented as ready for the King's service her armament consisted of "200 bows at 18 pence apiece, 600 sheaves of arrows at 18 pence the sheaf, bow strings at 5 shillings the gross, 200 spears at 16 pence each, and 1,000 darts, worth £5." There were "600 gunstones (iron or stone shot) at 10 shillings the 100, and 1,000 pounds of powder at 5 pence a lb." We may get at the value of money about this time by reading that Mark Symonson, owner of the Antony, for good service was to receive an annuity of £20, which would find its equivalent in £200 to-day.

With the discovery of America and the passage round the cape, the character of the Spanish marine underwent a great change, and better and larger ships were built. Spain was by far a wealthier country then than was England. Spanish power dominated England. Henry VII. dreaded strife with Spain, perhaps, and domestic matters were so serious as to make him dread any foreign complications.

The great change in the English Navy and in commerce was due to Henry VIII. Under his reign began English sea power. The militant history of Henry VIII. is a series of steps, "whether due to a sagacious recognition of the altered situation or to mechanical compliance with it" we do not know; but it tended toward "an increase in the efficiency of the English Navy."

It may be of interest to learn what were the conditions of the English merchant service at or about the time the Mayflower sailed from Southampton for Plymouth in 1620. Under James English commerce had seriously declined. The Dutch could build ships more cheaply than the English and could man vessels at lower rates. In 1620, it is stated, the number of ship owners in London had fallen off one-half. Vessels were sold at low prices for want of employment. The Muscovy Company had "pawned" their vessels to the Dutch for advances made. The Newfoundland trade was still in English hands, but the Dutchmen were after the business and supplanting the English. The Newcastle coal trade was carried on in foreign bottoms. In 1620-22 shipwrights were paid 1s. 2d. to 2s. per diem, caulkers 7d. to 2s., pumpmakers 1s. 6d. to 2s., joiners 1s. 4d. to 2s., sawyers 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d., and laborers 8d. to 9d. The price of ordnance was £12 to £15 per ton. Shot varied with the price of iron from £10 to £13 a ton. Sailors in 1618 were paid 14s. per month. Piracy was common. In 1614, or four years before the sailing of the Mayflower, the Crown gave the London merchants a warrant to prepare ships to go "pirate hunting," with permission to keep three-fourths of the goods captured. Here is the curious story of a prize made in 1592:

The two prizes taken by the Amity were the St. Francisco of 130 (tons) and the St. Peter of 150; "layden" with 112 tons of quicksilver and 28 tons of Bulls, 1,458,000 in number, for "by vinge bodyes" and "dead bodyes" which were to be sold in New Spain at 2 reales a piece. * * * According to Malyne, these Bulls were laded by Sextus V. When they came to England Dr. Lopez, the Queen's physician, who was afterward executed on a charge of being concerned in a plot to murder her, obtained them by purchase, or as a gift. He and a partner started them again for the West Indies; but the Pope's agent stopped their sale, alleging that they had lost their virtue by having been in heretic possession. The factor representing Lopez, not to be outdone, said they had been miraculously saved, but the circulation was a failure.

Contrary to what has been generally supposed, though in Elizabethan times much of the Spanish South American trade was plundered or destroyed, the money made by the adventurers was but little. Generally they were ruined themselves. Here are two cases which were exceptional:

So far as pecuniary receipts were concerned, there were only two really great captures during the Queen's reign. Her share of the St. Philip, taken by Drake, in 1587, was £46,572; Drake's own, £18,235; the Lord Admiral's, £4,338, and private adventurers', £44,787. A still richer haul was made in the Madre de Dios, taken in 1592, which, by the account of her purser, carried 8,500 quintals of pepper, 900 of cloves, 700 of cinnamon, 500 of cochineal, and 450 of other merchandise, besides amber, musk, and precious stones to the value of 400,000 crusados, and some especially fine diamonds.

*THE HISTORY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROYAL NAVY, OF THE MERCHANT SHIPPING IN RELATION TO THE NAVY FROM MDIX. TO MDCLX. With an Introduction Treating of the Preceding Period. By M. Oppenheim. New York: John Lane, Bodley Head.

The Macmillan Company publishes a volume, containing selections from the first nine books of the Florentine Chronicle of Giovanni Villani, translated for the use of students of Dante and others, by Rose E. Selfe, edited by Philip H. Wicksteed.

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AFTER BIG GAME.

Col. Pollok's Reminiscences of Fifty Years of Adventure in India.*

Col. Pollok does not place much confidence in what he calls "theoretically good men," (that is, for action,) and makes a difference between ornamental and practical soldiers. He cites such acquaintance as he had with officers who served with him during the second Burmese war, and how useless when in the field were "the pets of the ladies in the drawing and ball rooms." For service in India, he believes that a man should accustom himself to hard physical work, such as is found in hunting. "Doubtless many die, but the fittest survive, and our most successful Generals have always preferred sportsmen to carpet knights as leaders of men. Moreover, in following wild beasts men get accustomed to danger, learn to act promptly, and to have their wits about them. They acquire a quick eye, and in moments of peril do not lose their heads. If they have hunted with their men, they learn to know them, and the soldiers learn to know and have confidence in their officers." Ideas in regard to military training may have changed since Col. Pollok's early days, but the Duke of Wellington held pretty nearly the same opinion.

In the "Reminiscences of India" the author shows how good a shikarie he was, and tells of his sport in fine style. Born in India of a military family, his grandfather having served with Wellington, and having commanded the Hyderabad subsidiary force when the Colonel was a little child, he remembered to have seen "a tiger bowled over, and seven or eight boars laid in a row before the mess." His father and mother dying, when a child, he was sent to England to be educated, and with a commission returned to India when he was only a month or so over sixteen. Col. Pollok tells of his adventures as a "griff," and of many amusing incidents.

Col. Pollok is not so certain that India is better off now than it was in John Company's days. When he first came to Hindoostan "no missionaries were allowed in the country." "We are a meddlesome people," he writes, "and can never let well alone." He thinks that the mutiny was brought about by the gradual relaxation of the ruling power and by religious interferences. "The old fighting officers were men devoted to their profession; the greater the daredevil the more he was worshipped by his men." In 1857 there were, he says, several officers who, mistaking their vocation, took to preaching, and were misunderstood by the native soldiers. The high-caste Brahmin and Mussulman sepoys did not know exactly where they stood, and the cartridges for the Hindus, greased with cow's fat, and those for the Mussulman, with pig's fat, helped to bring on the mutiny, and Col. Pollok repeats: "Will the subsequent horrors ever be forgotten? How can the violation and murder of so many of our countrywomen and children ever be forgotten?"

As to pig sticking, Col. Pollok declares it to be the most superb of all sports. 'Anybody may kill a tiger from a blind or perched in a tree or from an elephant's back, but to stick a boar with a spear "requires a man." The vicissitudes and dangers of the sport are many. "Man and horse are pitted against one of the most plucky and savage of wild beasts." Over the roughest ground the pig sticker must ride, and hold his spear straight. The author regrets the days that have passed, and exclaims: "Oh! why did I not die, like so many better men of my time, in that sunny clime and in the days when I was happy and young?"

As has been told us so often, buffalo hunting is the most dangerous of all sports. "I would sooner meet a tiger on foot in the open than a buffalo. I look upon buffaloes, either in the East or in Africa, as the most savage of all objects of chase." It was from a buffalo that the author, notwithstanding his many hairbreadth escapes, received his only hurt. He was tossed by a buffalo, and when picked up was paralyzed. He was suffering from a concussion of the spine, and since that time, he writes, "my back has never been as strong as before; now and then it gives way, and I am in agonies for hours."

There was no kind of large game which Col. Pollok did not lay low—elephants, buffaloes, tigers, rhinoceroses, bears, panthers, leopards. We give extracts taken from the volume which show what an expert he was. One curious incident is relative to his following up a man-eating tiger, and how finally a herd of buffaloes killed the beast. Generally the man-eater is an old tiger past his prime, who is not fast enough or strong enough to catch and kill smaller game, but finds man an easier prey.

At the conclusion, as a shikarie bent on giving instruction, the author prints innumerable recipes for Indian dishes, particularly vaunting the skill of the Hindu cook. When he makes a curry or a pullow, for it is printed with a "u," and not an "i"—alas! for a curry—"Nabool chunnail" is a necessity, and for a "fowl pullow" we are afraid that, though we could find the twelve ingredients necessary, to obtain the thirteenth, "Narcy pank leaves," would be well-nigh impossible.

*FIFTY YEARS' REMINISCENCES OF INDIA. A Retrospect of Travel, Adventure, and Shooting. By Col. Pollok, Madras Staff Corps. New York: Edward Arnold. $5.

Killing the Rhinoceros.

The resisting power of the skin of the rhinoceros against powder and ball has been much exaggerated. The hide on the living animal offers no greater, if as much, resistance as does that of the buffalo; a heavy charge of powder and a hardened projectile are required, not to penetrate the outer cuticle, but to go through the mass of animal matter lying between skin and vital organs. I have seen an ordinary shikar knife driven to the hilt by a blow behind the shoulder, and have killed and seen them killed by a lucky shot behind the ear from a smooth-bore loaded with a spherical ball and three drachms of powder. But for all that, let the rhinoceros hunter have good weapons and plenty of them, for, though, if left alone, these beasts are perfectly harmless, yet when wounded they are very savage, charge home, and inflict fearful wounds, not with their horns, like their African congeners, but with a sharp tusk, not as long as a boar's, but far more massive and equally keen. With one blow they will cut an elephant's leg to the bone, and when they fight among themselves they score one another all over.

The Charge of a Buffalo.

As soon as I could steady myself I gave the beast the contents of both barrels, but they seemed to have little effect on him. The four hounds were tearing at his heels, and he was kicking, pawing, and plunging like an Australian buck jumper. In reloading, I got hold of the wrong cartridges, and while I was fumbling about for stray ones in my pockets, the bull partially recovered his eyesight and came at me. I jumped behind a tree, and the bull struck it such a blow with his immense forehead that I wonder he was not stunned. The tree had far too great a girth even to be shaken. He then tried to get round, and I dodged him, and one of the largest hounds sprang and pinned him by the nose. How he did bellow, to be sure! But the mighty beast, with a toss of his head, sent the dog flying through the air, leaving a portion of the cartilage of his nostrils in the tenacious jaws of the hound. Just then I found a solitary cartridge, and, with the muzzle all but touching him, I fired behind the shoulder, which sickened him, and he sought refuge in flight. But the good hounds stuck to him. I ran to where the express was lying, picked it up, and had no difficulty in giving the great bull his quietus.

Indian Curries.

To get a really good curry nowadays, even in India, is difficult. The native cooks, than whom there are no better in the world in learning to prepare what are called 'Europe' dishes, have, to a great extent, lost the art of preparing their own national ones, but in those days most Madras cooks would give you a different curry at each meal, and continue to vary them daily for a month. People at home must not imagine that the apology offered them nowadays is a good curry. It consists principally of turmeric and cayenne pepper that sacrifices the roof of your mouth and tongue and gives no pleasure in eating. The Madrassies are the only people in India who really understand what a good curry should be. The ingredients should be fresh, differently apportioned for each kind, and newly ground each day. Fresh cocoanuts are also necessary. One of the commonest, yet, perhaps, one of the very best curries in India forty years ago was an ordinary one in the Madras Club. It was made of tender cubes of mutton that would almost melt in the mouth, the ingredients were most appetizing and delicious, and not at all hot. When I visited the old haunts three or four years ago the club butler did not even know it, and I had forgotten its native name.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

The publications which the Messrs. Appleton & Co. will have soon ready are "Some Masters of Lithography," by Atherton Curtis; "The Aurora Borealis," by Alfred Angot; "The Beautiful Miss Brooke," by Z. Z.; "Tatterley, the Story of a Dead Man," by T. Gallon; "A Pinchbeck Goddess," by Mrs. Fleming, (Beatrice Kipling;) "A Spotless Reputation," by D. Gerard, and "Perfection City," a story of Kansas, by Mrs. Orpen; also new editions of "Dynamic Sociology," by Lester F. Ward; "Sight," by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; "History of Bimetallism in the United States," by Prof. J. L. Laughlin, and "Actual Africa," by Frank Vincent.

An article of major interest in the March Atlantic is John Fiske's discussion of the arbitration treaty. This paper must be considered as one of the most notable contributions to that matter which is agitating the minds of civilization. The presentation of the subject by such a notable writer may, it is to be hoped, advance arbitration.

Trusts being now one of the vexed topics, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley will present in the March Atlantic an article on the good and evil of trusts and monopolies.

Would the books of concerns doing their business in New York, with their books in New Jersey, be counted among Charles Lamb's "libris—a libris," or books which are not books?

"Thirty Years a Slave," an autobiography by Louis Hughes, is the straightforward story of an intelligent colored man who describes the vicissitudes of his life. He tells of "the institution of slavery, as seen on the plantation and in the home of the planter." Louis Hughes was unfortunate in having a mistress with a shrewish temper, who made his existence unhappy. As a boy he often tried to escape, but it was only when the United States troops reached him that he was free. Unquestionably this autobiography is a truthful one, and interesting because written in a guileless manner. The conclusion reads: "Whatever of kindness was shown me during the years of my bondage I still gratefully remember, whether it came from white masters or fellow-slaves; and for the recognition which has been so generously accorded me since the badge of servitude was removed I am profoundly and devoutly thankful." The book is to be had of H. E. Haferkorn, Milwaukee, Wis.

The Illustrated American, with its editorials, touching all the live topics of the day, is distinguishable for its good pictures. The leading prints in the last issue are "Home Scenes on Western Farms," one of the artists, the Cobb Brothers, and a reproduction of Mandrazo's fine portraits. Following the movements of the fleet at Charleston, there is a spirited print, with the title, "Clear Ship for Action." The Rev. W. S. Rainsford contributes an article, "If I Had a Million of Dollars for Charity," and Mr. Arthur Hoeber a thorough dramatic criticism on Mrs. Burnett's play. One article is worthy of attention, and its title is "King Cotton in Guthrie," showing how the staple is now an important product of Oklahoma.

In the February Nineteenth Century (Leonard Scott Publishing Company) there is a rather matter-of-fact article on "The Plague," by Dr. Montague Lubbock, with an excellent paper by Herbert Paul, with the title, "Gibbon's Life and Letters." Lord Charles Beresford, the crack naval officer, known for his dash, presents an able article entitled "Urgent Questions for the Council of Defense."

P. F. Collier of New York is the publisher of Edgar Fawcett's "Life's Fitful Fever." Other works to be issued by Mr. Collier are "Lying Prophets," by Eden Phillpotts, and Florence Warden's "Dr. Darch's Wife." These volumes will be published in connection with Collier's Weekly, an illustrated paper.

Curious books are "The Secret Memoirs of the Princess de Lamballe," "The Royal Eclipse, or Delicate Facts," of 1807; "Letters of Madame de Pompadour," 1771, and the "Petit Courrier," showing modes and fashions in Paris a half-century ago. These are all for sale by H. W. Hagemann of 160 Fifth Avenue.

The Harper's Magazine for March has a significant paper by Capt. Mahan, "Preparedness for War"; Mr. C. F. Lummis's "The Awakening of a Nation"; Dr. H. S. Williams's "Astronomical Progress in a Century"; a new chapter of du Maurier's "Martian"; Poultney Bigelow's "The Last of a Great Black Nation"; Capt. Collin's "The Decadence of the New England Deep-sea Fisheries," and an article on Mr. Henry E. Marquand. In fiction Owen Wister has "Separ's Vigilante," and Hildegarde Hawthorne has a story entitled "Perdita."

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is to be made into a drama by Mr. Lorimer Stoddard.

Clara Bunce will have an article entitled "Bread Winning Occupations for Women in Unfamiliar Lines," which will appear in the forthcoming number of Harper's Bazar.

The Duchess of Reggio, who followed her husband, Marshal Oudinot, to Russia, and took part in the retreat from Moscow, wrote down the many incidents occurring during the life of her husband. The Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. have almost ready "Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio," derived from the hitherto unpublished notes of the Duchess. The period embraced in these memoirs begins with the Revolution and concludes with 1830.

Jackson's Inauguration.

From The Century Magazine.

"The President," says a contemporary writer, "was literally pursued by a motley concourse of people, riding, running helter-skelter, striving who should first gain admittance into the Executive Mansion, where it was understood that refreshments were to be distributed." An abundance of refreshments had been provided, including many barrels of orange punch. As the waiters opened the doors to bring out the punch in pails, the crowd rushed upon them, upsetting the pails, and breaking the glasses. Inside the house the crush was so great that distribution of refreshments was impossible, and tubs of orange punch were set out in the grounds to entice people from the rooms. Jackson himself was so pressed against the wall of the reception room that he was in danger of injury, and was protected by a number of men linking arms and forming a barrier against the crowd. Men with boots heavy with mud stood on the satin-covered chairs and sofas in their eagerness to get a view of the hero. Judge Story wrote that the crowd contained all sorts of people, from the highest and most polished down to the most vulgar and gross in the Nation. "I never saw such a mixture," he added. "The reign of King Mob seemed triumphant. I was glad to escape from the scene as soon as possible."

Water Color Exhibit's Last Day.

This being the last day of the American Water Color Society's exhibition, the Academy of Design can be visited at any hour up to 11 P. M.

ART IN DAILY LIFE.

How the Public May Gain a Better Appreciation.

"Art and How to Disseminate a Proper Appreciation of It in Our Communities" was the subject of the talk by William A. Coffin, the landscape artist, before the members of the Public Education Association at their clubrooms, 64 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Art, he urged, was the proper appreciation of well-founded truths, and the lover of art is simply one who has trained the observation so that these are apparent.

He made two broad distinctions concerning the pictures that appeal to the laymen—the work purporting to tell a story or express a sentiment, and the highly finished canvas with labor bristling all over it.

He pointed out that the good canvas would be manifest to the observers more easily if they paused and considered the process of its evolution; even going beyond that, to think how the painter had by study prepared himself for such work of interpretation. Then the test to be applied would be as to how the work measured up; was it well drawn, was the coloring good, and was there an artistic feeling? He did not regard with enthusiasm the idealizing process that some want in their paintings. Neither did he question the technique if it was labored and clumsy, or applaud it if it bore evidences of facility. If good composition was apparent, light and shade harmonizing, and sympathetic interpretation entered into its painting, there was sure to be value in the work.

One can like art and not be versed in its lore, he urged, for the sculptural or plastic work appeals to the eye, as does music to the ear. The delights are enhanced, though, if acquaintance is made with the principles of art. He wanted his hearers to avoid the strained point of view that the public generally brings to the viewing of pictures. Learning to paint is learning to see, he pointed out, and therefore the artist finds more in the vista before him than green grass and blue skies. An elusive effect of a moment only, when the sun perhaps is overcast, might be lost on the wayfarer, but would fix itself indelibly in the artist's mind.

The picture of the future, he fancied, observing the present tendency, would be of beautiful blacks and beautiful whites, with all intermediate shadings.

After carrying his hearers along the lines of the above for an hour, the speaker urged the members to aid the Municipal Art people in furthering higher artistic standards in the community. The sky lines of the tall buildings, lampposts, signs, electric light poles, and numerous other fixtures of urban life, he pointed out, might be beautified and at no greater cost than the monstrosities now obtaining.

ART TEACHERS CONFER.

Prof. Raymond of Princeton Criticises Beardsley's Methods.

The semi-annual meeting of the New York State Art Teachers' Association began yesterday afternoon in the Art Association Gallery, Brooklyn. The meeting will be concluded to-day with a forenoon session.

Col. John Y. Culyer of the Brooklyn Board of Education made the opening address, and said that in training and normal schools greater attention is being constantly paid to drawing, so as to put this subject on a parity with other branches. He said a great obstacle to the work was the unfitness of class teachers.

Walter S. Goodnough, Director of Drawing in the Brooklyn Public Schools, responded, after which Prof. George L. Raymond of Princeton made an address on "The Study of Art as Related to Mental and Social Development." During the course of the talk he said:

"It is of no slight importance that children be trained in color and the sense of proportion. The difference between the work of a great and a small artist lies in the superior perceptions of such attributes. Tennyson's description of the 'gouty oak' is an illustration of the apt use of words by an artist. The rank of a picture is determined by its accuracy, its technical skill in reproducing an object. Art deals with appearances, and never survives the fashion of its age."

He spoke of the habit of dubbing various classes of workmen as artists, and said: "No barber ever shaved any one more thoroughly than Beardsley has shaved Anglo-Saxon art. Bearasley doesn't know how to observe, or doesn't know how to draw, or else has failed to follow the results of his observation. If the Beardsley style should prevail, art would become like dressmaking; a picture three years old would seem as odd as the fashions of three years back.

"Nothing declines so rapidly as art when it begins. The sense of proportion between the face and human figure was lost once in Egypt, once in Europe, and is permanently lost in China."

Douglas Volk talked about "Art in Public Education." He said instruction should be less mechanical and follow less on geometric lines, and be intrusted to the individuality of competent teachers.

Architects Will Smoke To-night.

A smoker will be held this evening from 10 to 12 at the Architectural League Exhibition, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, for the members of the league and their friends and guests. Many prominent architects and artists will be present. The exhibition will be open to the public as usual during the day and evening without admission fee. On March 6 and 13 similar smokers will be held.

NOTHING GOOD.

This Is What an Anonymous French Gentleman Sees in America.*

The ostensible reason why an anonymous Frenchman—' one of whose ancestors was a close friend of Lafayette "—undertook the perils of the sea, and bore the innumerable ennuis of a sojourn in the United States, was apparently to please his sister. Mademoiselle, or Madame, as the case may be, but who prided herself on her good looks, was dying to know whether she "resembled the beautiful Madame R. of New York." Such was the incentive then, and now one can understand what is indeed the depth of fraternal love.

It is to this sister, presumably in France, that the twenty-one chapters in the book under notice are addressed. The lady's capacity to absorb information is limitless. As to her taste, it is not precisely fastidious, for her anonymous brother has no hesitation in letting off for her benefit what are called in French "des gros mots," or he uses turns of phrase which one might call without squeamishness "truly shocking." That sister, however, has a fine stock of patience, and her brother probably remembers M. de Voltaire's expression, "Il est permis d'ennuyer en moralité d'ici jusqu'a Constantinople."

In the introductory chapter the anonymous writer shows exceeding bad taste, somewhat imitative of the de Mores manner, and displays his prejudice, even on shipboard. You are then prepared for what follows. Fare on the steamer disgusts him, for he probably was seasick. The English cannot make coffee nor soup nor dress a salad. Yet—there had been a Crecy, an Agincourt, a Waterloo—these are suggestive of English meat and drink, "still they have failed to convince me in favor of a breakfast for a gladiator, a luncheon for a bulldog, and dinner for a digestive apparatus run by electricity."

Always in quest then of "the beautiful Madame R. of New York," and for his sister's sake, the anonymous gentleman makes the plunge, and, having been jolted in a Broadway car, he never entirely gets over it. Perhaps that unfortunate animus which Frenchmen have toward us (which began after their defeat by the Prussians) may have colored the mind of the gentleman whose ancestor "was the close friend of Lafayette."

We are by no means prepared to deny all the ideas advanced by the writer of "America and the Americans"; still, when you think over it, there may be perchance something else in the United States or in New York, or in Boston, or Chicago, than "a hotel on Fifth Avenue where there was a bathroom done in tiles" * * * with "beautiful rugs, tasteful furniture, The Figaro, Revue des Deux Mondes, and La Petit Journal on your table," where he found the (think of that now!) "soap and towels of the best, and the breakfast of fruit, fish, eggs, and coffee," and it did not cost the anonymous gentleman a penny, for he was the guest of a friend. We are afraid that the seeker for "the beautiful Madame R. of New York" must have been a sybarite.

But let us consider the make-up of this volume. Was there ever "a beautiful Madame R. of New York" Was she not a myth? There have been "Persian Letters," clever, sharp letters of their kind, written entirely in Paris, and so it might be that "American and Americans" owes its origin to a near source. If such were the case, the scoring we get we could receive with greater grace, even with an humble "thank you."

It is not to be supposed that in the extracts which follow there has been exercised any particular selection, such, for instance, as an entomologist might make, with wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, gnats, and mosquitoes. On every page of "America and Americans" these little, bad-tempered pests hop, skip, and buzz.

The American is voluble enough on occasion, as is the American Indian, but the salient traits of the Americans to-day are their changeful moods. All hope one day, all discouragement the next. Taciturn and frowning, and then talkative and nervously jolly. Some of the men who have lived for a long time in the West are already very like the Indians in disposition.

Everything requiring nicety of mechanical means, everything that can be done by steam or electricity, or gas, or by harnessing the powers of nature, is done well, sometimes superlatively well; while anything demanding personal service, or the training, discipline, and courtesy of men and women acting as servants, in either a high or low capacity, is done meanly, carelessly, irresponsibly, and without any sense of honorable allegiance to a master.

Young gentlemen (at the barber's) come in, take off their collars and neckcloths, and their faces are daubed with soap and rubbed by the hands of the barber and shaved. They are then wiped off with a towel, powdered, and, without any further ablutions on their part they go thence to make love, or to kiss their wives or their children, for all I know. This seems to me horribly dirty and painfully disagreeable. Many men, I am told, never complete their toilet at home in the morning, but are shaved down town each morning. Their faces are pawed and patted and powdered by a negro, a German, or an Italian, and so left for the day.

There are officers of the Legion of Honor, comrades of the Grand Army, Sons of the Revolution, Knights of Pythias, Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, Societies of the Dutch, Societies of New England, the Southern Society, and how many more I know not. Then each of these has its ribbon or its button or its badge, and in no country in Europe do you hear so many titles or see so many insignia worn. This is all very pretty fooling and harmless enough were it frank and outspoken. But it is not. These same people toady to foreign noblemen as do no other people in the world. Politically they are loud, blatant even, in the reiteration of their republicanism; but socially they are tuft-hunters.

I heard much of the American chivalry to women—of how they could walk the streets and travel alone. Let us be frank and say that it is all nonsense! The newspapers make free with the names of ladies, and drag wives and mothers and sisters into the shambles of every political controversy, every social contretemps. While among the better classes, in their clubs and drawing rooms, one hears hints, scandals, innuendoes, and stories—and most of them about the ladies in their own circle—such as would prepare the way for a dozen duels a week in my own country.

When one hears speeches—it matters little by whom, for they pretty much all speak well—one is a little jealous of a race which seems to be endowed by the gods with a gift so rare, but when one reads them one is rather sad than jealous. Nine-tenths of them are as sounding brass. They are for the ears—for long ears—not for the mind. A French politician who should treat his constituents to the quality of oratory that evidently suffices here would be ridiculed by every journal in France, and in England such a one would be quietly shelved at the instance of his own party leaders.

One moment you are tumbled through streets full of ruts and holes, the next moment you are ushered into the seclusion of as luxuriously appointed a hotel as is to be found in the wide world; in the morning you spend half an hour in a torture chamber, shot along on an endless chain and filled with tumbling human beings; in the evening you dine off gold plate and drink out of crystal vessels; as you walk up the streets you are accosted by a shivering, ragged, hollow-cheeked mortal, who claims that he has no place to sleep and has had nothing to eat; in another moment you are in a palace, and from scores of boxes women lean forth, with the price of thousands of good dinners on their arms, shoulders, and in their hair.

At several of the public balls, one of which I attended for an hour or two, women appeared in costumes and behaved in a manner that made my youthful memories of the Mabille seem sombre and saltless. So far as my own experience goes, it has seemed to me that much of the immorality here among the upper classes is rather mental than physical. The intercourse between men and women is very free, or so it appeared to me; but the worst feature of it is the stories and slanders that they themselves circulate about one another. A certain unconscious hypocrisy is prevalent among the people of all classes.

One prime reason why Americans are considered by Europeans to be under-cultivated is their very general inability to hold any sort of intercourse by correspondence without making blunders—social blunders and blunders arising from lack of training and education. The most commonplace shades and gradations of difference in one's correspondence with people who occupy different relations to us seem to be totally unfamiliar to many Americans, whose wealth and position would imply in any other country just such knowledge. In Rome, London, and Berlin, more than one unofficial note, from one of the under-Secretaries at the American Embassies of these cities, has been passed about as a sample of American ignorance and American bad manners.

Advertisements of Summer villas, of yachts, and of second-hand carriages appear side by side with the advertisements of "centrally located" pews to rent in this or that fashionable church. One man was pointed out to me in Boston who sublet pews in three different churches, and made "a good thing out of all of them," as my friend expressed it. One can fancy it to be quite in keeping with the American genius for trading to pick up a job lot of pews in a church, then to "boom" the church and sublet the pews at an advance.

These people are personally, and, as a nation, fearfully sensitive. Not to shout the most absurd patriotic bombast all the time is, for a politician, political suicide, and not to do much the same thing in the case of the private individual, is to earn the reputation of being finical. This tendency protects each community, and the nation at large, in a narrow-mindedness only equaled in Turkey and China.

Society in Europe has a certain restricted meaning which enables one to picture to himself what "in society" means. It is not necessarily a brilliant distinction, but it is, at least, a sufficiently intelligible definition. But here "society leader" and "clubman" may mean something or nothing, as the case may be. Here again democracy exaggerates the very sentiments and positions it is supposed to ignore. Every woman with two changes of headgear is a "society woman," and every man with a top hat and two pairs of trousers is a "clubman." One hears, too, more talk about "old families" here than anywhere else; why it is I know not, unless it be because they secretly feel that they are all so new.

*AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS. From a French Point of View. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

ART AND ARTISTS.

At the Vever sale of pictures in Paris the purchases made by M. Hamman on account of a well-known house in New York amounted to $54,000. M. Vever is making a new collection. He is the owner of Daubigny for which he has declined a price considerably higher than was paid for "Les Bords de l'Oise," 78,000f. Years ago M. Vever appreciated the merits of Corot.

The interest taken in the fine collection of the etchings, dry prints, and engravings of Albert Dürer, shown at the Grolier Club, having been marked, the exhibition will not close to-day, as was at first determined. It will be continued up to March 13.

On the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of Girard College, Philadelphia, a bronze statue of Stephen Girard will be unveiled. The statue will be of the heroic size. Girard was fairly diminutive. The statue stands on a pedestal of granite 9 feet high, and the figure is to be of the same size. Mr. J. Massey Rhind is the artist.

Here is a case that was recently before a London county court, relative to stolen pictures. The plaintiff left with a restorer the pictures painted by Mr. Lewis, an artist in vogue some half century ago, and a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy. The pictures were lost, and the defendant said they had been stolen. The plaintiff alleged want of care on the part of the restorer, and sued for £48 damages. The Judge declared it was a case of negligence, but said: "I do not, however, think that the pictures were worth anything like £48. In the years 1848 and 1840 the prices of pictures were very much lower than they are now, and painters were very glad to get small prices for pictures such as this is described. Judgment for the plaintiff for 10 guineas."

Very probably the pictures were not worth more than $50. An exhibition in a Royal Academy does not fix values.

Mr. MacMonnies's bronze doors for the Congressional Library are finished, and will be shortly fitted to their places.

The monthly concours of the life classes and advanced antique class of the Art Students' League will be judged at 10 o'clock to-day. Visitors can see the drawings and paintings between the hours of 10:30 and 11:30 A. M. only. The awards will be announced at noon. The four new classes recently established by the league have become quite popular with students. They are a composition class, meeting every two weeks, when artists criticise the studies of students on a given subject; an artistic anatomy class of ten lectures by Kenyon Cox, on Thursday evenings, illustrated by living model, skeleton, and drawings; a perspective class, comprising twelve lectures by Frederick Dillman, Thursday afternoons, and a class in ornamental design.

"The younger crowd" in art are just now locking horns with the more conservative ones in their demand that studying from the antique or severe drawing be done away with, and that the students be brought face to face with the model in the life class, without having even made acquaintance with that old friend in the antique room—the "block head." But there can be only one outcome to this discussion. The antique will stay. The beginner has his hands full to get on his drawing paper a semblance of what is before him—an immovable model of superb posing and classic proportions. Lucky, indeed, will be he when the criticism that must come does not discover that he has misplaced his high light, and that the deepest shadow has slipped to an unwonted region, even should the drawing pass muster. With the live subject ever shifting, and spotted with elusive modeling and changing effects, the difficulties of the beginner are increased tenfold. As one old painter who went back to his antiques after he had found a market for his pictures remarked: "A man who wants to write epics should know his grammar." And the easiest grammar in art is acquired in the antique room. Ask the man whose pictures show good drawing, if you are in a hurry to paint and feel wearied at the plaster casts, and see what he says. Arthur B. Davies is cited by those who want to avoid the antique class and the grammar of art as an example of what a painter may achieve without the academic drudgery insisted on. But critics will not indorse this illustration. They admire Davies's work, in spite of his faulty drawing, and not on account of it. He is self-taught.

One of the first paintings by the elder Moran to be shown in London was of an autumnal scene of color, such as we are familiar with in our forests in the Fall of the year. The critics dismissed it as freaky. They did not take into consideration the climatic difference of the two countries. A striking illustration of these contrasts is found in the studio of Henry Mosler, in the Carnegie Building. In Brittany, where he painted for nearly twenty years, he caught that moist cool color note that is best known in Jules Breton's works. Last Summer, in the Catskills, his fancy was claimed by an old farmer sharpening his axe in the apple orchard. The picture shows a crispness, a buoyancy, and a penetrating vista that almost grate when turning to it suddenly from the French subjects. The hand and eye belong to one of the best colorists in America to-day. This makes the contrast valuable. The artist painted what he saw correctly. Perhaps the failure to appreciate some pictures from the other side, to which some candid ones plead guilty, might be explained in their not knowing those moist woods and fields.

Saturday receptions at the studios have about become obsolete. The artists are good-natured as a rule. They gave up their Saturday afternoons gladly to those who were interested in art, and had a latent hope that a buyer or some one with a commission might drift in. But they have now grown tired of the function. It brought only those who, it seemed, were bent on getting in out of the wet, and never knew when to take their departure. Studio gatherings are now more a matter of invitation, and the painter with anything that might attract the buyer arranges an exhibition of his works in some gallery, to be followed by an auction. The students in the art schools are about the only ones who feel keenly the new departure, for those Saturday afternoons among the studios were rare sport for them.

Boarding houses are taxed to their utmost capacity now, and the life classes and the portrait classes are full to overflowing, while even the despised antique classes are stuffily uncomfortable. The old janitor, who has learned to sweep the floor without disturbing the chalked indications of easel positions, knows when to expect this annual occurrence that makes itself manifest about the time of the advent of "Tulips" and "the Water Color." Narrowed down to a few words these students begin to chafe at their meagre food and coop-like quarters at this season, and wonder why some philanthropist, who would be satisfied with an investment returning "Irish dividends," does not put up an immense studio building where rooms and board might be secured for something like the rates the boarding houses charge. Some one has taken this plaint of the students earnestly, for at several of the art schools are announcements asking for names and addresses of those who would like to occupy apartments in a proposed home for students, with all the comforts of home, at from $3 to $6 per week.

Wilson MacDonald, the oldest American sculptor, now convalescing at his home in Yonkers, is wont at times to tell a good story at his own expense. On his way to his studio in the Tenth Street Building one morning last Fall, his eye fell on a familiar name in the column of "death notices" of the paper he was reading. It recited that "C. H. Niehaus had," &c., &c. Arriving at his studio, he told his man of odd work that he was going to a funeral, and with a solemn visage befitting a visit to the supposed bier of the man who had fashioned, among other sculpture that will live, the Hahnemann monument, he proceeded to the address given in the newspaper. It was over on the east side, and the pallbearers were about to officiate when Mr. MacDonald reached the house. He experienced surprise when he had entered the house at the absence of sculptors on the occasion. After doing so he remarked, pointing to the coffin, "That was one of the best men who ever worked in clay." "Clay," observed his listener. "Why, he was an honest man and only used the best flour in the market. Everybody on Second Avenue sounds the praise of his bread." The two men then compared notes, and the sculptor, with a light step and a laugh in his eyes, hurried to the studio of his friend, Charles H. Niehaus, at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, to tell how "the joke was on him."

Liszt to von Bulow's Mother.

From "The Early Correspondence of Hans von Bulow."

"Hans is evidently gifted with a musical organization of the rarest kind. His executive talent will easily place him in the front rank of the greatest pianists, and his essays at composition denote quite exceptional qualities of imagination, of individuality, and of conception. Besides, Hans has taken an antipathy to every career which would sever him from Art. Permit me, then, to confide to your motherly love the happy solution of the noble struggle between his natural vocation and that destined for him, however bright and alluring it might be; and, in view of the sentiments which dictate this letter, pray pardon the intercession I have ventured to make to you to-day."

Antiquity of Welsh Melodies.

From The Looker On.

The antiquity of many Welsh melodies is traced with difficulty, but there are good reasons for believing that "The March of the Monks of Bangor" dates back to the event which it celebrates, and that it was in reality the strain by which those devoted men, the White Monks of Bangor Iscoed, marched to their bloody fate at the hands of the Saxon savages. The mingling of major and minor phrases is one of the internal evidences of age. A fine martial tread sounds through each measure, combined with the spirit of exalted piety, and the rhythm boldly paints the long procession of white-cowled monks bearing peaceful banners and in faith taking their way to Chester to stimulate the valor of their countrymen, away back in the seventh century.

A Water Tube Jail.

From Cassier's Magazine.

A water-tube jail is one of the latest achievements of Yankee ingenuity. It is no longer necessary to make the prison bars so heavy and so hard that cutting through them becomes very difficult; but, instead, they are made simply of pipes, forming part of a high-pressure water system. Should any of these pipes be severed, the water would escape and quickly give warning of the break.